Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AIRMEN BOOST WAR CHEST

Officers and enlisted men at the Tuskegee Army Flying school dug down into their pockets this week and brought out a total of $1445.71 for the Alabama War Chest Fund, according to Rev. Harry V. Richardson, Tuskegee Institute official and vice chairman for the county in the drive.

Rev Richardson receives the sack of money from Mrs. Elizabeth K. Stewart, stenographer in headquarters.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
November 25, 1942

$2,952 Contributed To Chest In County

With fourteen out of seventeen county schools reported so far, a total of $2,952.81 has been collected in the War Chest Drive, Solomon Baxter, county superintendent of education, announced today.

Houston County Negro schools have turned in $190.08, with 20 out of 31 schools reporting, Mr. Baxter said, adding that a complete report from all schools is expected this afternoon. The total amount collected will be announced Mon-

included E. F. Smith, Woody White, Sadye Wright, Mary Alexander, Chaney T. Washington, Katherine Bertrand, George Shelton and John King.

Exceptional cooperation was shown by negro schools, churches and organizations. Among the churches and other groups listed for special cemmendation were the Brown Memorial Church, St. Mark's A. M. E. Church, Community Methodist Church, St. Paul's Baptist Church, First African Baptist Church, the Thursday Study Club and the Southside Sewing Circle.

Negro employes of five different firms were listed as contributing 100 per cent to the War Chest. These firms included the Sumter Farm and Stock Co.. Tuscaloosa Coca Cola Bottling Co., Tuscaloosa Ice Co., Dr. Pepper Bottling Co., and the East End Cleaners.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
November 20, 1942

Eight Committees

The Legislature is providing for the appointment of eight interim committees to be active during the period between the January organizational session and the regular session beginning in May. The importance of the work of these committees—some of them, particularly—is great.

For instance, one of the committees to be appointed is that for the study of the state's school problem from a long-range viewpoint. This committee will also study, it is said, means of possible appropriation of larger sums to be expended for Negro schools. The school situation in Alabama, generally, calls for intensive study. Despite the appropriation during this special session of more than $2,000,000 for the lengthening of the term of state elementary and high schools from seven to eight months, this is but a temporary solution to the financial problem. The need for attention to this problem is clear; educators not only in the South but throughout the nation have been reiterating the tragic consequences likely if no firm measures are taken to improve our educational situation. As for larger appropriations for use in providing better schools and more teachers for Negro youth, this need too is definitely established. Indeed, this is a situation which has been crying for remedy for a long time. Conditions in many of this state's Negro schools are such that many persons might be inclined to disbelieve the actual facts.

The health committee to be appointed is to work out plans for a four-year medical school in this state. The need for more doctors is well known now. Undoubtedly the absence in this state of a full four-year medical school is contributive to our own local lack. This committee might well study also the possibility of providing scholarships for especially qualified students in this state who otherwise might not be able to enter a school of medicine. This would be one direct means of increasing the number of doctors in this state.

It should go without saying that the committee to study welfare in Alabama has on its hands a great task. The need of extended welfare assistance is very pressing. The committee, it is reported, will study especially the question of providing larger pensions for old persons. This is probably the most pressing of the many-faceted welfare need. But it should be the further duty of this committee to study the entire welfare picture. Though the need with respect to the aged may be somewhat greater, the need of other classifications of welfare eligibles is also urgent. This committee, if it is to do its full duty, should reexamine thoroughly the problem of distribution of state funds for welfare use. It should not be ignored that welfare needs in certain areas of this state are proportionately much greater than they are in the state as a whole. Evidence of this should be examined and committee recommendations for readjustment should be forthcoming.

The other committees—finance and taxation, agriculture, war emergency needs, conservation and judiciary—also have important work to do.

This interim committee system can have highly beneficial results. A realistic approach, a new approach, is called for on the part of the personnel to be appointed for each of the committees.

A revitalized attack on these various problems is needed.

Tuscaloosa, Ala. News
November 13, 1942

Negroes Aid In War Chest

Excellent Reports Shown By Division, Officials Assert

Excellent reports have been filed by the Negro Division of the Tuscaloosa County War Chest campaign, officials announced today. The campaign officially "went over the top" on Armistice Day with funds exceeding the county's $20,000 quota. Leaders have asked all committees to complete their reports at once so that the campaign office may be closed Saturday afternoon.

The work of the Negro Division was led by Chairman Charles W Orr with J. M. C. Hughes serving as vice chairman. Other leaders

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
November 21, 1942

CHEST QUOTA IS OVERSUBSCRIBED

County Pours $776,147.22 Into Fund; Workers Congratulated

"We did our part!"

That's what every citizen of Jefferson County can say this year with regard to the 1943 united Community and War Chest Appeal—a drive that broke all local records in the history of chest campaigns, both in amount raised and in oversubscription of the quotas set for the area.

Total sum pledged up to Wednesday night, Appeal Chairman Frank Spain reported to the Community Chest board, was $776,147.22, or $88,164.59 more than the $687,982.63 quota set for Birmingham and Jefferson County.

Chairman Spain also declared at the meeting that "I think we can confidently say that this appeal will be oversubscribed by more than $100,000." He pointed out that a large number of pledges from regular subscribers were not yet reported.

Jelks H. Cabaniss, president of the chest, presided at the meeting in the directors' room at the First National Bank Thursday, to which Spain, and his co-chairman, J. C. O'Dell, reported.

All Divisions Exceed Quotas

The totals raised by the various divisions of the drive, and the percentages these amounts were over original quotas were:

Commercial Division—$367,392.38; 108.95 per cent.

Outlying Division—$38,534.08; 121.02 per cent.

Women's Division—$53,809.13; 111.37 per cent.

Birmingham Public Schools—$14,-124.48; 114.05 per cent.

Industrial Division — $279,781.27; 117.57 per cent.

Jefferson County Schools — $2,-513.64; 121.81 per cent.

Negro Residential Division — $8,-105.32; 127.03 per cent.

Headquarters — $11,886.92; 100.33 per cent.

The Community Chest Board decided that additional funds made possible through the oversubscribed pledges would be used in two ways: a reconsideration of the minimum budgets for local agencies which had been set up in the quotas, and for later war needs, expected during the year.

In a report to the public, the board said "the splendid publicity given by all the papers in the Birmingham district through the 20 years of the Community Chest's existence has been a major factor in the success of this and all other preceding campaigns."

Tribute Paid To Leaders

A tribute to division leaders and their workers was paid by Appeal Chairman Spain, who also praised President Cabaniss for "your fine

leadership." To Mrs. Florence S. Adams, executive director of the chest, and members of her staff, Spain added, "If you should award any presidential medals, these should have them." Members of the staff especially mentioned in this report include Miss Linnie Dew, Mrs. Reydonia Miller, C. M. King, and J. B. Johnson.

"The appeal organization," Spain's report continued, "wants to also say a word of thanks to the treasurer (Oscar Wells). There shouldn't be a treasurer without a chest. What we are groping to say, Mr. President, is what the people of Birmingham have sensed for a long, long time: that the treasurer and the chest in Birmingham are one and the same."

Expressing appreciation not only to the United Chest Appeal organization, but to the many firms of the city which aided in the drive, the board passed a resolution of thanks to the following for their advertising and help in general publicity:

Birmingham Age-Herald and News, Birmingham Post, Pizitz Store, Birmingham Trust & Savings Company; Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, First National Bank, Industrial Press, Steel City Star. Thanks were also extended to the Birmingham Gas Company and the Birmingham Electric Company for enclosures in their bills; to J. Warren Leach for the booth at the State Fair, and to the Alabama Theater for the free movie trailer displayed all over the state.

City Employes Donate $3,500 To Chest Fund

City employes have contributed more than $3,500 to the united Community and War Chest for 1943 and this amount does not include contributions from the Police Department, S. G. Johnston, president of the Municipal Employes Association and chairman of the chest drive for city employes, announced Friday. He was assisted in solicitation of funds by Mrs. Nell Smith, co-chairman.

Birmingham Ala News
November 6, 1942

$50,000 Jump Puts Chest Fund To $581,204, Almost Its Quota

Only A Little More Than $100,000 Needed To Reach Goal And Volunteers Redouble Work

Community-War Chest funds took a $50,000 leap Thursday to reach $581,204.45—only a little more than $100,000 short of the quota.

Looking to Saturday night as a probable deadline for successful completion of the campaign, volunteer workers went out Friday to get in the last-minute contributions which they hoped would boost the total to its goal, $687,982.63.

Over the top Thursday went the commercial division, which had been assigned the largest quota in the campaign. Chairman William P. Engel announced that his division's quota was oversubscribed by $90.64, having attained a total of $339,394.64.

Western Area Goes Over

Of its two sections, the eastern area Friday was still $8,000 under its quota, but the western area was more than $8,000 over its original mark. Commercial division volunteers will continue their work through the last day of campaigning, according to Chairman Engel.

Announcement of this year's contribution by pupils of Birmingham public schools and Jefferson County schools was expected to come by Saturday and to add a considerable amount to the campaign total.

M. P. Gray is chairman of the Birmingham school drive, with Prof. C. W. Hayes in charge of the Negro schools. Chairman of the county school drive is Robert Nichols, and John T. Smith heads the county Negro school campaign.

Campaigners in Bessemer were on the last $1,000 of their $13,000 goal and also expected to reach the quota this week.

Speeches Winding Up

Last speeches of the campaign were scheduled for Friday and Saturday. Dr. Frazer Banks addressed Wimberly & Thomas Hardware Company employes at the company warehouse Friday morning, and Dr. John Buchanan spoke at a meeting of Liberty National Life Insurance Company employes.

Department of Public Welfare employes were to meet I. M. Bargeron appeal for the Chest at their meeting at 10 a.m. Saturday.

Totals Friday morning were:

Outlying, $27,087.34; women's, $47,229.15; industrial, $149,197.67; headquarters, $10,997.35; Negro residential, $7,295.80, and Birmingham public schools, $2.50.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Red Cross Builds Morale At Tuskegee Air Base

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 24.—(ANP)—Information, counsel and assistance needed in bolstering morale of America's fighting men is supplied by Red Cross field directors. Their job is to relieve anxiety and worry of any member of the armed forces from whatever cause. Living under the same conditions as the soldiers, working beside them in mud or snow, the Red Cross men become a part of their outfit. Because they "belong" it is easy for the men to bring their worries and problems to them for solution.

DEC 27 1942

On the job with servicemen in training at the Tuskegee Air corps facility is Red Cross Field Director Roger Gordon. Under his direction, Assistant Field Director Sylvester Reeder recently completed his training for work with overseas troops. These men are typical of hundreds of men and women in the American Red Cross Military and Naval Welfare service assigned to camps and naval stations in this country and with American forces all over the world.

Problems which may call for their assistance include difficulties in the soldier's family at home—illness, accident or financial distress. If an emergency requires that the soldier return to his home, the field director will confirm the fact that he is needed, assist in arranging for emergency leave, and if necessary, lend him money for transportation.

DEC 27 1942

Often the Red Cross chapter in the soldier's hometown can relieve the emergency so that he need not make the trip, and yet is satisfied that his family is cared for. The chapter will arrange for hospitalization for a member of his family if needed, and if the mother is ill at home or in the hospital, will see that the children receive proper care.

Sometimes the problem is a simple one. A soldier hasn't written home. Parents are worried. The hometown chapter communicates with the field director, who reminds the soldier to write. The anxiety of the boy's parents is dispelled.

Again, it may be a major difficulty which calls for ingenuity and a variety of services. A soldier may be discharged from military service, partially or wholly disabled. Proper medical treatment, financial assistance through the time of crisis and, of great importance, rehabilitation which may require training in a new trade to make a livelihood in civilian life—these aids are all on tap through the Red Cross field director and the local Red Cross chapter.

Mr. Gordon came to the Red Cross as an assistant field director in March after years of work in the social service field. He formerly was an interviewer in the WPA National Research Project Employment division in Philadelphia. He served as a social worker with the Philadelphia County board, Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance, and was a case-worker at Wiltwyck School for Boys in New York City. He was graduated from the State Teachers' college at Bluefield, W. Va., and the New York School of Social Work. His schooling included courses in vocational guidance at the University of Pennsylvania and in housing management at the Pennsylvania School for Social Work.

Mr. Reeder was appointed to serve with the armed forces in August after 12 years' employment at Red Cross national headquarters in Washington. His social service training was received at Morgan State college in Baltimore, where he also played football and managed the baseball team. He was director and a member of the Varsity 'M' club. He is a member of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity (Alpha chapter.)

DEC 27 1942

In addition to those serving in this country, Red Cross field directors and their staffs go abroad wherever United States forces are assigned. At present they are stationed with our troops in distant parts of the world, including Alaska, the South Pacific, Panama, the West Indies, the North Atlantic, Great Britain, North Africa and India.

66a-1942

MURDER, PETTY CRIME AND BIRMINGHAM'S HARLEM

As some one has aptly said, "There are only two kinds of people—Good and Bad. It is the duty of Negroes to aid the police openly in protecting good people, be they white or black. It's the white man's duty to feed all law violators out of the same spoon. Here in Birmingham professional and petty criminals should be given the whole works by the courts.

"Weekly Review"

Any decent Negro is made ashamed of his being a Negro as he or she passes through Birmingham's Harlem—4th Avenue between 17th and 18th Streets, by the host of loud, nasty, profane and ignorant Negroes who loaf in that and adjacent areas, also some other corners in Birmingham.

There are times when you have to step very carefully as you walk through Birmingham's Harlem to avoid slipping up in the spital and filth thereon. You can hardly get through on account of the petty card sharks, cheap crap shooters and the rats who make nasty insinuating remarks about or within the hearing of all types of women.

I know little "Harlem" is for the most part the commercial recreational center of the 108,000 Negroes who live in the Birmingham district, but every crap-shooter, card shark and every man or boy guilty of profanity thereon should be arrested and given the whole works by the courts. Let's say in passing there are a lot of decent folk in Harlem as well as the rats.

There isn't a place in Birmingham where people of other races loiter, stand around in the way of traffic as they do on 4th Ave, and nearby. The Ministers of Birmingham should join in a crusade to clean up 4th Avenue and they should have the support of every organized group in the city. That situation should take first place in sermons and club programs until 4th Avenue is as clean as 20th street or the race track downtown.

It's a crying shame the way boys seemingly should be in school may be found in and around the section—often on the streets in plain sight of all or behind buildings—rolling dice.

Specifically, I call upon the Mayor, Commissioner of Public Safety, the Negro Ministers of Birmingham and all citizens to join in a crusade to clean-up "Little Harlem," arrest every switch-blade knife carrier, every pistol-totter, every card shark, every one who spits on the sidewalks, every one who uses profanity in the hearing of any decent woman or makes any sort of insinuating remark within her hearing—see that they are convicted and given the book by the judges. I insist that every boy caught loafing on the streets be arrested for vagrancy and given a sentence at hard work on the rock pile.

Birmingham, Ala.

I am not discounting the influence of slums, lack of recreational facilities, inadequate educationa facilities and the iron hand parents should employ if necessary in this matter. I also urge all civic minded persons to join i na holy crusade to rectify these bad conditions wherever they exists as a means of preventing the above described conditions, out of which grow the murder and debasing of what otherwise might be good citizens both by Negroes against Negroes, and police against Negroes in these areas who are often as afraid of petty criminals and murderers as many decent citizens who hesitate to upbraid the street rats for fear they will whip out a switch-blade knife or pistol, cut and shoot, not only their own kind, but innocent citizens. I suggest that police tell decent people that it is quite alright to beat hell out of loafing-profane men who hang around in little Harlem. There are people who you can talk to and get results, there are others who respond to a "beating hell out of" more than anything elst. I suggest that parents who have made it a policy to go to school teachers and argue with them about strapping their kids, cut that junk out and have boys and girls know that as in olden times that if the teacher give them a thrashing at the school they have another thrishing coming when they get home.

On the problem of Ngroes murdering Negroes, Frank H. Gray, writing in a pamphlet entitled, "Negro Homicides and Their Causes" published by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc., with headquarters in the Standard Building in Atlanta says: 'The laws of God and man gives Negroes—human beings—the right to live. Whoever takes away this right blasphemes God and mocks man. God, we are taught, moves at a time best suited to His purpose; man according to code, is bound to administer justice more promptly. The ever increasing number of Negro homicides—slayings in which only Negroes take part—proves that Negroes participating in killings fear the law neither of God or man. There is only one reason for this laxity of the law in specific instances. An utter lack of respect and regard for promised justice is causing more and more people to have no fear of the law of man, hence theincreased homicide rate.

Both Negro and white people are inclined to believe that lynching is the most malignant evil in America today. Perhaps it is, in principle, but not in fact.

For every one Negro lynched during the past several years, more than a thousand Negroes have been killed by other Negroes. Each year the number of Negroes lynched decreases and the number killed by other Negroes increases. In each instance white people are more to blame than Negroes."

"The Weekly Review"

Lynching is more or less confined to a certain area while the Negroe homicides are everywhere. There are millions of Americans of both races who do not agree with the Governor of Tennessee, that this is the white man's country, but all Americans must agree that this is the white man's civilization. In America the white man makes the laws and has the power to enforce them. Whenever the law is not enforced, the white man is at fault.

Negroes—American — Negroes are not born killers. Otherwise they would wantonly kill whites as they do each other. Negroes kill other Negroes because they have no fear of the consequences. The reason for this is that the courts, almost daily show a flagrant disregard for human life as long as that life is a Negro's.

As intelligent interpretation of the Negro's reasoning would throw light on causes bcak of the high rate of homicides, more than ninety percent of which are committed by Negroes "carrying concealed a deadly weapon"—something which to kill. The potential Negro killer reckons first that would he be caught with a deadly weapon, unless he has committed an offense against a white person, te white man's law will exact only a negligible punishment; he reckons, further, that should he kill one of his own race he will get off light becuase in the white man's opinion, it would be, 'just another Negro dead."

Birmingham, Ala.

Only last week a confessed Negro slayer in Louisville, Ky., where the number of these killings is alarming, openly explained, "He made a step toward me with his hand in his pocket. I had my hand in my right hip pocket. Drawing my pistol, I cursed and fired twice at the same time." Another Negro homicide was the result.

Merit O'Neal, Commonwealth Attorney of Kentucky, said after a Negro murder trial, "Nine times out of ten, if the two parties concerned in a dispute, argument or fgiht were disarmed, there would be no tragedy."

In the face of these facts and opinions, the way to reduce the Negro homicides is clear: LET THE WHITE MAN ENFORCE HIS LAWS INDISCRIMINATELY, REGARDLESS OF RACE, COLOR OR CREED, ESPECIALLY THE LAW AGAINST "CARRYING CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS."

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
June 24, 1942

WORK UNDERWAY ON HOUSING UNIT

Fairfield Court Will Contain 90 Units When Finished

Construction is well under way on the new Fairfield Court, a 90-unit project being developed for occupancy by Negro employes of Fairfield industrial plants and located on a site between the Tennessee Company Hospital and Miles Memorial College, Charles A. Buck, chairman of the Fairfield Housing Authority, said Tuesday.

Buck asserted that all materials and fixtures had been assured by priorities certificates from the government so that no delay is expected in plans to complete the unit within the 150-day contract term.

E. B. Van Keuren, Birmingham architect, drew plans for the unit, the construction of which is being handled by Contractor D. T. Underwood.

Until completion of the offices on the site, administrative offices will be maintained in the Carmichael Building in Fairfield. Following the war the project will be operated as a low income housing project similar to those in the Birmingham district.

Officials of the Fairfield Housing Authority besides Buck, are R. L. Thomas, vice chairman; C. J. Donald, J. C. McNamee and E. B. Pitts, commissioner-members, and Charles B. Rainey, secretary-treasurer and executive director.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

YOU ARE ASKED TO FURNISH THIS MEAL—Twenty-five little colored children eat their only wholesome food of the day in this Negro Nursery School in the basement of one of the State Teachers College Buildings. From two to five years old, they are the children of negroes on public assistance rolls who are not able to see that they are properly fed and cared for.

OCT 4 - 1942

Negro Nursery School Offers Food, Health To 25 Children

The school day begins for these little ones with a health inspection to prevent the spread of colds, measles, whooping cough and the other contagious diseases of childhood. Then comes a glass of tomato juice and a dose of codliver oil.

With this healthy start, the children play in the open in their swings and sandpiles when the weather permits, or when there is no sun, inside the schoolroom with blocks and other toys made by the WPA toy projects.

At lunch time all of them, even the two-year-olds, wash their own faces before going to the table. A typical meal consists of liver, hominy and gravy, carrots, milk and bread with stewed fruit for dessert. Though they sometimes tilt precariously, each carries his own dishes to the kitchen when he has finished.

OCT 4 - 1942

After dinner is nap-time. Every little boy and girl washes his face, brushes his teeth and puts on his pajamas. Sometimes the teachers must help a little if the buttons are small but usually the children manage wonderfully by themselves.

Then each one finds his own small canvas cot, snuggles down under the covers and goes to sleep. There is more play time after the rest hour and the day is finished off with milk and crackers for each child before he goes home.

As shown in the picture, each chair is marked with a colored drawing. The same drawings are tacked above the toothbrushes, above the wash cloths and towels and above the hooks where the pajamas hang so that each youngster, though he cannot read his name, can find his own belongings.

OCT 4 - 1942

The Nursery School is sponsored by the State Department of Education which furnishes the building and the lights, heat and water. The two teachers, Bertha Dobbs and Jeraldine Morgan, are furnished by the WPA.

Money for food, milk and codliver oil must come from the Charity and Welfare Council. Opportunity to contribute will be given later this month when the council, with the Alabama War Chest, makes an appeal for funds through the Welfare-Warfare Campaign.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 18, 1942

Negroes Raise Nearly Half Of Chest Quota In Cash And Pledges

$1,932.22 Is Reported At Campaign Banquet In Slossfield Center

Approximately 50 per cent of the $3,440 quota set for the Negro division of the Jefferson County Community and War Chest Appeal was paid and pledged at a kickoff banquet held Friday night in the Slossfield Center audtorium.

The advance gift committee, headed by Mrs. A. M. Brown, reported $1,931.22 in money and pledges, which included a contribution of $25 from Will P. Engel, chairman of the commercial division and president of the Engel Realty Company. Mr. Engel said his gift was in honor of Julius Ellsberry, Negro, mess attendant and the first citizen of Birmingham to be killed in the Second World War. Ellsberry was killed at Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941.

Normal Randall presented a check to the advance gifts committee from the Acipco Negro Auxiliary for $3,900, but this amount was not added to the Negro solicitations pending a decision of how it should be classified.

Talks were made by Mrs. Florence S. Adams, executive director of the Community Chest; Frank E. Spain, general appeal chairman, and Mr. Engel.

Negro speakers included C. J. Green, appeal chairman for the Negro division; Mrs. M. L. Hooks, A. G. Gaston, past appeal chairman, and the Rev. J. Clyde Perry. The Rev. Perry dealt with the imperative situation of the Negro USO Club which is hanging in the midst of a decision about its status and financial support.

Miss Coreania Hayman, head of the music department at Payne Junior College, led the singing of patriotic music and sang a solo. The Rev. H. R. Hughes gave the invocation. S. L. Belle served as master of ceremonies.

"Give not until it hurts, but until it helps," encouraged Chairman Green in his remarks expressing "faith in the group of solicitors" to do the job quickly.

Birmingham, Ala. News
November 23, 1942

Mayor Cooper Green Foresees Bright Future

Envisioning a bright future for the City of Birmingham, W. Cooper Green outlined to the Optimists, at their Thursday luncheon meeting at the Tutwiler, an interesting array of post-war plans that included a new city hall, enlarged airport facilities, new parks for Negroes, expanded school system and a new formula for meeting the annual welfare problem of the unemployables.

One of the most interesting of Green's plans for approaching the welfare problem, is one he called "the family for family idea," in which an underprivileged family would be taken under the wing of normal family for encouragement, and help in little matters. Under this Christian theory, every worthy family would be given all sorts of aid, other than financial, to contribute its stability and uplift.

The commissioner made the point that the city is effecting every possible economy with an income derived from taxpayers of only 33½ cents per day, per person in Birmingham. "Our city government is cutting its cloth to fit the times," said Green.

66a-1942

ALABAMA

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
May 21, 1942

HOUSING OFFICIAL NAMED

PHENIX CITY, Ala., May 20—Mayor Elmer E. Reese has appointed W. B. Mims, Sr., widely-known civic leader, as a member of the Phenix City Housing Authority. He will fill the place on the board formerly held by A. A. Roberts, whose term expired. Mr. Mims will serve for five years. Other members of

Birmingham, Ala. Age-
April 28, 1942

Report On Housing Projects Here Made To City Commission

Completion Of Three Of Units Summarized; Fourth Will Be Launched Soon

Completion of three more low-cost housing projects and plans for a fourth were reported to the City Commission Tuesday by the Housing Authority of the Birmingham district in its annunal report.

Presented by Frank E. Spain, chairman of the authority, the report told of the completion of the 913-familly community of Central City and the 480-family Negro project of Southtown as well as of the development and management of the city's first defense housing project, Eastwood.

Through these projects and others that have been developed by the Birmingham authority, 2,085 low-income white and 1,120 colored families have been provided with standard, modern housing. Of the original families to move into the white and colored projects since July, 1940, 91 per cent are still tenants, it was reported.

Enough has been saved from the building of Elyton Village, Central City and Southtown to build another small project of some 260 units for Negro tenants, the report revealed. Actual construction of this project is expected to begin soon. The tremendous number of applications that have been made for the two existing Negro projects—Southtotwn and Smithfield—indicate the great need for more housing, the report observed. The yet unnamed community will only begin to touch the Negro housing problem of the Birmingham district, it was declared.

Backlog of applications for housing units in 1941 reached a total of 6,591 and gave ample evidence that low-income families are still unable to find healthful, modern homes in which to live, the report stated. More than 80 per cent of Birmingham's Negro families live in sub-standard houses, it was pointed out.

The problem will be intensified by the sharp curtailment of building during the war, the authority warned.

To protect tenants, a plan was inaugurated enabling them to pay a rent according to their income instead of having to pay a fixed rental. The income, however, cannot be above a prescribed maximum. Under the fixed rental system, families were forced to vacate if their incomes were raised as much as a single dollar above the fixed amount. The maximum income for residents is $1,500 a year.

Total payrolls for men who built the three new projects were: Central City, $191,787.50; Southtown, $181,127.25, and Eastwood, $232,-138.65. Eastwood, which is restricted to war workers, contains 300 family units. It occupies 35 acres near the Municipal Airport.

Despite tightening housing conditions, which make it necessary to keep as many dwellings as possible, considerable progress has been made in getting rid of undesirable houses, the report showed. For each low-rent dwelling constructed, the city has agreed to get rid of one sub-standard dwelling until, so far, Elytotn Village has accounted for 95.37 per cent of the undesirable places it is intended to black out; Central City has seen the expunging of 44.90 per cent of the dwellings it is intended to replace, and Southtown has eaten into 78.95 per cent of the Negro shacks it is intended to put out of the picture.

The authority announced that it has purchased $43,000 worth of War Bonds as an investment for its reserve fund account.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Housing Project To Begin July 8

Property between Decatur and Union Streets, and extending from East Jeff Davis Avenue north to Stonefield Alley has been acquired and instructions to vacate have been issued by the Montgomery Housing Authority, officials announced yesterday, as the Bear Lumber Company planned to begin demolition of buildings July 8 for the construction of a negro housing project. The project has a priority rating of 4-A.

On the site will rise 44 units, containing one, two, three and four-room apartments, all to be completed in 120 calendar days, including July 8, at a contract price of $140,000. Architects for the project are Earl Lutz and Richard Adams.

It was said that, when the project was completed, preference would be given negro defense workers as tenants.

Mobile, Ala., Register
June 14, 1942

Housing Survey For Colored Area Starts This Week

A survey of housing conditions among Mobile's colored population will be undertaken this week by members of the Juliette Derricotte Club, an organization of colored women sponsored by the Young Women's Christian Association. The inter-racial committee of the Y. W. C. A. and the U. S. O. women's unit are co-operating, with the endorsement and aid of the housing committee of the Mobile Chamber of Commerce, in setting up the survey to gain accurate colored information as to housing and health problems in colored sections of the city.

On completion of the survey, findings will be available to housing authorities, civilian defense organizations and civic groups concerned with health and housing problems of Mobile as a whole.

Interviewers will begin making their calls Tuesday and hope to complete the survey by the end of the week.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

AGING COUPLE FIGHTS EVICTION WARRANT

Atty. H. M. Powell today was seeking an injunction to restrain the sheriff's office from carrying out an eviction warrant against an elderly Negro couple, who have been married 40 years.

The Avon City Real Estate Co. is seeking to oust the couple—Nelson Lanier and his wife, Senet. Attorney Powell says the company wants the home because it has sold it. But he contends that they had no right to sell it, that the home belongs to the Laniers.

The real estate concern contends that the tenants have no claim to the home, that it foreclosed the mortgage on it six years ago, that the money the Laniers continued paying them was rent. The couple say it was payment on the mortgage debt.

So the real estate concern got out eviction papers seeking to oust the couple.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Better Housing

Another defense housing project is under way. This one is in Fairfield and is being developed for occupancy by Negro employes of industrial plants in the Fairfield area. Housing, of course, is needed for our war workers. Good workers should have good housing; it should not be expected that satisfactory workers will come from sub-standard residences. After the war, this project will be operated, it is said, as a low income housing unit similar to those in the Birmingham district. Such projects are serving as a stimulant for needed improvement in the quality of homes in many areas in this county.

Anniston, Ala. Star
September 21, 1942

COLORED HOUSING PROJECT SHELVED

Money Is Turned Back To Government

The colored housing project in West Anniston has been shelved for the duration, it was announced today by the Anniston Housing Authority and the money for it, around $300,000, has been turned back to the federal government for war purposes.

This action was sought by the government and was taken by the Housing Authority, all members of the Authority being in thorough accord with the move.

When conditions as to labor and material are better, the project will be reopened. The contract for the Cooper Homes had been awarded to Norton and Hallmark, Gadsden contractors. It is understood that when the project is reopened that a new contract likely will be negotiated with this firm.

The Housing Authority owns 34 houses and three store buildings in the area where the Cooper Homes will be located. It has asked permission to rent this property and permission likely will be granted. If so, the rental will be turned over to some agency here.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Advance Gift Group For Negro Division Begins Chest Drive

$930 In Pledges, Cash Reported In Initial Meeting Held By Staff

The advance gift committee of the Negro division of the united appeal of the Community and War Chest reported $930 in pledges and money at the initial meeting of the solicitation staff held Friday night at the Smith & Gaston Funeral Home.

More than 50 workers responded to the call of Chairman C. J. Green, several of which made enthusiastic remarks.

The group adopted the theme, "Get the Job Done Quickly" and pledged to have the quota of $3,440 raised by time the workers' banquet is held at Slossfield Oct. 16, at 7:30 p.m.

More than one speaker indicated that the group should set up a new goal of $5,000 as each felt that the quota would be pledged in quick time.

Advance gifts were: Smith & Gaston Funeral System $300, Atlanta Life Insurance Company $220, Protective Industrial Company $150, Famous Theater $150, Bradford's Funeral System $100, Harry Hall $10.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 22, 1942

Six-Man Juries And Equal Opportunities For Negro Urged

Delegation Hears Citizens Propose Changes As Legislation Clinic Is Opened At Courthouse

BY FRED TAYLOR

Six-man juries, doubling the state's yearly appropriation to combat tuberculosis and equal voting privileges, educational opportunities, health and police protection for Negroes in Jefferson County and throughout Alabama were among proposals made to the county's legislative delegation Monday night at the first of a series of public hearings at the courthouse.

Meeting in Judge Whit Windham's courtroom, Senator James A. Simpson and the full delegation of House nominees—Ivy Gwin, chairman; John Chichester, Roger Snyder, Mark Hodo, Tram Sessions, Jess Edwards and Sid Smyer—also heard a request for abolition or liberalization of the state's garnishment laws.

Presiding Judge J. Russell McElroy, who has drafted bills to provide legal machinery for optional use of six-member juries except in capital cases, cited savings to taxpayers that would result from cutting the number of jurors in ordinary cases in half. The manpower shortage caused by the war program was another reason given for reduction in jurors. The presiding jurist pointed out, however, that the constitution provides for 12-man juries and that six-member juries could be used only when the constitutional provision is waived.

* * *

COMPOSING A COMMITTEE from the Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, County Tuberculosis Sanitorium and Board of Health were J. Parker Evans, Karl Landgrebe, K. W. Grimley and Dr. L. O. Davenport, among others, who asked the delegation to help get the annual $75,000 state appropriation doubled to combat tuberculosis. They pointed out that the dread malady is claiming 400 lives yearly in Jefferson and 1,600 in the state, and that Alabama now is contributing less to fight tuberculosis than any other Southern state.

The Negro group not only asked for voting and educational privileges equal to that provided for whites, but pleaded for improved health facilities and requested that Negro policemen be provided in certain sections of the city and that Negro investigators be employed in the solicitor's office.

N. S. White, connected with the legal department of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, cited ills resulting from Alabama's present garnishment laws and requested these statutes either be abolished outright or liberalized to give relief to "innocent bystander" concerns who become embroiled in thousands of such proceedings instituted annually against employes.

White asserted 90 per cent of garnishment proceedings are filed by only a few credit clothing and loan companies, that they were instituted on "straw" or inadequate bonds, that such proceedings have made Birmingham the bankcruptcy capital of the nation and that such suits cost the T. C. I. Company alone between $5,000 and $6,000 monthly. He suggested raising the present $25 exemption as one means of improving conditions, which he said are not as bad now as two or three years ago, but urged repeal of the laws.

SNYDER, who proposed raising the garnishment exemption to $50 in the last Legislature, agreed with White. On the suggestion of Smyer, White agreed to obtain copies of laws in other states, only eight of which, he declared, have statutes comparable to Alabama's.

Of the several Negroes addressing the delegation on suffrage, education, health, civil liberties and general welfare of members of their race, Dr. E. W. Taggert, Birmingham dentist, backed up his plea for improved educational facilities with figures which seemed most to impress delegation members. He pointed to crowded conditions in Negro schools, to the heavy teacher loads, to the difference in pay for white and Negro teachers and said the ratio of educational expenditures in the South is $1 for Negro children as compared with $4 for white children.

Dr. Taggert, in acting figures on school conditions, pointed out that Birmingham and Jefferson County are doing much more for both white and Negro children than is being done in the rest of the state. He pointed out that in 1940-41, the per pupil cost in Birmingham high schools was $92.29 for whites and $36.09 for Negroes, as compared with $36.03 for whites and $10.65 for Negroes in the state. The same year, he pointed out figures showed the per pupil cost in Birmingham elementary schools was $64.14 for whites and $22.75 for Negroes.

Only by "adequate education of all peoples" can this and other sections of the South solve the problems facing them. Dr. Taggart emphasized, in recommending strict enforcement of child labor and school attendance laws, vocational training, adequate housing and maintenance, equalization of teacher salaries and reduction in the pupil per teacher ratio as remedies.

J. J. GREEN, NEGRO, asserted that since adoption of the constitution in 1901 various "devices and schemes" had been used to keep Negroes from voting, regardless of qualifications. He said less than 1 per cent of the Negro population is permitted to vote in Alabama and charged that in the Black Belt and Wiregrass sections "Negroes are refused even the right to apply to vote." Declaring this "is wrong, unfair and undemocratic," Green said that "not Negro voting, but the denial of it, is what Alabama must fear."

W. E. Shortridge, Negro, charged "inadequate police protection is provided for Negroes in Birmingham," and suggested Negro policemen be deputized to serve in such concentrated Negro districts as 17th Street and Fourth Avenue North. He also recommended Birmingham white policemen be put under bond.

Emory O. Jackson, Negro, speaking on general welfare of members of his race, asserted Negroes, including Negro soldiers, are discriminated against in operation of public transportation systems. In connection with law enforcement, Jackson urged that Negro investigators be employed in the solicitor's office, and called for a separate Negro welfare department boards and governmental agencies, and representation on various boards and governmental agencies.

"If the white man looked at the Negro with an enlightened viewpoint," said Jackson, "he might find him to be an undiscovered pearl instead of a problem."

The delegation announced it would hold another hearing the night of Oct. 5, when members of the City and County Commissions would be heard on legislation pertaining to operation of the city and county governments.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Negroes Raise Nearly Half Of Chest Quota In Cash And Pledges

OCT 18 1942

$1,932.22 Is Reported At Campaign Banquet In Slossfield Center

OCT 18 1942

Approximately 50 per cent of the $3,440 quota set for the Negro division of the Jefferson County Community and War Chest Appeal was paid and pledged at a kickoff banquet held Friday night in the Slossfield Center auditorium.

The advance gift committee, headed by Mrs. A. M. Brown, reported $1,931.22 in money and pledges, which included a contribution of $25 from Will P. Engel, chairman of the commercial division and president of the Engel Realty Company. Mr. Engel said his gift was in honor of Julius Ellsberry, Negro, mess attendant and the first citizen of Birmingham to be killed in the Second World War. Ellsberry was killed at Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941.

Normal Randall presented a check to the advance gifts committee from the Acipco Negro Auxiliary for $3,900, but this amount was not added to the Negro solicitations pending a decision of how it should be classified.

OCT 18 1942

Talks were made by Mrs. Florence S. Adams, executive director of the Community Chest; Frank E. Spain, general appeal chairman, and Mr. Engel.

Negro speakers included C. J. Green, appeal chairman for the Negro division; Mrs. M. L. Hooks, A. G. Gaston, past appeal chairman, and the Rev. J. Clyde Perry. The Rev. Perry dealt with the imperative situation of the Negro USO Club which is hanging in the midst of a decision about its status and financial support.

OCT 18 1942

Miss Coreania Hayman, head of the music department at Payne Junior College, led the singing of patriotic music and sang a solo. The Rev. H. R. Hughes gave the invocation. S. L. Belle served as master of ceremonies.

"Give not until it hurts, but until it helps," encouraged Chairman Green in his remarks expressing "faith in the group of solicitors" to do the job quickly.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 27, 1942

The Negroes Lead

First of the divisions to go over the top in the Community and War Chest appeal was the Negro residential division. That accomplishment is a testimonial to the loyal citizenship of the Negroes, and to their full acceptance of their share of common responsibilities.

In that accomplishment there is also a challenge to the other divisions of the appeal that they, too, will soon reach their assigned quotas. The quotas, of course, are relative, based upon past results and the judgment of appeal leaders as to the abilities of those within the division. Nevertheless, when the division with the lowest gross assignment reaches its quota, there is a challenge to other divisions to do likewise.

More than usual in these annual appeals, there is cogency this year in the saying, "He gives twice who gives quickly." The community is busy now. It has many things to do. We must hurry through with one job in order to get on to others awaiting our attention.

It must not be said of Jefferson County in this call to service that it gave either too little or too late. Now that the Negro residential division has given more than it was asked, and gave it on time, the rest of the divisions should spur their effort to do likewise. There are other things pressing for action as soon as we put this appeal behind us, successfully.

Birmingham, Ala News
January 10, 1942

Day's Pay Is Asked Of Workers As Red Cross War Contribution

CIO Labor Leaders Urge Union Men To Aid With Liberal Gifts When Drive Is Begun

Members of the CIO were urged Saturday to enter the campaign for Red Cross War Relief funds, as organization got under way in the public schols of Birmingham preparatory to the launching of the drive for $220,000 in Jefferson County Jan. 26.

William Mitch, president of the Alabama State Industrial Union Council, and Yelverton Cowherd, regional director, Saturday urged full support of union men in the Red Cross War Appeal and expressed the hope members of the CIO in Alabama will donate one day's pay through their local unions to the Red Cross campaign.

"The work of the Red Cross is essential in such a crisis as the present one," the letter from the two Alabama CIO leaders said. "The drive for funds, which is nationwide at this time, deserves the sympathetic support and cooperation of every American citizen."

The letter follows:

"You are no doubt thoroughly familiar with the work of the Red Cross, and you are also aware that our country is now at war. In fact we feel that our nation at this time faces the most critical period in its history. The work of the Red Cross is essential in such a crisis. The drive for funds, which is nationwide at this time, deserves the sympathetic support and cooperation of every American citizen.

We feel that you are best equipped to determine the amount that you are able to give. However, we are already advised by some local unions that they are making donations to the extent of one day's pay to be paid over by the local union to the Red Cross organization. This is commendable, and we hope that your local will be in position to take similar action. This would be paid over to those in charge of the drive in your own county.

"We urge that you give your full cooperation in this worthy cause. On behalf of the industrial workers of Alabama this appeal is made."

Organizing the drive for Jefferson County's quota in the nationwide Red Cross campaign for emergency funds, the Birmingham schools Saturday girded for the "all-out" drive.

Robert H. Mangum addressed a meeting of teachers at Phillips High School Saturday morning, presenting the aims of the American Red Cross war campaign. Mrs. Hattie Follis, president Birmingham Teachers Association, will have charge of solicitation among the public school teachers and solicitation of school children will be under the guidance of their Junior Red Cross sponsors in each school.

Solicitation of Negro teachers in Birmingham schools will be under the direction of P. D. Jackson, president Negro School Teachers Association.

Attalla, Ala. Press
January 30, 1942

First Aid Classes

Several Attalla parents have asked us to bring before the public the timely advantage of establishing classes in First Aid in the higher grades at the City School and in all classes at Etowah High. Many of these parents are now engaged in learning First Aid under the competent instruction of Mrs. Clifford Ackerson, Red Cross instructor, who has conducted classes for the past three weeks at the City Hall.

Naturally these parents hope that their children will never have need of this training but as Houston Cole, state Civilian Defense director said, "it is better to know it and never need it, than to need it and not know it". These parents hope that their children will never know the horrors of war here in Attalla from bombings, gases, etc., but with our small city so strategically located in the industrial area and only a few moments from the coast by air, it is more than probable that high school students will need to know first aid treatments for many things.

Whether for war or not, these students can always be of help at home in minor accidents at school on the athletic grounds, gym classes and many other places. Classes are now being formed in Carver High School(the Negro school) in Gadsden to train young Negro students in first aid. The faculty of Carver High School are now completing their training under a Negro Red Cross first aid instructor.

Anniston (Ala.) Times
February 18, 1942

First Aid Course For Instructors Planned Here

A first aid course for instructors, with Eugene Jones, special instructor from Washington, as teacher, will be started here Mar. 9, it was announced by Red Cross officials this week.

There will be five sessions that week, Mar. 9 through Mar. 13 and a prerequisite for enrolling will be the standard first aid course and the advanced course. In order to enable those who have not had the advanced course to be able to attend the instructor's course, Mr. Ray Watson will give such a class beginning Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 7 o'clock at the YWCA-USO Club, 1026 Leighton Ave.

There will be 4 meetings of this advanced class, Feb. 25, 27, and March 4 and 6. All persons who have had the standard course are urgently requested to take this advanced course so they may take the instructor's course. There is a definite need for instructors here, according to Red Cross workers. Each industry and Federal, city, and state office here is urged to have a representative take these courses.

It was also revealed this week that several first aid instructors for Negroes have been secured. All wishing to attend these courses are urged to call the Red Cross Chapter (700).

One class for Negroes will begin Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at Cobb Avenue School and will be held on Tuesday and Thursday of each week until the course is completed. Other courses are expected to be started soon.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
March 23, 1942

Little Hope Held For Early Building Of Negro Housing

Dothan Housing Authority officials reported today that Federal housing authorities have indicated there is little prospect at present for construction of the 102 units of the DHA's slum clearance venture which were shelved for the duration when half of the project was turned to defense housing needs.

The 102 units comprise what was to have been the colored section of the project and the DHA had hoped that with Dothan being designated a defense critical housing area, the units might be built for defense housing purposes.

Under the present arrangement, the 102 units now being built will be used as defense housing until the end of the war and then will be returned to their original purposes. It has been indicated that the remaining 102 units will be constructed at that time. Land for this section of the project already is owned by the Authority.

A. D. Ussery, chairman of the Authority, said that work on the defense units is going ahead as fast as possible although wet weather has caused considerable delay. Some foundations have been poured, he stated, and drainage and excavation work still is in progress.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Negro Housing Center To Have 44 Added Units

APR 15 1942

Authority Calls For Bids On $170,000 Annex For Paterson Courts

Plans for a 44-unit addition to William B. Paterson Courts, low cost housing center for negroes, were disclosed yesterday when Charles P. Rogers, executive director of the Montgomery Housing Authority, called for bids to be opened April 30.

Mr. Rogers said the addition had been undertaken as a defense project and had received a priority rating of A-4.

An over-all expenditure of $170,000 has been approved for the project. Land purchase has accounted for approximately $30,000 of this amount, Mr. Rogers said.

Several acres have been acquired from various owners north of the present establishment, extending between Decatur and Union Streets to Sternfeld Alley. All but two parcels, it was said, were bought by private treaty, the two parcels being condemned.

Specifications and conditions of contract, now available at Mr. Rogers's office on Bell Street stipulate that the work be completed in 120 calendar days. It is expected that work will begin within ten days of the award of contract.

APR 15 1942

Mr. Rogers said the A-4 rating was considered favorable and that under it no misgivings were entertained as to the availability of materials.

William B. Paterson Courts, erected under provisions of a bill passed by the Alabama Legislature in 1935, was the first to be constructed in Montgomery. Riverside Heights, for white residents, followed. The latter was expanded under the defense housing act and another center for negroes was erected on Cleveland Avenue.

Huntsville, Ala. Times
April 13, 1942

Four First Aid Classes To Open

One Will Be Advanced Course At Merrimack Club

Red Cross first aid training continues at top speed in the county, with four new classes opening this week, and additional members welcome in a class for negroes.

Two classes finished enrollment last week, and a class primarily for trailer residents completed its course at the Service club.

One of the classes opening this week will be an advanced class, others will be standard.

Mrs. Norma Farrald will start a class this afternoon at the First Methodist church, Greene street entrance. It wil meet from 2 to 4 o'clock Monday through Friday for two weeks.

Three classes start Tuesday. Mrs. Bonnelle P. Willis will begin an advanced class at the Merrimack girls club Tuesday morning. It will meet from 10 to 12 o'clock Tuesdays and Fridays. Mrs. Farrald will start a standard course at the same time. It will meet daily, except Saturday and Sundays, for two hours, and will be held in the Parish home.

On Tuesday night, Mrs. Mary C. Lee will begin a standard class at the First Baptist church. It will meet from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

NEGRO LEADERS OF CHEST NAMED

Greene And Sturdivant To Direct Appeal For Race This Year

MAY 5 - 1942

Negro residents of Birmingham and Jefferson County again, as in former years, will rally to the support of the 20th annual appeal of Birmingham and Jefferson County's Community Chest this Fall, and announcement was made by Frank E. Spain, general chairman of this Fall's appeal, that he has appointed C. J. Greene, manager of the Birmingham district office of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, as chairman of the Negro division, with W. M. Sturdivant as cochairman.

Spain's action followed that of the executive committee of the Negro advisory council of the chest. This committee selected the chairman and cochairman for the Negro division, according to Robert Durr, chairman of the executive committee.

Charles James Greene, the new leader of the Negro division, was born at Cuthbert, Ga., was graduated from Clark University, Atlanta, in 1930, and is a member of Alpha Phi Fraternity. Immediately on graduation he entered the home office of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company at Atlanta, where he worked for eight years, serving in various capacities. On March 28, 1938, he became district manager of the company at the Birmingham office, said to be the largest single unit in Negro life insurance.

Greene is a member of the local Negro Underwriters Association, a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and other civic groups. He is also active, with his wife, in the work of St. John's Methodist Church. Recently he was also chosen as vice chairman of the local movement for a Negro hospital.

Sturdivant has been for more than 20 years in the employ of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company. He is a deacon of the Twenty-Second Avenue Baptist Church. An enthusiast for the Community Chest, and it is said he never misses a meeting of the executive committee of the Negro advisory council. He is also recognized as a leader among his fellow workers.

Greene, in announcing his acceptance of the appointment as head of the Negro division of the Chest Appeal, declared himself an enthusiastic and whole-hearted supporter of the Community Chest as a great civic enterprise.

"The chest has done a marvelous and wonderful work in this community," said the new division chairman. "I am proud to be chosen for this work even though I realize it will mean hard work and involves also considerable responsibility. "I know I can count on the cooperation of all our colored people in this first wartime chest appeal, and everything will be done to make this 20th annual appeal the most successful. I hope our people will not only give until it hurts, but also will give until it helps."

Appeal Chairman Spain congratulated the executive committee of the Negro advisory council of the chest on having chosen men of such caliber as Greene and Sturdivant as leaders of the Negro division for this Fall's campaign and also predicted success for this division. At the same time he expressed his appreciation of the willingness to serve voiced by both Negro leaders.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Need For More Houses

APR 30 1942

The Housing Authority of the Birmingham District, in its annual report, says that construction of a new small Negro housing project is being considered for Birmingham. The project would consist of about 260 units.

Already we have two Negro housing projects here—Southtown and Smithfield Court. These two projects are not large enough to care for the large number of applicants.

It is said that enough money has been saved from the construction of the various housing projects—both white and Negro—in this city to pay for the small project now being considered.

One needs only to drive by one of the Negro projects and see the neat, well-kept homes of our Negro citizens to realize the improvement in health, security and happiness which such projects have meant.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 30, 1942

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NEGRO APPEAL LEADERS NAMED

Birmingham, Ala. Post
MAY 6 - 1942

C. J. Greene Chosen Chairman, With W. M. Sturdivant As Co-Chairman

Charles James Greene has been appointed chairman of the Negro division of the 20th annual Appeal of Birmingham's and Jefferson County's Community Chest, with W. M. Sturdivant as co-chairman, it was announced today by Frank E. Spain, general chairman of the Appeal.

The executive committee of the Negro advisory council of the chest made the choice of the two leaders of the Negro division for the campaign next Fall.

Greene, manager of the Birmingham office of the Atlanta Life Insurance Co., came here to take charge of this office in 1938. Previously he had served eight years in several capacities in the home office of the company in Atlanta.

He is a 1930 graduate of Clark University, Atlanta. He is a member of the local Negro Underwriters Assn., and a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He is active in St. John's Methodist Church, and recently was chosen vice chairman of the local movement for a Negro hospital.

MAY 6 - 1942

Co-chairman Sturdivant has been in the employ of the American Cast Iron Pipe Co. more than 20 years, and is a deacon of the 22nd-av Baptist Church.

"I know I can count on the cooperation of all our colored people in this first wartime Chest Appeal," Chairman Greene said in a statement of acceptance.

Appeal Chairman Spain predicted success for the Negro division under the leadership of the two appointees.

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
May 6, 1942

LEADERSHIP SCHOOL HELD FOR NEGROES

An all day leadership school was held Tuesday, May 5, at the Morgan county training school, Hartselle, with state instructors from the extension department at Tuskegee Institute and the Negro farm and home agents of Morgan and Lawrence county. Demonstrations were given in poultry, clothing, balance diet, preservation and dairy. There were 34 leaders present from nine communities there. Club leaders from the various agriculture communities will be able to carry the victory information back to the communities.

Huntsville, Ala., Times
May 11, 1942

Madison 'Better Homes' Praised

County, Auburn Experts Visitors To Stone, Davis Residences

"Ingenuity and work" were named as the reasons for the outstanding home improvements in the county by Miss Mamie Whisenant, home management specialist from Auburn, who visited here last week.

Miss Whisenant, Mrs. Lillie M. Alexander and Miss Carolyn Henderson visited homes in the county and attended a demonstration meeting at the Normal school.

A "better homes" program has been the leading work of home demonstration clubs in the county during the past year.

The E. B. Stone home, which was among those visited, was termed "a good example of what could be done with what you already had." The convenience of the house and landscaping received special comment.

The color schemes used in the Marvin Davis home, New Market, Route 1, received favorable comment from the specialist.

At the leadership school demonstration at Normal Institute, Eliza Pulley, negro home demonstration agent, took as the subject selection of food for breakfast. Following her talk, the various leaders took turns at selecting from a table of food a balance breakfast to meet the needs of various types of family members.

Mrs. Alexander spoke briefly emphasizing the fact that the lesson of nutrition must reach the people of the nation through a few leaders who could be trained to spread information and proper practices.

Dothan, Ala., Eagle
May 27, 1942

Garbage Collection Tomorrow Postponed

Garbage collection in Dothan will be suspended tomorrow so that Negro employes of the garbage department may observe Emancipation Day, G. J. Parrish, foreman, announced today.

In return for the holiday, Parrish said, the Negroes went to work earlier today and planned to make their rounds later today than is customary.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Association of Social Workers Vote Not To Meet In South Because of Race Prejudice

MAR 7 - 1942

CHICAGO, Ill.—In order to protect the convenience and professional dignity of Negro members of the American Association of Social Workers who would be forced to make personal sacrifices, the annual delegate conference of the AASW will not be held in New Orleans, in spite of the fact that the National Conference of Social Work is meeting here this year, announced President Wayne McMillen.

The National Executive Board of the AASW, which is a national organization including more than 10,000 professionally trained social workers, met here last week-end and voted also to postpone the conference date.

Present at the Board meeting was Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League.

MAR 7 - 1942

At the same session Mr. Granger was elected vice-president of the Association, taking the place made vacant by the resignations of Pierce Atwater, of Chicago, and Kenneth Pray, of Philadelphia. Mr. Granger will hold office until the annual membership elections to install next year's officers. Frank Bruno of St. Louis was elected president to serve in similar fashion, due to the resignation of Wayne McMillen.

66a-1942

ANGLO-SAXONS

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

The Fighting South

JAN 14 1942

There has been quite a discussion in some quarters as to why the South has been hotter for going to war than other regions. It was started by Gallup polls, during the months preceding this country's entry in the war, showing a stronger sentiment in the South than elsewhere for President Roosevelt's interventionist policy. John Temple Graves II fueled the fire with an article in the Virginia Quarterly Review.

JAN 14 1942

Henry L. Mencken, who ever low-rates the South, explained it as "in part, I suppose, an inheritance from Civil War days, and in part one more proof of the high voltage of Southern credulity. . . . The main reason is probably the marked and almost pathological Southern capacity for believing in bogus messiahs."

JAN 14 1942

Senator Carter Glass, the old Virginia warrior, attributed the South's attitude as "due both to superior character and to exceptional intelligence of the problems involved," while Senator Lister Hill of Alabama declared that "Southerners are more belligerent not just about the war, but about everything that pertains to their rights and their country."

The predominance of Anglo-Saxons in the South may have a lot to do with the South's attitude. But whatever the cause, the nation's actual entry in the war leaves little point to a discussion of the relative patriotic feelings of the South or the North, or the East or the West. All are to be conceded equal patriotism now, and no doubt the boys from any one part of the country will fight as hard as those from any other. Nationally, there is no North, South, East or West—it is all the United States, symbolized by the Star-Spangled Banner. But it will be a matter of deep pride to the South that its warriors fight with valor and distinction as they have done in all wars since there has been a South.—Houston Post.

66a-1942
New York Age
New York, N. Y.

CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Charles S. Johnson And Lester Granger Among Speakers At Southern Conference

MAY 2 3 1942

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Dr. Charles S. Johnson, professor of sociology at Fisk University, and Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, were among a group of leaders to address the National Conference of Social Work, which was held here last week. Will the war solve what President Roosevelt called the nation's No. 1 economic problem was the subject of a discussion at the evening meeting on May 14, led by Mark Ethridge, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and Dr. Johnson.

Mr. Etheridge said that he had no great hope that many of the South's markets will be restored as they existed before this war. Their disappearance may mean an even greater idleness and an even greater migration from this section than we had in the 'twenties and 'thirties, he said.

MAY 2 3 1942

Speaking on the same platform, Dr. Charles S. Johnson took a more hopeful view of the South's place in the post-war world. The South's future, he declared, is by no means unpromising. . . The defense industries settling in the South are both affecting and demanding skills and will leave a vauable deposit. The exigencies of the war are creating new products for the world of which agriculture will be the base.

Mr. Granger spoke at the opening session on "The Problem of Minorities in War Time." He called attention to the inequalities and discrimination in this democracy preparing for war. He cited as an illustration the policy of our Navy Department and said:

"The half-hearted concessions made by the Navy Department are a case in point. Negroes are admitted to Navy Service, yes, but only in the 'reserve components'—which means that once the war is over the embarrassment of their presence is terminated. They are to be admitted on a jim crow basis, which is to say they will be held in separate units for shore duty, as assigned to vessels only when they can comprise the entire enlisted personnel. There is no plan for their use as commissioned officers. This step on the part of the Navy does represent progress in that it shows the effect of public opinion on previously obdurate naval leadership.

The manner in which the step has been taken, however, represents a distressing insensitiveness on the part of the Navy Department to the real roots of the Negro's resentment against naval policy, and to the real responsibility of a governmental agency in a democracy. Negroes rightly ask the question—if members of their race may serve as messmen on a battleship with white sailors, why may not Negro machinists, radio operators, stokers and even gunners serve on the same ship? For that matter, if Negroes are good enough to die for their country at Pearl Harbor, on Bataan Peninsula, and in the Southern Pacific, why are they not good enough to work for their country here at home? Why cannot the hand that aims the machine gun and operates the tank be trained to wield the drill press and operate the welder's toch to make gro Americans ask with increas- those guns and tanks?

MAY 2 3 1942

These are the questions that Neing intensity of feeling. An answer must be given them—and that answer must be the right one. It is an answer that will go far beyond the surface of traditional race relations in America. It will set a seal on the sincerity or dishonesty of our aspirations toward tomorrow's world. It will establish for the lifetime of us all our country's relations with peoples to the south and west of us —"the lesser breeds without the law." It will determine in large measure whether this nation, under God, shall have that new birth of freedom, and survive as a government of ALL the people, by ALL the people, and FOR ALL the people."

Ethridge Calls for Civil Rights in South

MAY 2 3 1942

NEW ORLEANS—(ANP)—"If America is to be a nation of united people, there must be a democracy based on economic justice as well as civil rights," declared Mark Ethridge, white Louisville publisher, before 3,500 leaders of government, industry and social welfare here Wednesday.

Speaking at the sixty-ninth annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work on "The South—Its Social and Economic Progress and Problems," Mr. Ethridge said that the "South can never emerge from the spiral of what promises to be a permanent depression except by intervention of the Federal Government."

MAY 2 3 1942

The sessions of the seven-day conference, which opened on May 10, were held in the larger white hotels of the city without evidence of "special" accomodations for any group. No housing accomodations or eating arrangements, however, were made at the hotels for colored delegates.

The general sessions were held nightly in the municipal auditorium and there were no discriminatory seating arrangements, even though local colored citizens have heretofore been denied the use of this public building.

Dr. Johnson Speaks

Speaking at the some meeting with Mr. Ethridge was Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, who stated that the "South's economic lag cannot be attributed to the presence of its colored population."

"Some of the poorest sections of the South are those in which few or no colored people live," he declared, giving examples of such sections as those in the Appalachians and the Ozarks. "On the other hand, the richest areas in the Southern States are those in which colored people do live, although they themselves generally are poor."

To Cleveland Next Year

The next conference will be held in Cleveland, O., and will be presided over by Fred K. Hoehler of Chicago, director of the American Public Welfare Association, who was elected president for 1942. Other new officers include:

MAY 2 3 1942

First vice-president, the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Bryan J. McEntegart, national secretary of the Catholic Near East Welfare Association, New York City; second vice-presdient, Miss Elizabeth Wisner, dean of Tulane University's school of social work, New Orleans; third vice-president, Col. Archibald B. Yong, chairman of the California Social Welfare Board, Pasadena.

Granger on Committee

Seven members of the executive committee elected for three-year terms were: Charles J. Birt, Minneapolis; Loula Dunn, Montgomery, Ala.; Martha M. Eliot, Washington, D.C.; Ruth Fitzsimmons, Olympia, Wash.; Lester B. Granger, New York City; Kenneth L. M. Pray, Philadelphia; George L. Warren, New York City.

Those elected to head the five conference sections are: social case work, Charlotte Towle, Chicago, chairman, and Lucille N. Austin, New York City, and Phillip Schiff New Orleans, vice chairmen; community organization, Arthur Dunham, Detroit, chairman, and Margaret Yates, Fort Worth, Tex., vice chairman; social action, Paul H. Doug chairman; social action, Paul H. Douglas, Chicago, chairman, and Robert K. Lamb, Washington, vice chairman; public welfare administration, William Hodson, New York City, chairman, and Benjamin Glassberg Milwaukee, vice chairman.

Liberal Editor Makes Plea For Unity In South

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 21—Forcing the issue of southern race prejudice and discrimination to give over to absolute democracy, the sixty-ninth session of the Conference of Social Work held here last week made an impressive trend in the direction of national unity. Sounding the keynote to the complete abolition of racial [illegible], Mark Ethridge, renown Kentucky newspaperman, spoke to a mixed audience in the main chamber of the Municipal Auditorium Wednesday night on, "The South—Its Social and Economic Problems and Progress." Pulling no punches in charging the south as being the nation's No. 1 problem because of its economic and social racial aspects, Ethridge stated that "the only way that America can uphold her respect in international manipulations she must insist that minorities within her own boundaries are given full access to the advocates of the Bill of Rights."

URGES SOUTH TO CHANGE

Ethridge stated that the basis for the south's psychosis of racial complexes is an economic one promulgated upon a peculiarly caste system of race differentials. Reiterating a statement made on a national radio broadcast some time ago, Ethridge urged that the south must set aside its discrimination practices against the Negro and embark upon the practice and theory of democracy which is very necessary in the outcome of the present world conflict.

On the same program Charles S. Johnson, director of the department of social science of Fisk university spoke on the same subject but confined the emphasis of his discourse to the theories of social science, instead of outlining the ditions in the south.

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League delivered an impressive address on "The Problem of Minorities in War Time." On the same program in the auditorium of Charity hospital, George I. Sanchez, professor of the department of history and philosophy of education at Texas university gave a detailed discussion of problems facing South American inhabitants in this country.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Co-operative Group To Open Session Friday

JAN 6 - 1942

Emphasis To Be Placed on Marketing of Southeastern Crops.

Conferences on agricultural co-operation, principally devoted to marketing of southeastern crops with a view to commanding better prices for these commodities, will be held at the Atlanta Biltmore hotel, beginning Friday and extending through January 16. One is a regional and the other a national conference.

The Southeastern Co-operative League, formerly called the Southeastern Co-operative Education Association, will hold its meetings Friday and Saturday, with the Atlanta local association, recently formed, in charge of arrangements.

View to War Problems.

On Monday will begin the sessions of the American Institute of Co-operation, which has headquarters in Washington. They will continue through the week.

The Southeastern organization, founded 18 months ago at Carrollton, Ga., will be addressed by several nationally known authorities on co-operative marketing, with an especial view to wartime problems. They include Murray D. Lincoln, Columbus, Ohio, president of the Co-operative League, U. S. A.; E. R. Bowen, Chicago, general secretary, and John Carson, Washington, representative. Howard A. Coward, president of the Missouri organization, and I. N. Hull, general manager of the Indiana Farm Bureau, will participate. The federal government will be represented by speakers from the Farm Security Administration, the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration.

JAN 6 - 1942

Co-ordinated Program.

Lee McBrooks, Chapel Hill, N. C., president of the Southeastern League, will preside.

Among topics for discussion are a co-ordinated program for the 33 consumer co-operatives within a 250-mile radius of Atlanta.

Establishment of central wholesale buying facilities and a joint educational program will be discussed. The new sound film on consumer co-operation, "Here Is Tomorrow," will be screened.

Secretary Edward Yeomans Jr., of Carrollton, pointed out that with nearly 80 active consumer co-operatives in this region the league has taken on the nature of a federation.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The Cooperative Movement In The South

JAN 17 1942

By JULIETTE V. PHIFER

What is the cooperative movement? How does it differ from a collection of isolated cooperatives? Where have successful experiments in cooperative living existed? In the United States? In other countries?

MISS PHIFER

Can the cooperative movement greatly reduce the economic problems of the South? What are the problems inherent in such a movement in the South? What is the Southeastern Cooperative Education Association? As consumers, what should we know about cooperatives? Can a sick person defend his country? Can a morally, physically, financially ill citizenry fight to defend?

In a series of articles made possible by the courtesy of the editor of the Journal and Guide, the writer will attempt partially to answer some of the questions listed above. The following topics will be brought to your attention:

1. The cooperative movement of Nova Scotia and Canada.

2. The need for such a movement in the United States and in the southern United States.

3. The organization and growth of the Southeastern Education Association.

JAN 7 1942

4. Some young cooperatives.

The cooperative movement is a means by which the people are winning back a share in the ownership of the wealth they create. By peaceful education and organization, they are proving that the service motive will succeed where the profit motive has failed, and that production and distribution can be handled more efficiently by an organization of patrons than by one of capital.

Cooperators have translated Christian ethics and democratic ideals into the industrial "vernacular" of our age, where we, the people, may understand and use them.

There is a great difference between a collection of isolated cooperatives and a cooperative movement.

The South has had cooperatives for years, but its cooperative movement is relatively new. The difference lies principally in the amount and kind of education which is carried on along with the organization for business.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
January 4, 1942

LEAGUE OF CO-OPS TO DICUSS BUYING

Educational Program Also to Come Before Meeting in Atlanta Jan. 9-10

Atlanta, Jan. 3.—(AP): Methods for gearing the consumer cooperative movement to wartime speed in the Southeast will come up for attention here January 9-10.

Highlighting subjects for discussion during the Southeastern Cooperative league's two-day session is the establishment of central wholesale buying facilities and a joint educational program, President Lee Brooks, of Chapel Hill, N. C., said today.

Also to be considered is a proposed coordinated program for thirty-three consumer cooperatives within a 250-mile radius of Atlanta.

Up to now, said Secretary Edward Yeomans, Jr., of Carrollton, Ga., the organization has been concerned primarily with creating interest in cooperatives. But now, with nearly eighty active cooperatives in the region, the league has assumed proportions of a federation, charged with providing service to member groups.

Other leaders in the movement include Morris R. Mitchell, dean of education at the Alabama State Teachers college; J. Max Bond, director of the Tuskegee Institute of Education, and J. L. Reddix, president of Jackson college, at Jackson, Miss.

Some 300 representatives of education, religion, labor, agriculture and government throughout the Southeast are expected to attend. Some national leaders in the cooperative movement also will be on hand.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO CO-OP HEADS ATTEND AM. INSTITUTE

FEB 1

ATLANTA, Jan. 29—(ANP)—A number of Negro leaders in the national cooperative meeting attended the American Institute of Cooperation meeting held here Jan. 14. Representatives and persons interested in consumer cooperatives who attended the sessions were J. Max Bond, Tuskegee institute; J. L. Reddix, president, Jackson college, Jackson, Miss., and Cornelius King of the Farm Credit Administration. Each of these participated in a panel discussion, "Cooperatives in a World at War."

FEB 1 1942

Plans are being studied for expansion of cooperatives in the southeast and it is hoped that considerable development in this field may be made among Negro groups.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Co-Op Leaders At American Institute

JAN 31 1942

ATLANTA. (ANP) — A number of Negro leaders in the national cooperative meeting attended the American Institute of Cooperation meeting held here January 14.

Representatives and persons interested in consumer cooperatives who attended the sessions were J. Max Bond, Tuskegee Institute; J. L. Reddix, president Jackson college, Jackson, Miss., and Cornelius King of the Farm Credit Administration. Each of these participated in a panel discussion, "Cooperatives in a World at War."

JAN 31 1942

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Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

The Co-Operative

One of the most interesting things we inspected at Tuskegee was the Cooperative grocery and market, which is operated in connection with a credit union, both of which were explained to us by Mr. W. A. Shields, manager, and well-informed student of cooperatives and credit union, and a good many other things. The store is clean, well-stocked, successful and already in need of expanding. Mr. Shields explains that the store should grow out of the credit union, and we have been wondering why there are not more credit unions and co-operative stores in other communities throughout the nation, that is, among Negroes.

AUG 6 1942

From Detroit to Dallas we find multiplied thousands of Negroes, living in compact communities, spending millions each week for food alone, but buying almost all of it from whites and foreigners in many cases. One hundred thousand Negroes in Dallas buy most of their groceries from Italians and others, while Negroes complain about lack of employment and other civic conditions.

It might not be meet for ministers to leave the preaching of the gospel to do

this sort of thing, but they would do well to search out the men, who know how and are willing to do it, and to give them one hundred per cent cooperation in the establishment of Negro business. Rev. Cleyton Russell, young and energetic minister of Los Angeles, has recently led his people into the purchase of one of the largest markets on Central Avenue; but that is only one of the dozens of things which he with others has done to improve the economic status of Negroes in Los Angeles.

The humiliating experience of Roland Hayes and his wife might well have been avoided, like hundreds of others, which we know about, where white merchants insult and abuse Negro patrons and they keep coming back for more, if we only had the grit and gastronomical stamina to organize capital among ourselves and buy from ourselves. And, if we lack capital, we ought to be willing to do without some things, rather than buy from people who don't respect us, until we have enough money to establish businesses of our own.

If you are interested in this matter and need information, write to Mr. W. A. Shields, Tuskegee Institute; he will be glad to give it to you or tell you where to get it.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.
Nov. 27, 1942

SAYS CO-OPS ARE BEST BUSINESS PLAN FOR MASSES

CHICAGO, Nov. 25 (ANP)—The development of the cooperative method of business is the best method of securing economic democracy for the Negro, declared Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, of Illinois Institute of Technology, and author of "Language in Action," at a meeting of the People's Cooperative society in the Rosenwald Social room, Nov. 15.

"While the boys are fighting at the front," Dr. Hayakawa told his audience, "we should work to assure them a better world to come home to by strengthening cooperative organizations. Cooperation is a peaceful way of working together to bring ownership to the common people."

The program was a neighborhood victory meeting which emphasized the importance of the consumer in the war economy.

Mrs. Oneida Cockrell, director of the Rosenwald Nursery school, who told of the cooperatives' plans for post-war reconstruction, declared that cooperatives, which now have one-fourth of the world's population as members, can lead the way towards our democratic ideal because they build on the respect of man for men.

66a-1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Alice Hunter Named on New Recreation Board

MAY 30 1942

WASHINGTON

The appointment of Mrs. Alice C. Hunter as one of the four citizen representatives on the newly created D.C. Recreation Board was announced this week by the District Commissioners.

Mrs. Hunter, an active member of the Council of Social Agencies, is also president of the D.C. Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations and has been active in local civic affairs for a number of years.

Other Members White

Other citizen members of the board, all white, are: Mrs. Ethel Garret, child recreation worker; Harry S. Wender, executive vice president of the Federation of Citizens' Associations, and James E. Schwab, chairman of the recreation committee of the Washington Board of Trade.

The other members of the seven-man board which will coordinate D.C. recreational facilities are: Dr. Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools; Irving C. Root, superintendent of National Capital Parks, and Walter L. Fowler, D.C. budget officer who will represent the District government.

To Begin Work May 29

The citizen members were appointed for the following terms: Mrs. Hunter, three years; Mrs. Garrett, one year; Mr. Wender, two years; Mr. Schwab, four years.

The board, according to Commissioner Guy Mason, will elect its chairman and probably hold a meeting before it is scheduled to take over its duties on May 29.

One of the first duties facing the new board is that of appointing a superintendent of recreation who will act as executive officer. Milo F. Christiansen, now acting co-ordinator of recreation, is believed to be in line for this post.

D.C.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

New Homes Erected For 75 War Workers

Conditions for Eligibility Stated; To Be Ready Dec. 15

Nov. 17 1942

Homes for 75 families of Government warworkers will be available December 15 at Thirty-fifth Street and Reservoir Road Northwest, the Alley Dwelling Authority announced yesterday.

Each dwelling has a living room, kitchen and bath and from one to three bedrooms. The rent, just sufficient to repay all costs, ranges from $41 per month for one-bedroom dwellings through $43 for two bedrooms to $45 for three bedrooms.

Applications Accepted

Applications are now being accepted for these houses. They must be made through the personnel office of the Government agency employing the applicant.

No one whose base pay or salary exceeds $2400 is eligible, but total family income may exceed this amount. One of the principal requirements is that the tenant's place of employment be within easy access of the houses, in order to reduce the burden on transportation.

Applicants must be employed in the area bounded by the District-Maryland line, Massachusetts Avenue until it intersects Sixteenth Street, Sixteenth Street extended to the Tidal Basin and the Potomac River. Also eligible are employes at the Bureau of Standards, which while somewhat outside these boundaries, is accessible by good transportation facilities.

Military Personnel Eligible

Although the buildings are designed for civilian occupancy, military personnel who meet other requirements are eligible up to and including the rank of captain in the Army or Marine Corps, or lieutenant (senior grade) in the Navy or Coast Guard, provided they are not assigned accommodations at a post, reservation or base.

The Government personnel office must certify to the Alley Dwelling Authority that the applicant is an essential warworker who has moved to the Washington Metropolitan area since July 1, 1941, that he is living beyond a reasonable commuting distance from his work, or that his family is living in quarters outside the Washington Metropolitan area—or under adverse conditions such as are described in a circular given to personnel officers.

The Alley Dwelling Authority is also receiving applications for three projects built for Negro occupancy, James Creek Dwellings, M and First Streets Southwest; Syphax Houses, First and R Streets Southwest, and Barry Farm Dwellings, Sumner and Wade Roads Southeast. These are rented under conditions similar to those for the Thirty-fifth Street houses, except that applicants may be employed anywhere in the Metropolitan area. Applications must be made through the Government personnel offices.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Benefit Show At Howard Theater

Nov. 18/1942

The Citizens Committee for Aid to Colored Handicapped Children will present its third annual benefit show at the Howard Theater Friday and Saturday nights.

Proceeds will be used for such work as outfitting the dining room in the Negro children's ward at Gallinger Hospital and supplying orthopedic shoes for the crippled and suits and coats for the indigent.

The show, "Once in a Lovetime," will be staged by the New Faces Guild of Washington, a Negro amateur group composed of Government workers.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Negroes Ask More Positions In Recreation

Dec. 31/1942

Proposed classification of District recreation employes under Civil Service does not provide a parallel set-up position for position, for Negro and white personnel, but on the basis of population more Negro positions than white are provided per capita, a round table discussion between recreation officials and a committee of the Federation of Civic Associations (Negro) revealed yesterday.

The federation had asked to be heard by the recreation board, charging that the organization of the Negro division does not parallel that of the white division and that "the recreational needs of the Negro population will be improperly served" under the new plan.

In reply, Harry Wender, president of the recreation board, explained that a proposed classification chart was not intended as an "ideal" arrangement, but was merely an outline of the present positions and adhering duties in the department. The chart will have to be approved by a Civil Service personnel committee before recreation employes can be put on annual civil service basis instead of per diem pay.

"We are not changing existing positions at all on the program side," Recreation Superintendent Milo Christiansen said. The department at present has 55 white and 32 Negro employes, he stated.

At the time of a recreational reorganization in the city two years ago, he said, there was practically no provision for Negro recreation. The Negro program, therefore, still lags behind the white, he explained, but the need for equal personnel is not enough to justfy additional positions at this time.

Mrs. Alice Hunter, Negro member of the recreation board, pointed out that new positions could not be created unless pressing need could be shown for them. Thus far, Mrs. Hunter said, Negro support of recreational programs provided has been lacking. Dec. 31/1942

The federation's complaint was presented by W. L. Tancil, chairman of its recreation committee. Also present were Prof. T. J. Anderson, Rama R. Gibson and Eugene Greer, members of his committee, and William S. Anderson, who had brought the matter before the federation's February meeting.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

WPB Grants Priorities For Wilmington Project

OCT 17 1942

WLMINGTON Del.—In order to start work at Southbridge Wilmington's first housing development for Negro war workers was given last Thursday after a priority rating was issued by the War Production Board for the procurement of the necessary materials.

OCT 17 1942

The rating was issued after a delegation from this city visited Washington on Tuesday (October 6) to protest the delay in starting work on the development. Ground was officially broken five weeks ago, but work had been held up by failure of the WPB to issue the priority rating. Only work accomplished in that period has been grading.

OCT 17 1942

With Mayor Albert W. James, in the delegation were Samuel C. Hanby, executive director of the Wilmington Housing Authority; Rep. Philip A. Traynor of Delaware, and G. Morris Whiteside, II, authority archi...

The delegation went to Washington the day after the authority received a letter from Tobias Heller and Co., general contractors for Southbridge, complaining that the best five weeks for construction had been lost since the formal groundbreaking.

OCT 17 1942

The rating issued for the development is AA-4. Hanby said such a rating, with the material list to accompany it, should permit the procurement of all critical materials needed to build the development which will contain 180 dwellings in 32 buildings plus a community building.

66a-1942

Key West, Fla., Citizen
January 16, 1942

Making Plans For Opening Housing Authority Projects

Fort Village, low-cost negro housing project, will be open for occupancy beginning Monday. Leases for the units are now being signed.

The Key West Housing Authority announced simultaneously today that beginning next week leases will be signed for the Joseph Yates Porter Place. It is expected that occupancy for this unit will start on or after Jan. 20.

Applications are being received and leases signed at each of the project sites.

According to current unsubstantiated reports, the colored school, located in the four blocks confiscated by the Navy Department, will be housed temporarily in the two Fort Village buildings facing Louisa street.

Housing authority officials refused to confirm the report but admitted that the two buildings nearest the shore are being held in reserve.

It is understood that the Joseph Yates Porter Place was rushed to completion to coincide with the opening of the Seventh Naval District Headquarters here Feb. 1.

Housing authorities have expidited the situation so that families of personnel arriving with the naval headquarters will have homes before the end of the month.

Miami, Fla. Herald
January 28, 1942

Le Jeune Rd. Tract Zoned For Industry

Definite stand against zoning a tract of land in LeJeune rd. for a low-cost negro housing project was taken by the county commission Tuesday.

At the same time the commission zoned the entire tract, of 507 acres, bounded by LeJeune rd., N. W. 20th st., Red rd. and the Seaboard shops, for heavy industry in the name of national defense.

The land is owned by the New Myami Development Co., which was represented at the meeting by Floyd Davis, president, and his attorney, John C. Gramling, who indicated that court action will follow the action of the commission.

Further development in the negro housing situation was an authorization given by the commission to I. T. Blount, zoning director, to advertise hearings to be held on three proposed sites for negro subdivisions.

The locations are between Homestead and Florida City; north of Goulds to Perrine, and on Red rd., from N. W. 14th St., to 25th st. A 150-foot parkway would serve as a buffer between the subdivision and Red rd., and would prevent the establishment of a business area.

Davis objected strenuously to zoning his LeJeune rd. property for heavy industry, stating that he had had no such offers for the property, except on one occasion when an air line had considered buying some 80 acres for a runway, but the project has been abandoned.

Pensacola Fla. Journal
May 12, 1942

Relief Clients to Get Shell Eggs Wednesday

Commodity distribution division of WPA will give both white and Negro relief clients shell eggs at 600 South Palafox street Wednesday, it was announced yesterday by Ira I. Roberts, district supervisor.

Clients are requested to bring their commodity cards.

FLORIDA

Key West, Fla Citizen
January 7, 1942

NEGRO AREA—A PROBLEM

Four blocks surrounding the county court house on every side but the front have been requisitioned by the navy. There can be no quarrel with the navy. The exigencies of the emergency permit neither compromise nor selectivity.

The owners of the confiscated property will be inconvenienced but properly compensated. Most of them have already made arrangements for their future homes.

But a large segment of the appropriated area is occupied by colored people, many of whom don't even know yet that they will soon have to evacuate their homes.

As far as can be ascertained, no organization, no welfare group, or city or county agency has advanced plans to solve the problem which will result when the colored families begin the search for new homes.

The colored population will have to live somewhere, and unless some sort of plan is devised soon, Key West may find that it has a real problem on its hands.

There is, to be sure, Fort Village, low cost housing project designed for use by negro families. But there is a persistent report, as yet unconfirmed, that the village will be commandered for service men for the duration of the war.

The problem of designating an area for the negroes of Key West is the problem of the city's civic and welfare leaders. It is a problem that brooks no delay.

The situation is less difficult now than it might be later. Most of the negroes are currently empoyed on good jobs and at good wages. They must be made to realize —those who live in the confiscated blocks —that they will soon have to find new abodes.

Left to their own devices, they might settle anywhere in the city. It's a condition that must be avoided. County Law enforcement agencies are having too much trouble as it is maintaining order in colored town these days. This is due to the influx of negroes attracted to Key West by the many defense projects underway here.

It is a serious problem that must be faced realistically, vigorously and promptly.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
January 14, 1942

Help Move Negro Church

SINCE THAT UNKEMPT portion of Orlando known as Jonesville was selected as the proper site for the white housing project, scores of negro families have been obliged to vacate.

As usual among colored people, the community built itself around the church, and that also must be removed to make way for the program of beautification soon to begin.

While the families financed their own costs of removal, they find the funds necessary to rebuild the church on another site exceed their own ability to raise and therefore they call on the white people of Orlando to help them by contributing $1,000.

* * *

THIS IT SEEMS IS a modest request and one which citizens and property owners ought quickly to donate, for the improvement to the city that will follow the building of the new structures and the parking of the city-owned adjacent areas will be well worth it.

The entire citizenship is committed to the program of a City More Beautiful and beautiful in every part, so will readily see the justice and the profit in helping the colored people move their church.

Besides, their churches are tremendous aids in promoting a right spirit among the memberships and in maintaining excellent relations between the two races living so close together.

Miami, Fla Herald
January 21, 1942

Negro Housing To Be Studied

The question of the location of a low-cost negro housing project may be settled at 10 a. m. Friday when the county commission will meet with the county planning board and zoning commission.

The request for the joint meeting was made by I. T. Blount, zoning director, after Floyd Davis, president of Miami Development Co., and his attorney, John C. Gramling, decided not to appear before the commission until all five members are present. Charles H. Crandon was absent Tuesday.

Davis has made two vain attempts to establish a negro subdivision on Le Jeune rd., north of N. W. 20th st., and south of the Seaboard shops. Other locations are being considered.

Gramling said he and his client will return to the commission next Tuesday.

Jacksonville Fla., Times-Union
March 4, 1942

Dedication Slated Today at Parental Home for Negroes

The reecntly completed Parental Home for Negro Girls at 1918 Jefferson Street will be officially dedicated with an appropriate program at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Members of the county commission, county budget board, juvenile court officials, members of the PTA, church groups and women's organizations have been invited to attend the ceremonies.

Dr. Thomas Hansen, pastor of the Main Street Baptist Church, will give the invocation and the dedication address will be given by Dr. John F. Ford, pastor of Bethel Baptist Church. Other speakers will be Judge Walter S. Criswell, of the juvenile court; J. C. Lanier, chief county probation officer, Eartha M. White, of the Clara White Mission, and Mrs. Walter S. Jones, chairman of the Parental Home Board.

Songs will be sung by Margaret Simms and the Boy's Glee Club of the Negro Parental Home.

The home will be open for inspection from 3 until 6 P. M. today. The public is invited.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
April 5, 1942

Interracial Unit Sponsors First Negro Day Nursery

First negro day nursery to be opened in St. Petersburg will be sponsored by the interracial committee of the Community Welfare council in co-operation with the family life education center at Jordan Park, according to plans made by the committee members last week in the Children's Service bureau.

According to Mrs. Ruth W. Atkinson, director of the Children's Service bureau and chairman of the interracial committee, a six and a half room unit has been donated to the use of the day nursery, together with range, refrigerator, and utilities for heating and lighting. The committee has been receiving such donations as rest cots, cribs, kindergarten chairs and other equipment, it was reported.

Working mothers of the children will pay a small fee which will be used for a nourishing midday meal and negro members of the advisory committee of the family life education center will give part-time volunteer service. Trained negro workers in the center, Ruby Shipman and Ivory Lee Scott, will supervise workers employed at the nursery and Miss Edith M. Talpey, of the interracial committee, will act as chairman of the committee which will organize and set up the project.

Entire financing of the nursery will be borne by the interracial committee and friends of the work for negro children.

According to reports, Mrs. Elsie Webster, social worker for the Jordan Park project, has made a survey of the children who are eligible for care in the nursery. Every effort will be made to safeguard the health and welfare of the children.

Mrs. E. C. Brown, secretary, reported on the work accomplished and Miss Henrietta B. Lyon, treasurer, on the donations received.

Projects carried on by the interracial committee during the past year include the Happy Workers kindergarten, under direction of Willie McAdams, superintendent, where there have been indoor renovations, installation of junior toilets, kindergarten equipment and a piano. In addition, the salary of an assistant teacher is paid for the entire school year.

Through efforts of the interracial committee, the Gibbs high school has been given lumber for shelves for the library and a Daily Vacation Bible school conducted. Trained directors from the white churches conducted institutes for negro teachers prior to the opening of the school, the first departmentalized school for negroes. There were two schools with total enrollment of 566 children. The committee also was instrumental in procuring the family life education center for Jordan Park. Here trained workers conduct mothers' clubs, nutrition classes and other projects in homemaking and the care of the children.

In the committee are representatives of 15 churches and five organizations, who meet with Mrs. Atkinson each first and third Thursday mornings. Each church and organization, from its respective community welfare fund, makes a donation to the work for negro children.

Members of the committee are Mrs. Atkinson, chairman; Mrs. E. C. Brown, First Avenue Methodist church, secretary; Miss Henrietta B. Lyon, Pasadena Community church, treasurer; Mrs. P. Ralph Chambers and Mrs. Frank Robinson, First Presbyterian church; Mrs. I. A. Ross, Congregational church; Mrs. Earl Grounds, Mirror Lake Christian church; Mrs. H. E. Walker, United Liberal church; Mrs. J. W. Vickery, Westminster Presbyterian church; Mrs. Laurence Brandon, Woodlawn Presbyterian; Mrs. A. N. Leland, First Methodist church; Mrs. Rex Duckett, First Baptist church; Miss Helen Passamore, Society of Friends; Miss Elsie Keller, Trinity Lutheran church; Mrs. Mary Willey, St. Peter's Episcopal church; Mrs. P. K. Stickler, Sisterhood of Temple Beth-El; Mrs. Harry Mogil, Judaic council; Mrs. M. S. Lew, National Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. E. D. Farmer, Mother's Christian Study club, and Mrs. Lena Cammack, First Church of Christ, Scientist. Members donating as individuals are the Misses Katherine and Jane Williams, Mrs. H. T. Ballard and Mrs. W. F. McCaughey.

Miami, Fla. Herald
March 26, 1942

As We See It---

Delay Is No Remedy

THE county commission made short work of the Planning and Zoning Commission's recommendation to re-zone an 800-acre tract west of Red road for negro housing.

The unanimous rejection of the board follows objections from property owners and opposing resolutions from the Chamber of Commerce housing committee, and the Miami Board of Realtors. Both the latter groups advocated expansion of Liberty City and Brown's subdivision as solutions of the negro housing problem.

To say that Liberty City and Brown's subdivision have adequate areas to take care of the negro housing problem for "a number of years" does not take into consideration the unpalatable fact that the negro slums of downtown Miami are a disgrace, an ever-increasing threat to the public health, and that the debasing overcrowding of the area has not been remedied by the purported adequacy of the areas cited.

The only way to relieve the morally and physically unhealthy overcrowding in the downtown negro section is for the city, or the county, or both, to support a definite plan objectively and firmly. The Dade County Planning Commission has honestly and intelligently attempted to meet the problem.

Somebody is going to be displeased no matter what plan is finally selected. Some persons and groups, profiting from the vileness that passes for our negro section, are going to be displeased if anything is done at all.

Conditions in colored town call for action. The doing is the task of the white population. They are responsible for what exists and should support a sound long-range planning program.

We cannot clean up a community stench by official and public nose-holding.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
October 22, 1942

Orange Blossom Trail Rezoned for Business At Joint Meeting

A joint meeting of the City Planning and Zoning Commission and City Council yesterday agreed unanimously to re-zone 150-feet deep on both sides of the Orange Blossom Trail from Church Street south to city limits for industrial and commercial purposes.

Mayor William Beardall said that the city will advertise for a public hearing on the matter to be held shortly.

On Monday the Zoning Commission had given approval to the re-zoning which the city council confirmed unanimously yesterday.

Both bodies studied proposals for a new negro residential area and City Engineer Pat Herndon was authorized to make a survey of all lots available in the present negro sections of Orlando, as well as prices placed on the properties.

Commissioner Nicholson expressed the view that many lots were not available in the colored section of the city, to which Commissioner Lyon replied that "the prices are prohibitive."

It was then disclosed that the negroes in the Jonestown section were paid an average of $1,100 for their properties to make way for a housing project, and that many of these negroes bought lots in the west colored section of the city for which they paid from $600 to $1,000, making it impossible for them to even consider building a home. Consequently most of the negroes who had been moved out of Jonestown are now renting dilapidated properties again.

The need for additional space for colored persons cropped up continuously in the discussions, but council and commission members agreed to await Herndon's survey before taking any action.

Miami, Fla Herald
February 21, 1942

Negro Housing Order Asked By Builders

A Circuit court order was sought Friday by the New Myami Development Corp. to force the county commission to permit construction of a negro low-cost housing project in LeJeune rd., near the Intercontinent Aircraft Corp.

Charging the commission met behind closed doors to discuss methods by which negroes could be barred from occupying any portion of the property, the petition alleges that the land recently was zoned for heavy industry as a result.

The company's original petition to the zoning commission was for 20 acres out of a 506-acre tract along LeJeune rd. to be rezoned to permit construction of the housing project, to be called "New Town." The commission denied the request, recommending instead that the heavy industry classification be designated.

Meanwhile, Searle S. Barnett of 120 S. W. 67th ave., disclosed he had filed with the county zoning commission three petitions signed by more than 100 residents of nearby Fairlawn and Flagami protesting the order granting permission to use the property south of Tamiami canal and east of the F. E. C. tracks for establishment of a Pan-American exposition and amusement center.

The zoning commission Thursday approved reclassification of the property. The matter will go to the county commission for final action, probably next Tuesday.

Jacksonville, Fla. Times Union
March 1, 1942

Parental Home For Negroes Is To Open Soon

The official opening and dedication of the recently completed Parental Home for Negro Girls at 1918 Jefferson Street has been set for 4 P. M. Wednesday, it was announced yesterday by the Board of Managers of the Duval County Parental Home.

The home was constructed on property acquired for the purpose by the county under a 1941-42 appropriation. Juvenile Court officials together with various church organizations, P-T. A., and women's groups endeavored for a number of years to have such a home established, and official invitations to attend the opening are being forwarded to these various organizations and to the Duval Board of County Commissioners and to the Duval County Budget Commission.

The home will be open for inspection from 3 to 6 P. M. Wednesday. All interested persons are cordially invited to make an inspection of the home.

The dedicatory program, arranged by Mrs. Walter S. Jones, chairman of the Parental Home Board, includes the invocation by Dr. Thomas Hansen, pastor of the Main Street Baptist Church; the dedication by Dr. John F. Ford, pastor of the Bethel Baptist Church; remarks of appreciation by Mrs. Jones, chairman of the Parental Home Board; Judge Walter S. Criswell, of Duval County Juvenile Court; J. C. Lanier, chief county probation officer; Eartha M. M. White of the Clara White Mission, and songs by Margaret Simms and the Boys' Glee Club of the Negro Parental Home.

Ft. Pierce, Fla., News & Tribune
February 27, 1942

Colored Nursery Union Project

A colored day nursery for migrant children is the project of the Fort Pierce Woman's Missionary union, and already the first steps in the establishment of such a place have been taken, according to a report at the meeting of the union's executive board held Thursday in the home of Mrs. H. B. Sayles.

This nursery is to be conducted by Pauline Williams in the parsonage of the Mt. Olive Baptist church and a very minimum charge is to be made for care of the children while parents work. Donations or supplies are needed for this project, and announcement has been made that persons desiring to make such should communicate with Mrs. Angus Sumner.

Churches represented at the board meet were First Christian, Park View and First Baptist, Hendry Memorial and First Presbyterian.

Miami, Fla Herald
February 21, 1942

Support It!

WITHOUT a great deal of fanfare, and despite strenuous and concentrated opposition, the county zoning commission has acted to solve Dade county's negro housing problem. The area's public health and its civic obligation are closely allied with the decision which should be vigorously supported.

Based on more than four years of study and research, the commission has approved three sites for low cost negro housing projects, which, in harmony with the Liberty City development, and one, possibly two, still to be worked out, will go a long way toward eliminating existing slum conditions.

A program of model communities, providing air space and accommodations for decent living, as opposed to little, huddled, filthy, disease breeding areas, is proposed by the commission. It is a long range planning project which, eventually, should clear up a damning condition.

Of course the decision finds disfavor with those who are property owners in the site selections, and with those who reside in the areas involved. That has to be, no matter what the final decision. No motives other than an honest application to the problem to which they were assigned can be ascribed to the commission. That they were able to work out a solution so well, with disapproval from so few, is a tribute to the care and study with which they approached the subject.

Political expediency has had much to do with retarding the solution of our negro housing question, which grew worse with the delays.

The county commission should prove equal to its public responsibility by giving the board's decision its approval without faltering.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
March 14, 1942

WPA REPORTS TAMPA FACES HOUSE SHORTAGE

Makes Comparison Between Summer, Winter

Tampa, with 98.5 percent of its dwelling units already occupied, faces a "critical" housing shortage, the state WPA division of research said yesterday in submitting report of a survey completed last month.

Making a comparison between the occupancy rate during the summer and the winter season, the report said that during the six-months' period from August to February the total rental vacancies in Tampa dropped from 4.4 to 1.5 percent.

Checked 8000 Dwellings

The survey was an enumeration of more than 8000 dwelling units in a sample selected to represent all sections of the city and all types of structures, exclusive of public housing developments.

The survey further shows, the WPA said, that Tampa's habitable rental vacancy rate decreased during the same period from 3.6 to 0.9 percent, thereby placing the city well under the 5 percent considered normal and less than 2 percent level set by authorities as indicating a "critical" housing shortage.

Vacant dwellings were proportionately fewer in white sections of the city than in Negro neighborhoods. The gross vacancy rate among dwellings for white occupancy was 1.4 percent as compared to 1.7 percent among those for Negro families. Corresponding habitable rental vacancy rates were 0.8 percent and 1.1 percent.

In Good Condition

More than half of the total vacancies in white neighborhoods and about two-thirds of the total vacancies in Negro sections of the city were in good condition and available for rent, the report said. The average (median) monthly rental asked for these habitual rental vacancies was $25 for units available for white occupancy and $14 for units available to Negroes. About eight-ninths of the white units and four-sevenths of the Negro units were equipped with all of the standard facilities; installed heating, gas or electric light, running water, flush toilet, and bathing unit.

In addition to the vacant dwellings, it was estimated that over 600 single rooms in occupied dwellings were available for rent. About three-fourths of these were in white neighborhoods.

Non-rental vacancies made up 0.3 percent of the total dwellings in both the white and the Negro sections of the city. In the white neighborhoods the majority of these were for sale only. The others were held off the rental market for undisclosed reasons. All of the non-rental units reported in the negro sections were unfit for use.

Dwelling units under construction and not available for occupancy at the time of the survey amounted to 0.3 percent of the total dwellings in Tampa. Most of these new units were being built in white neighborhoods. Most of these were being offered for sale only and the others were being built either for owner occupancy or were to be offered for rent upon completion. Most of the new construction in the Negro sections of the city was for sale only and the others were being built for owner occupancy.

Miami, Fla. Herald
March 29, 1942

STUDY PREDICTS FUTURE GROWTH

Six of Projects Proposed By Gables Founder Now In Force

By JEANNE BELLAMY
Herald Staff Writer

Always looking to the future, George E. Merrick, who died last week, envisioned Dade county with 1,000,000 inhabitants and charted its course toward that not-too-distant day with the same attention to detail which enabled him to transform an expanse of pine-rock wilderness into the $100,000,000 city of Coral Gables.

He devoted three years to the task of preparing a long-range plan for the development of this county. That was his major interest from 1935 to 1938 as first chairman of the Dade County Planning council, appointed by the governor.

Vision On Record

"Fortunately, we have those records," reported Robert Fitch Smith, who succeeded Merrick as chairman. "His foresight will be appreciated more and more as time goes on."

Six of the 30 projects he outlined already are in existence, although not exactly in the form Merrick advocated and probably were launched without the realization they are part of Merrick's plan.

He foresaw the need for a "county transient farm" near Homestead. One has been built with federal aid for migratory workers in that rich fruit and vegetable section.

He foresaw the desirability of a "large county airport south or west of Homestead." The army recently leased the huge new Dade county airport east of Homestead.

Merrick called for "county cooperation with the city on four north and south arterial highways solving Miami's traffic congestion." Such co-operation has resulted in the widening and construction of parkways in N. W. 79th st., Coral way and Bird rd., with work now in progress, largely at the instance of the navy, to widen north-south thoroughfares as access highways to the air base at Opa-Locka.

Urges Water Control

Merrick advocated a "water control project, covering the entire Southern Drainage district, west of Miami for ideal dairy and beef cattle land. Federal agencies are cooperating with Dade municipalities to survey this problem and find its solution.

Merrick saw the desirability of "club facilities for sailing and small boats" at Matheson park and each proposed additional beach. Such facilities are in existence at Matheson park.

His interest in the potentialities of the Florida keys led him to see the necessity of a "toll water line from county-owned mainland wells" to run "down the keys chain into Monroe county." An aqueduct to Key West now is under construction.

Other projects in his list of 30 are of a scope comparable with the vision which led Merrick to spend $10,000,000 on the fabulous Miami Biltmore hotel with its Giralda tower.

His plan for the Dade county of tomorrow calls for transforming the Florida East Coast right-of-way into an automobile concourse from the Miami river to Kendall, with similar transformation of the Seaboard right-of-way from Miami to the entrance to Everglades National park. Merrick saw the property fronting this Seaboard concourse as ideal for an "industrial layout."

Bespeaking his love for tropical plants and flowers is the project suggesting establishment of a "large botanical park in south Dade county on pineland where would be planted 100 or more acres of poincianas, shower-of-gold cassia, all available varieties of hibiscus, as a tropical showplace for drawing tourists as well as a park for homefolks."

The plan devised under Merrick's leadership also covers such items as a beach for negroes on the bay like Tahiti, abolition of Miami's downtown negro slums, a county sanitarium for the feeble-minded, widening and deepening and cleaning for better fishing conditions of all county canals and waterways, a tuberculosis sanitarium, establishment of model trailer camps, a county transportation system, a county library and county-owned rock-sawing plants "to utilize transients in productive labor, solving the 'hobo express' problem."

Mrs. T. T. Stevens and James Bright worked hand in hand with Merrick in drafting this long-range county plan, adopted officially by the county commission in 1937.

"His plan for Dade county," Mrs. Stevens explained, "embraced a survey of natural resources—soil, water, development of four-lane highways, removal of F.E.C. tracks and conversion of right-of-way into a highway Nirth. His plan was magnificent for the entire community's development."

Pleas For Zoning

Probably the most impassioned plea ever voiced for the protection of county zoning regulations, also fostered by the planning council under Merrick's leadership, came from Merrick himself Oct. 1, 1938, when he resigned as chairman of the planning council and the zoning commission.

Angrily assailing "the wreckers of Dade county planning and its presently effective tool, county-wide zoning," Merrick begged citizens to familiarize themselves with the regulations and keep zoning "above politics."

Demands then were being made for repeal of the newly enacted zoning law.

"Is Dade county to lose," Merrick exclaimed, "through ignorance or petty politics, a gain so great, that, gradually, with it, loan facilities can be extended to every part of the county; that, with it, values for every acre and lot will be preserved and continually built up; that, with it, the poor man, instead of being hindered, is presently and cumulatively helped; that, with it, beauty, county-wide, will be preserved and enhanced for all; welfare for the masses will be continually enlarged; with it, life for everyone will be broader and fuller; with it, Dade county will be in the forefront of progressive county-zoned areas like Southern California and Wisconsin and many other states where their future cannot be so demanding of these protective, preservative, enhancing measures as is Dade county? That's the question."

He said zoning was especially important for rural areas.

"The rural areas today are sparsely settled, but in a soon tomorrow are surely to be filled with prosperous, happy homes of citizens who are coming to us in the mass movement of the average family to avail of our unique advantages of low-cost living. This mass movement is coming faster than many realize."

St Petersburg, Fla., Times
October 31, 1942

Investigation of Negro Property Continues

City Manager Leland said yesterday that a request made by the Housing Authority several months ago that some 180 substandard negro quarters either be demolished or brought up to standard, is still under investigation by the building and sanitary departments.

According to Leland, some of the houses have been brought up to standard since the Housing Authority filed its request.

Federal building restrictions, he said, probably would make it difficult for owners of the property to immediately comply with Housing Authority standards.

Under an agreement under which Jordan park low cost housing project was constructed, city is required to demolish substandard quarters in proportion to the number of units in the Jordan park project or require owners of such quarters to bring their properties up to standard.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
May 6, 1942

CITY MANAGER GOVERNMENT

Florida is indebted to Tarpon Springs for an honor that community brought to this State last year, news of which has just come to light.

When the "Sponge City" adopted the city manager form of government it gave Florida a total of 40 such municipalities, leaving only Michigan with 49 and Virginia with 45 on the list above this State. In the records of results from this method of handling municipal business is found convincing evidence of the honor thus gained by Florida.

These records may be found right here in Florida; they have been frequently mentioned in these columns. One especially noteworthy is that which has been established by Tallahassee over a period of many years. Another one, recently stressed, was that made within the last few years by Fort Myers. Although Fort Myers does not have a city manager in name, it does follow that method of conducting its business, in effect, the mayor's job there being an all-time assignment with functions similar to those of a one-man management.

Lakeland serves as still another excellent example of the benefits to be derived from the city manager plan. That beautiful little city's successes are described in the April issue of the Florida Municipal Record. Lakeland, like other Florida communities, was hard hit by the depression of the late twenties, the fruit-fly scourge of 1929, and the economic upset of the early thirties.

Now it is on the come-back trail and is making a record that should be an inspiration to less fortunate cities. Building permits, which dropped to the low figure of $102,450 in 1930, are now averaging well over the million-dollar mark and still climbing.

Lakeland's population was 22,068, according to the Federal Census of 1940, a gain of more than 18 per cent over 1930, but a big influx due to aviation activity and the establishment of a factory by a machinery corporation for the manufacture of amphibian tanks for the Army has boosted the number of inhabitants by thousands.

Other economic statistics listed by The Municipal Record corroborate the upward trend. Net income from the $3,500,000 municipally owned water and power system rose from $368,000 in 1936 to $492,300 in 1940, and a gross income in 1941 totaling $700,400.

In addition to the utilities, the city owns a large and beautiful auditorium, hospital and nurses home, yacht club, golf course, Civic Center, baseball park, wimming pool, armory, 20 acres of parks, citrus building, negro auditorium and library, negro hospital, Chamber of Commerce Building, and two airports. City Hall, the Health and Welfare Building, and other buildings connected with the functioning of the municipal government run the total value of these properties to approximately $9,000,000.

The city has a bond debt of $6,694,000 bearing an interest rate of 3.5 per cent at the present; from 1945 to 1948 4 per cent; 4.5 per cent from then until 1951, and after that 5 per cent until maturity in 1966. To retire this debt a levy of 14 mills is made on a 100 per cent assessed valuation of $16,643,000.

Tax collections for debt service totaled $298,900 in 1941, and levies for operating expenses covered by the 1941-42 budget of $549,000 were six mills on an assessed valuation of $10,170,000, a reduction of three mills compared to the levy of 1940-41.

Low operating assessments are possible by annual transfers from the net earnings of the water and power utilities, a substantial part of which is turned back into plant.

H. P. Ford, Lakeland's city manager, formerly held a similar position at Tallahassee. His sound business methods are responsible for good records at both places. They should be profitably studied by citizens in all cities who are seeking improved services for the taxes they pay.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
November 18, 1942

Recover the Bad Lots

IN RESPONSE TO A demand for a larger area for negro homes we think the city showed an intelligent attitude by having a survey of existing lots made by the city engineer, who finds 500 suitable for the purpose.

It is reported also that 120 additional lots are unsuitable because of bad drainage, which suggests that something may be done about them too, such as pumping soil out of the lowest places, creating a lake or two or three lakes at the same time which would add to the neighborhood appearance.

The same kind of project under way by the city in improving the area south of the athletic fields would perhaps recover for building purposes the majority of the 120 lots mentioned.

We think the city does right also in proposing to move the negro houses from Jonestown to other sites, for the negroes living in them co-operated well in the white-housing adjustments.

The health and sanitation of negro sections are as important as of the white sections, and certainly more tidiness in those sections would add to the good impression Orlando always makes on visitors.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
November 21, 1942

Negro Agencies' Council Formed by Urban League

More than 40 civic, labor, fraternal and welfare Negro organizations responded to the call of the Tampa Urban league and were organized into the Community Council of Negro agencies. The council will work as an auxiliary to the league in its work to assist in improving the living and working conditions of Negroes and to overcome social problems connected with them.

Officers of the organization are Garland V. Stewart, president; Dan Malloy, vice president; Mrs. Christine Meeks Zeigler, secretary, and Mrs. Fannie B. Stone, treasurer.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
December 28, 1942

DEC 28 1942

A FEW days ago I heard of a Negro kid graduating with high honors at an army school, and the rest of the class—all of them whites—cheering to shake the building when the Negro boy got his graduating credentials. That wouldn't have happened if the older people had run the show.

Some wounded white kids back from Africa tell a story about two Negro shipmates at the start of the landing operations. The flat-top, on which the kids were, had been getting some fierce blasting but all the lads were going grimly about their business. Some of them were getting nervous and tangled when in a lull in the roar one Negro kid said to a pal of his, "Betch five bucks if we gets hit I blow higher than you do." The laugh that went up passed around the ship quickly and in the mysterious way a laugh eases strain, helped all the men on the ship to do a smooth and highly competent job under fire.

Of course the Negro kid didn't get that gift in school, but you've got to say something for a schooling system that didn't dull the boy's knack of seeing a chance to make himself some money in a tough spot.

DEC 28 1942

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ASK ROOSEVELT TO PRESERVE NYA, CCC, FSA

JAN 3 - 1942

Abolishment of Programs Would Be A Foolish Policy Says NAACP

NEW YORK.—In an effort to prevent the abolition of the National Youth administration, Civilian Conservation corps, national defense training activities of the Office of Education, Farm Tenant program and the Federal Securities administration, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people has appealed to President Roosevelt and members of Congress this week to "guard against so-called economies which may be penny-wise and pound-foolish."

The Joint Congressional committee on Non-Defense Expenditure ecommended abolition of all these gencies in its first report December 26.

JAN 3 - 1942

The N.A.A.C.P. pointed out that Negroes will be hardest hit if these agencies no longer operate. It cited the assertions of government and other employment agencies that thousands will be unemployed between now and next June due to priorities and a shift from peace to war-time industrial economy.

The N.A.A.C.P. urges every interested person to write immediately to his congressman urging that these agencies not be abolished at this time.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Republicans Join Dixie Clique To Eliminate Aides

FEB 7 - 1942

(By ALVIN WHITE

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Having succeeded in ousting Carmody, Foreman and Straus because of their liberal administrative policies, the Dixie clique in congress aided by certain reactionary Republicans, has further developed its conspiracy to eliminate Negro participation in government by a direct attack upon legislative and administrative provisions against racial discrimination.

To gain this objective, these congressmen have attacked the whole concept of non-discrimination in government and have sought to strike from the budget of federal agencies funds allocated to activities designed to obtain recognition of the needs and utilization of the abilities of minority groups. Entrenched on the powerful appropriations committee of the house of representatives, these Negro-hating congressmen are in position to do incalculable harm to racial progress.

Is It Necessary?

This issued came sharply to focus during the recent hearings on the Independent Offices appropriation bill for 1943 before the house appropriations sub-committee. Questioning John Edy, executive assistant and budget officer of the Federal Works agency, Rep. Richard B. Wigglesworth of Massachusetts, Republican member of the committee, asked if the FWA had a recial relations setup. Quickly following up, Rep. Joe Starnes of Alabama asked: "Why was that necessary?"

FEB 7 - 1942

Edy: "It seemed to the administrator to be desirable, in view of the fact there were claims of race discrimination, especially against Negroes, and this racial relations person is a Negro, and a very competent man."

Starnes: "Who is he—Weaver? (Dr. Robert C. Weaver)

Edy: "No; his name is Trent." (William J. Trent, Jr.)

Starnes: "What is his background; what organizations has he been affiliated with?"

Edy: "He came from PWA"

J. J. Madigan (executive assistant Defense Public Works): "He was on our payroll, appointed by the administrator."

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Starnes: "He was not with the United States Housing authority?"

Edy: "Not that I know of."

On the American Plan

In the ensuing discussion, Wigglesworth, who led the attack upon both racial relations and labor relations activities, asserted that he did not see why racial relations setups were needed." We have never had them before; we have always handled it on the American plan," he said.

Starnes: "I think, frankly, instead of handling this proposition they are put in there to promote certain ideas and ideals, and to promote the idea that racial discrimination is being practiced, and they are put in there for a special purpose rather than for the common good. . . We have fallen into the error, in my judgment, right here on this hill, oftentimes, of some member, probably well intentioned, writing an amendment into the army appropriation bill, or attempting to do it, or to put something in that there will be no discrimination practiced by the army or navy on account of race, creed or color."

James M. Fitzpatrick (Democrat, New York): "You believe in justice to all regardless of race, creed or color?"

FEB 7 - 1942

Starnes: "Certainly."

Quotes From Speech

Denouncing establishment of racial relations offices, Starnes is reported to have quoted the speech which Weaver delivered before the National Negro congress in April, 1940, when he was special assistant to Administrator Nathan Straus of USHA.

Starnes threatened to bring the whole matter upon the floor of the house, but was dissuaded from doing so after a compromise was reached. This compromise is embodied in the report by Rep. Woodrum (Democrat) chairman of the sub-committee.

Value Is Questionable

"While the committee has recommended no decrease in proposed expenditures for the racial relations and labor relations activities," the report reads, "it is of the opinion that the value and necessity of such work is questionable and there should be no further expansion of either of these units."

Part of the scheme of the Dixie Democrats in combatting Negro participation in government is to use northern Republicans from districts sparsely populated by Negroes. Last year they used Rep. Case of South Dakota for this purpose. Wigglesworth is their "fall guy" this year.

Although the USHA budget got by the house this year unimpaired, it is believed here that the southern clique will continue their efforts to eliminate all sound racial policies by forcing out other liberal administrators and by denying funds to the agencies. Unless friends of the Negro among members of congress are on their toes this can be done quietly and quickly on the pretense that there is no discrimination under the "American plan."

FEB 7 - 1942

In Washington, this conspiracy is viewed with real concern for the future. The ousting of Carmody, Foreman and Straus is held over the heads of all administrators who might desire to be fair. Martin Carpenter of the Social Security board narrowly escaped a similar fate after ordering discontinuance of jim crow regulations in the District of Columbia Employment center.

"In the face of such threats," one national leader commented, "we cannot expect important administrative heads to follow sound racial policies in their agencies unless they have strongly organized support which demands that congressional interference of this sort be halted. Such support will have to come from Negro voters and their friends. They must demand that their congressmen, regardless of party, take steps to scotch this conspiracy."

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Establish New Housing Policy For Negroes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new comprehensive policy which provides "equitable provision for housing for Negro defense workers," based upon recognition of the fact that "A total war demands total participation by all of the people," was announced here Thursday, January 29, by Defense Housing Coordinator, Charles F. Palmer. The new policy went into effect January 28, he said.

"The policy represents the result of consultations and agreement between Mr. Baird Snyder, Deputy Federal Works Administrator, and myself," he said, "and supplements the basic racial policy adopted by the Division of Defense Housing Coordination on March 6, 1941." FEB 7 - 1942

Palmer announced the new policy at a conference in his office, 1600 I street, N.W., where a delegation of Negro and white citizens from Detriot, and representatives of national organizations, urged him to rescind a recent order denying the use of Sojourner Truth Homes, a Detroit housing project, to 200 Negro defense workers and their families.

The policy is outlined in two sections. A slightly abridged text of section 1, which has to do with selection of defense housing sites, follows:

1. "Because it is expedient to build defense housing on vacant site, and since experience has shown that there are limited parcels of land in traditional Negro neighborhoods, the selection of sites for defense housing for Negro occupancy becomes a major problem. It is the basic policy of the Coordinator of Defense Housing that this difficulty shall not constitute an impediment to the defense program through the failure to provide adequate housing for Negro war workers. FEB 7 - 1942

2. "The problems encountered by Federal agencies in acquiring land for Negro defense housing projects should not warrant the section of sites which violate acceptable housing principles and standards.

3. "It should be the basic policy of the Federal agency selecting sites for defense housing to secure the opinions, approval, and cooperation of the local housing authorities and/or other responsible public and civic groups including responsible Negro leadership, before final decision and public announcement is made of a site. FEB 7 - 1942

4. "Federal agencies should have their race relations office review and advise concerning sites previous to final determination.

5. "It should be the policy of the constructing agency, previous to site announcement, to utilize to the fullest both its race relations division and that of the Coordinator's office in an attempt to create desirable interracial relations in a community by establishing contacts with enlightened and responsible local persons and groups. This should be especially desirable in communities where sites are selected outside of the immediate Negro neighborhood."

Section 2, which has to do with setting standards for determination of defense housing on a basis of need, places considerable responsibility on regional coordinators, employers, whose consultation will be implemented by the Office of the Coordinator. This section defines defense workers as "all workers who are employed regularly by a defense plant which makes products used directly in the war effort."

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

Pittsburg Courier

BY M. S. STUART

Pittsburgh Times

IMPORT OF CIVIL LIBERTIES CASE IN ARKANSAS REVEALED

MAR 7 - 1942

ON FEBRUARY 16, in the Civil Liberites Case in Arkansas, Federal Judge Thomas C. Trimble, for the second time refused to free C. C. Culp and Jim Miller on bond. In January, you may remember, these two men along with Cecil B. Nance, the lawyer, in a Federal Court at Jonesboro, were tried and convicted of conspiring to deprive citizens of their liberties.

MAR 7 - 1942

The following statements, of unusual bitterness in such matters, were made by the Judge in refusing bond, to wit:

Mr. Stuart

"This case is one of the most horrible I've ever heard tried."

"They derived pleasure from cruelty to their fellow citizens."

"I think the Court would be derelict in its duty if it permitted these men to go free."

"Those days (during the beatings and abuse) were worse than I ever thought could exist in Arkansas."

"There is an obligation to witnesses who look to this court for protection because they fear for their safety." (If Culp and Miller should go free, on bond.)

MAR 7 - 1942

TERRIBLE LOCALE

You have heard of "across-the-railroad," the abode of the depressed. Some cities also have their "across-the-river appendages. New Orleans has its Algiers, largest American market for lucky rabbit-foot "tobeys." St. Louis, its East St. Louis and Memphis, its West Memphis in Crittenden County, Ark. Three important interstate highways now converge in it. Twenty-five years ago it was only a mud-hole, cross-roads country store. It grew fast, mostly on the back-wash of Memphis, when liquor was legal over there while only clandestine fluidity flowed in the big city. At first West Memphis was but a pimple on the Western aspect of the Bluff City environs. When it began to feed on the trade of the ultra careful from Tennessee who preferred to be legal in their liquors, the little Arkansas pustule soon swelled to the proportions of a festering boil on the nethermost bulge of the Tennessee Metropolis. Then there were road houses, dog racing, tourists cabins, gambling, and C. C. Culp was the town Marshall.

NOT TWENTY MILES away was the County Site, Marion, marriage market and Mecca of midnight mating. One Curlin brother was sheriff, the other, Jailer. They were indicted with the other three. The sheriff died with heart trouble a few days before the first date set for the trial. Omer Curlin was acquitted.

MAR 7 - 1942

THE TECHNIQUE IN VIOLENCE

You may be sure that these convicted executives of their Personal Cruelities Company first projected their organization on the five-and-ten cent store basis, catering mostly to remunerative abuses of Negroes, and maybe poor whites, before they graduate up to the more lucrative fields of moderately wealthy white victims, and thereby got into deep water with the law.

CULP'S OFFICE is said to have been that of Catcher and Bringer-in-er. Miller, Thumb Screw Squeezer and Judge of The Kangaroo Court, supervising the blood letting until the victims either paid off "on the barrel head" or agreed to "see" Nance. According to testimony, contact with the outside world was denied by Miller, Lord of the jail, until the victims agreed to employ Lawyer Nance, whose fees were said to have been always enough "to take care of the partners." Among the more than fifty witnesses who testified to have been beaten in the jail at Marion, was the Negro, Milsaps, who swore that he was forced to falsely confess to murdering his son-in-law and then pay Nance $2500 to defend him. He was never tried. MAR 7 - 1942

From the above you may get at least a dim picture of the conditions out of which this case developed.

ARE WE MISSING ITS SIGNIFIANCE ?

There are some indications that we may be missing the signifiance of the precedent set by this case as it applies to the legal rights of Negroes.

This victory for liberty, if it stands up, opens the way to bring State and County officials and others who may conspire to abuse any citizen into Federal Courts, outside of their spheres of influence, to stand trial on the merits of the facts and the law involved.

MAR 7 - 1942

THE ELEMENT of conspiracy seems to be the important point by which such cases may be gotten into the Federal Courts. It will prove important in avoiding whitewash trials in State and County Courts, sometimes dominated by the officials or other persons of great local influence who may be on trial.

May not this verdict also, if sustained in the higher Courts, be invoked to halt the practice of "third degree methods" in which nearly always two or more persons are in conspiracy to impose, as well as put fear in the hearts of sheriffs and prison authorities who with suspicious ease permit mobs to take from them prisoners in their custodies? If so, it is a very important decision for the race.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

It rubs a Southerner the wrong way to hear some Yankees sound off about the nation being in worse peril today than since the War Between the States. If we had licked the Yankees, we would have been lenient compared with the Japs and Nazis. We would have been too intelligent to ruin such rich revenue producing regions as lie north of Mason and Dixon's line, in fact if we had won our independence we would probably be clamoring today for reunion.

FEB 27 1942

66a-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Families Ousted By War Dep't Are Resettled

Four General Agencies Aided In the Effort

APR 24 1942

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Four governmental agencies cooperated in the effort to remove and resettle temporarily the 125 families ousted from their homes on Columbia pike across the Potomac river, where the war department took over land belonging to Negroes needed to build the new structure which will house many war department activities.

These groups, Federal Works agency, National Housing agency; National Public Housing authority and Farm Security administration, all had individual parts in the culmination of the project, which now houses the families in a trailer camp a short distance above their former home sites. In a semi-official report, it is stated:

"Due to the necessity of putting in a syste mof roads to serve the new war department building in Arlington, Va., approximately 125 Negro families living in an area bounded by Columbia pike, Railroad street and Arlington Ridge road were required to move. In the early stages, the land acquisition was being handled by the war department, but in February, the public roads administration of FWA took over and negotiated options."

TEEK TRAILERS

Immediately after it had been decided to move these families FWA started negotiations with FSA for trailers. FWA picked the site and leased the same from a Negro woman, resident of Arlington, for a period not to exceed six months. It was understood from the beginning that this trailer camp would be temporary. No families were moved until they had secured other places or until the trailer camp was ready.

One hundred sixteen trailers were put in by the FSA, utilities, roads, electricity, sewer lines, office building and other necessity adjuncts.

All furniture belonging to the families being moved was put into storage and rents were fixed at a nominal sum per week per trailer. Rents agreed upon were $3.00 per week per trailer accommodating four persons. This provides all utilities save oil for heating and cooking and ice. If additional trailers were needed for larger families, they were to be let at the rate of $1 per week per trailer.

Although the arrangement is a temporary one, the families have taken to the arrangement and are comfortably housed until they can locate other homes to replace those taken over by the government.

Considerable difficulty arose at first when the arrangements were being made, but the successful cooperation of the four agencies smoother out all difficulties resulting in the transporting of the families from their homes along the road to the modern trailers they now occupy.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

War Alters Policies of U.S. Housing

MAY 23 1942

WASHINGTON

Changes in the government's housing policies, based on war priorities, create special problems for colored Americans which are largely influenced by industrial employment practices.

These problems were discussed in a statement prepared for a recent conference of Federal Public Housing Authority racial relations advisors here.

Slum-Clearance Halted

Basis of the new policy is the requirement that all slum-clearance must be discontinued until after the war and all public housing development confined to the benefit of war workers.

Because war industries are reluctant to employ colored workers, the statement points out, the ratio of public housing units developed for them—normally one-third—is decreasing, and the only hope for obtaining additional accommodations lies in breaking down employment barriers.

Get Few New Units

As an example of the decreasing ratio, only 5,149—3 per cent—of the 178,000 housing units (demountable and permanent) allocated by the Federal Works Agency as of March 20, 1941, were assigned to occupancy by colored families.

MAY 23 1942

It is recognized that the influx of colored families, even before the war boom, has created housing problems in many urban communities equally as acute as that caused by migrant white defense workers; but the colored families cannot qualify for defense-project tenancy, even though some may fall heir to non-defense jobs abandoned by whites.

Barred from "White" Areas

Another phase of the problem is that of neighborhood restrictions, of which Detroit's Sojourner Truth disturbance is characteristic.

MAY 23 1942

Due to present requirements limiting construction to vacant sites, any new project for colored tenants must be built in areas which they did not formerly occupy; and difficulties often arise through the objections of neighboring whites.

The statement was concluded with the admonition that opening jobs in war work to all loyal Americans will both aid the war effort and reduce the slum menace.

My Day

By Eleanor Roosevelt

World-Telegram
New York

I evidently made a mistake the other day in not explaining that the New York School for Applied Design is an industrial and a commercial art school with an endowment, and not a charitable institution. I have received a letter of protest and hasten to correct a false impression. I did not intend to convey the idea that I was speaking only of charitable institutions, because civic and educational institutions are finding it just as difficult to get contributions for special needs at the present time.

MAY 13 1942

Only yesterday afternoon a group of people gathered here to discuss the whole question of better racial understanding in the world, both now and at the end of the war. In this connection, a number of institutions, doing various kinds of work and needing financial support, came up for discussion.

Bethune-Cookman College, for instance, in Daytona, Fla., finds that it must increase its standards of training if it is to provide acceptable teachers for the South and send out colored workers to other parts of the country. They must have fine training so they can be of real help to their own people and to the cause of better understanding between this minority group and other groups in our own country.

MAY 13 1942

The running expenses will be higher and an endowment fund must be raised, so we hope to acquire new friends, because we feel that this institution is training people who will help us prevent some of the things with which organizations now have to cope. There is the Young Men's Vocational Foundation, for instance, and the Wiltwycke School, where colored and white children who come into Children's Court may find intelligent training which will keep them out of a state reform school.

MAY

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Southern Bloc In Congress Guns Housing Bureau

MAY 30 1942

WASHINGTON D. C. — Unless there is an immediate public protest, one of the most vital public services of the government, and one from which Negroes have benefited, will be cut out, the NAACP predicted this week.

Pressure is being brought on the joint conference committee by many of those who opposed Negro occupancy of the Sojourner Truth homes, to cut off funds for informational services, as a means of "getting even" with the Federal Public Housing Authority which upheld Negro war workers in their right to occupy the project.

MAY 30 1942

In the Independent Offices Appropriations Bill, H.R. 6430, now in joint conference committee, there is a provision which would abolish all funds for informational services of the Authority.

On the joint committee are Senators Glass of Virginia; Russel of Georgia; Greene of Rhode Island; White of Maine; Nye of North Dakota; Truman of Missouri, and McKellar of Tennesssee.

MAY 30 1942

Cutting off these funds may also mean, according to Association officials, that citizens will not be able to secure any information about the housing program.

In this situation, a local branch of the NAACP or other civic organization would be denied facts necessary to determine if discrimination or segregation in public housing is being practiced in their communities.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Bad Manners

IT is alarming to note the increased tendency of our youth to exhibit the most elemental forms of bad breeding, and to see the mounting numbers who use bad manners in public.

It is true that the generally low scale of our economic status in the southland, particularly, has resulted in frequent disintegration of the family home life where good manners are, or were, generally taught, in approximately 70 percent of all homes.

In order to make ends meet for the family brood, father and mother have to catch the early bus or street car to work, and in many cases return far after nightfall. In other words the children of these families, for the most part, get little or no home training, in the hovels in which they call home, and come along like Topsy, "just growed up."

Be the justification as it may, there are far too many of us who don't practice what good manners we have picked up. For instance, whether one had ever been taught at home or not, one should know it is certainly bad manners to block the sidewalk to pedestrians with a nickel and dime craps game.

And likewise the raucus playboy use of vulgar, obscene language on the streets is far too prevalent on congested streets. Not only Norfolk, but most of cities of the South and the congested areas of our large cities in the North would do well to take stock and check up on their manners.

Our race, no matter how down trodden, or tattered and torn within or without, must place more stress upon its cultural development — and insist on good manners at all times.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Conference Held With Red Cross Officials

Frank Discussion Held on Many Problems Affecting Negroes

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — A dozen officials and staff members of the American Red Cross sat around a conference table at Red Cross headquarters here Wednesday with a group of Negro leaders representing a wide cross section within the race, and conferred upon most of the problems affecting Red Cross activities and the Negro.

The growing seriousness of the war in which the United States is now engaged; the impending movement of large bodies of troops abroad; the staffing of Red Cross foreign service units; integration of Negroes in greater measure upon boards, committees and staffs as well as the much discussed question of segregating blood plasma, all were weighed and talked out in one of the freest and frankest discussions Red Cross has probably ever known.

Chairman Norman H. Davis opened the meeting with a brief address pointing out that Red Cross had invited the group to come to Washington to discuss especially the problems which affected them. He called attention to the fact that other groups, all Americans, but with different points of view according to their special interests, had been in and felt an exchange of views would prove useful.

Ask Frank Discussion

Dr. F. D. Patterson was held at a time when Red Cross has not completed nor set its policies relative to the greatly expanded organization which it is throwing into the war effort. It was possible therefore for the committee to give advice on numerous problems, policy upon which is in process of being made.

The Red Cross is for example establishing clubs to serve soldiers in the foreign service. Among the points are England, Australia, Iceland, Ireland and Scotland. A considerable contigent of Negro troops are located at some of these points. A club to serve their recreational needs is being planned and steps are being taken to staff it.

The conference immediately pointed out that it would be unwise to extend beyond American shores the pattern of segregation which exists in our own country.

They insisted that all clubs be declared open for all men in the United States uniform and that Negroes be integrated into the staffs so that Negro soldiers might have some one to give especial care to their needs and to serve as a point of contact whatever club he went into.

For Mixed Staffs

Lester Granger pointed out that where a Negro executive headed a club in areas where Negro soldiers were stationed principally there could be white people on the staff and white soldiers welcomed on the same basis as all others.

Dr. Channing Tobias described the bad effect on international relations, especially as they affect the darker people of the world, if America furthered her separation of the racial groups.

Mrs. Mary Bethune, who has been aiding in securing personnel for use in foreign service establishments, was equally vehement in her declarations that an opportunity for fraternization and freedom from segregation should prevail.

Ask Staff Jobs

The group asked for representation upon the staff, the clerical and professional force at National headquarters. The question of social workers in heavily populated Negro sections where the Red Cross maintains offices; the matter of staffing Red Cross first aid units serving with the armed forces with Negro physicians and of representation on policy making bodies were discussed with favorable reactions resulting.

The matter of segregating plasma while flatly denounced as an unwarranted and unnecessary insult and affront to 15 million American citizens, did not prove to be as explosive a subject as had been anticipated. Dr. T. M. Smith, president elect of the National Medical association, read several statements by scientific authorities disputing the fact that there was any difference in the human blood.

The committee will meet again in a few weeks to study the progress made and plan further recommendations.

Negro leaders attending the conference included: Claude A. Barnett, Associated Negro Press; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, N. Y. A.; Brig. Benjamin O. Davis, war department; G. James Fleming, CoFEP; Lester Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League; V. D. Johnson, treasurer, Howard university; Mrs. R. R. Moton, administrative officer, Southern Division, AAA; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee institute; Dean William Pickens, staff assistant, war savings staff, treasury department; Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, Supt., of nurses, Homer G. Phillips hospital, St. Louis; Dr. Thomas M. Smith, Chicago; Jesse O. Thomas, defense bond section, treasury department; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, National Council Y.M.C.A.; annd Mrs. Beulah Whitby, supreme basileus, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

Yazoo City, Miss. Herald
August 4, 1942

Sahdness Writes Article on Negro

Stresses Imporance in Economic Life of South Of Disease-Free Negro

In an article entitled: "Unto One of the Least of These," Dr. J. E. Sandness, M. D., acting director of the Yazoo County Health Department says:

"The slow progress of the negro from the station in which he originally found himself in this country is due to a variety of causes.

"In the first place he was thrown on his own resources which were not well developed. His former masters felt that they had received a bad deal and were indisposed to sacrifrice for his betterment.

"A prosperous and hearty negro race would add much to the productivity of the South. Before the negro can be given much help it must be realized that he is an asset to his country. He has a place to fill in the economy of America, just as he has a place to fill in our armed forces.

"The negro needs to improve his social hygiene. This is undoubtedly the most serious problem facing him. In one group of 72 colored sclectees whom I examined for the army, 44 per cent (32) had syphilis. The need for free treatment, and for the enforcement of treatment when necessary is self evident.

66a-;942

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Hayakawa Sees Them as Most Fruitful Tool to Gain Economic Security

Man Who Wrote 'Language in Action' Believes Negroes Can Solve Major Problem by Operating Businesses

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — "Consumer cooperation is the most fruitful tool of American Negroes by which to gain economic security and equality of opportunity." Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, author of "Language in Action" and president of the cooperative union, made this pertinent observation in summarizing the achievements of the Negro owned and operated cooperatives of Chicago before a capacity crowd at the meeting of the cooperative union.

Mrs. Annabelle Wilburn of Thrift Consumers Coop club, Lee Spillman of the Morgan Park Consumers' cooperative, Charles Estelle of the Ida B. Wells cooperative, — all Negro organizations — gave thrilling accounts of the beginnings, early struggles and present achievements of their respective societies.

Dr. Hayakawa took a cue from James Burnham's book, "The Managerial Revolution," and stated that consumers, controlling their own enterprises, can and will install managers "who will not kick anybody around."

Thrift Consumers' Cooperative club, started, said Mrs. Wilburn, as the result of the discussion among several men gathered at one of their homes. These men sought solutions to a number of perplexing economic problems which harassed them. The concensus of opinion favored consumer cooperation, and they procured literature and studied this movement avidly. From study-club to buying-club to store; this double-play pattern can be laid over the beginning of each successful cooperative, and the store completed by filling in the names, times and places.

Mr. Spilman, treasurer of the Cooperative union, presented a keen analysis of the early struggles of the Morgan Park Consumers' Cooperative. He stated the objective of every worthwhile cooperative in the words: "to organize our neighborhoods into cooperative neighborliness and fellowship." After two and one-half yearss as a buying club, the society opened a store last October which for efficient operation and volume of trade is the envy of many older societies.

The Ida B. Wells cooperative club said Mr. Estelle, procured a candy case, a baked goods case, a counter and a computing scale for $11. This equipment installed in a basement room and augmented by more recently acquired equipment provides the nucleus for a rapidly growing consumer-owned business.

Mrs. Stewart presented with sparkling wit the story of the need for a consumer owned store at the Julius Rosenwald Housing project. An abandoned garage had its face lifted by enthused co-operators, and the result is the Peoples' Consumers' cooperative a thriving grocery, meat market, and credit union.

"Coops can operate industry without business men or political commissioners," said Mr. Hayakawa in closing; "They prove that industry can be run by the people for the people."

GENERAL
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Sterling Brown Gives Reason for 'Zoot Suits'

Nov. 13, 1942

By DONALD JONES

NEW ORLEANS— The amazing "zoot suits" and their equally amazing wearers find a champion in Sterling Brown, famous author and poet, in New Orleans to lecture at Dillard and Xavier uuiversities and to "browse around learning things" to put into his book soon to be published by Doubleday Doran and Company, "A Negro Looks at the South."

A member of the faculty of Howard university, he is on leave, on a Rosenwald Fellowship to write his book.

"Zoot suits," said Mr. Brown, in an interview on the Dillard university campus, "the unorthodox apparel worn by 'hep cats' around their 'hot spots,' could be in the main the result of an 'out of the world' frame of mind that has its origin chiefly in the disillusionment youngsters feel because of the sorry mess oldsters have made of managing the world.

"We simply have fallen down on the job of giving young folks something they consider worth emulating. Another cause, as I see it, might be the Negro's well-known rejection in popular music and dance of arbitrary 'white' patterns. I realize that many white youngsters are wearers of the 'zoot suit,' but I believe they adopted it as they did jitterbugging and hot jazz, from Negroes."

"We 'squares,' as 'hep cats' refer contemptuously to ordinary people," continued Mr. Brown, "have, in their opinion, created nothing but mass confusion. They feel we have done little but mismanage the world into monumental mistakes, mistakes which we are now dropping into their laps to correct by fighting.

"Consequently they have little respect for us, and one way to express their high disdain is to look and act and think the least like us possible."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Negro Workers Earn Million And Half Under FWA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Negro workers have received more than $1,500,000 in the construction of schools, hospitals, recreation buildings and other community facilities in vital war areas, according to a recent report to Major General Philip B. Flemming, Federal Works Administrator, by William J. Trent, Jr., Racial Relations Officer.

Dec. 6. 1942

This amount represents payments to skilled and unskilled Negro labor employed on war public works during the first ten months of 1942

More than half of the total payrolls on projects in North, South Carolina was earned by Negro labor; more than a third in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi and Virginia. In South Carolina, Negro workers earned 23 per cent of the skilled payroll; in Kentucky, 22 per cent; and in North Carolina, 16 per cent.

Under contractual provisions war public works contractors are required to employ Negroes in proportion to their availability in the communities in which the projects are located.

Before construction begin on a given job, the contractor is informed as to the approximate per centage of Negroes in the local supply of construction labor, skilled as well as unskilled, and these per centages are expected to be reflected in racial employment on the project.

Census occupational data, field reports and other relevant sources are used in determining appropriate per centages to be used.

The experience of Negroes on WPW projects has been very favorable. Of the total wage payments since the start of the program last fall, Negroes have received more than 18 per cent.

Dec 6 1942

When this is compared with the proportion of Negroes in the total building construction labor force as reported by the Social Security Board, it indicates the effectiveness of the FWA prima facie nondiscrimination procedure in improving the position of Negro workers in the building industry.

Negroes On WPA Reach 20 Per Cent

The Informer
Houston, Tex.
OCT 10 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—(ANP)—Figures on the WPA as of the present date indicate that 20 per cent of the employes of that emergency relief group are now Negroes. During the peak of the depression, around 1935, when there were 3,000,000 people on the WPA, only about 12 per cent were Negroes.

OCT 10 1942

Percentage Grows Larger

As employment increases and workers are taken from the WPA rolls, the percentage of Negroes grows larger, while the actual number employed drops.

The number is lessened because the Negroes are dropped from the rolls and not absorbed by private industry as in the case of the whites.

OCT 10 1942

The failure to use Negro labor is not confined to any one division of the country but prevails throughout the entire industrial section.

However, this general ignoring of the Negro labor supply makes the figures on the Negro seem on the upgrade, while there are actually fewer Negroes on the WPA now than ever before.

OCT 10 1942

Refuse to Hire Negroes

Employers refuse to hire Negroes, despite governmental edicts even in federal setups where universal training is supposed to be given. Certain high ranking government officials have been said favoring not training Negro workers and many times this accusation has been hurled at them.

They remain in the governmental employ, however, while the Negroes whose training they blocked, say certain persons who are in the position of knowing, remain on the the relief rolls while they should be gainfully employed.

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66a-1942

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Sites Will Be Chosen On Local Conditions

FEB 14 1942

Race Relations To Affect Home Building Policy

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Asserting that "public interest and the war program demand that equitable provision for housing be made for Negro defense workers," Charles F. Palmer, coordinator of Defense Housing, this week announced a supplementary racial policy adopted by the Division of Defense Housing Coordination.

This statement of policy, worked out in cooperation with Robert R. Taylor, consultant, calls attention to the urgent need for housing Negro workers, indicates the problems involved in the selection of sites, and sets forth certain procedures for the development of defense housing projects.

GET RACE'S ADVICE

Under the new policy, the Federal agencies selecting sites are requested "to secure the opinions, approval, and cooperation of the local housing authorities and or other responsible public and civic groups, including responsible Negro leadership befohe final decision and public announcement is made of the site."

FEB 14 1942

Because most projects are developed on vacant sites, the selection of a site for Negro occupancy has "become a major problem" due to the scarcity of open areas in Negro neighborhoods and opposition encountered when such sites in other neighborhoods are proposed.

This difficulty, the coordinator suggests, "shall not constitute an impediment to the defense program through the failure to provide adequate housing for Negro war korkers." Nor should it be used as an excuse for the selection of sites which "violate acceptable housing principles and standards."

FEB 14 1942

PLAN CLARIFIED

The policy further proposes that the Federal agencies developing the projects "have their race relations offices review and advise concerning sites previous to final determination" and "utilize to the fullest" their respective "racial relations divisions and that of the coordinator's office in an attempt to create desirable interracial relations in a community by establishing contacts with enlightened and responsible local persons and groups."

In determining the need of defense housing for Negroes, the new policy proposes that studies be made of the extent of in-migration of Negro war workers to defense localities, the extent of aneicipated in-migration, and the impact produced on resident Negro war workers by in-migration of white war workers.

FEB 14 1942

The new policy supplements a statement of policy on racial relations issued last spring by Mr. Palmer. The earlier statement sets forth certain measures "to assure equitable and adequate housing facilities to eligible Negro personnel and industrial defense workers."

GENERAL

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

FDR Backs Fight on Poll Tax; Gov't Probes Sikeston Lynching

FEB 14 1942

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—President Roosevelt told his press conference this morning that he has been opposed to poll tax all his life.

The President condemned poll taxes which are still in effect in eight Southern states on the ground that they keep poor people from voting.

At the same time, he defended as entirely proper the practice of the Farm Security Administration in lending low-income farmers funds with which to pay their poll taxes.

Persons who have been getting excited about this practice by FSA are showing the same type of mind, the President said, as those who were very thrilled a few years ago by proposals to keep WPA workers from voting for the sole reason that they didn't have any money.

SLAP AT SEN. BYRD

This appeared to be a direct slap at Senator Harry Byrd, the Virginia poll-taxer whose committee on non-essential expenditures raised the FSA poll-tax issue a few days as part of a larger scheme to cut FSA's appropriation for the 1943 fiscal year.

The President's comments strengthened a new drive for federal legislation to outlaw poll taxes which is expected to get under way within the next month.

Hearings will start soon before a Senate Judiciary Sub-committee on a bill by Senator Claude Pepper of Florida to eliminate poll taxes as a prerequisite for voting in Federal elections.

FEB 14 1942

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wyoming Democrat, is chairman of the sub-committee. Other members are Senators Tom Connally, Texas Democrat, Abe Murdock, Utah Democrat, George W. Morris, Nebraska Independent and Warren R. Austin, Vermont Republican.

ANTI-POLL TAX DRIVE

With the exception of Connally, members of the sub-committee are reported to be either open minded on the issue or favorably disposed to elimination of poll-taxes.

Observers here attached considerable political importance to the signs of a new movement to abolish poll-taxes in view of the fact that many Southern poll-tax Senators and Congressmen have followed obstructionist tactics in opposing administration legislation and in some instances have allied themselves with the Republican pro-appeasement bloc.

FEB 14 1942

It was felt that some of these Southern members of Congress might become more sensitive to the wishes of their disenfranchised constituents if they saw a strong drive to eliminate the poll-tax with real chances of success get under way.

The President told his press conference that his statement earlier this week that he opposed payment of poll-taxes by FSA was based on a misunderstanding.

He said that he had assumed that the charges which were widely printed in the press that FSA was paying the poll-taxes of low-income farmers was based on fact.

The President said that he has since been informed by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard that this was not true, and he added that it was impossible to wiggle around the facts to make it true.

FEB 14 1942

The way it really works, the President added, is that tennant farmers rehabilitated by FSA make out a budget of all liabilities which are then covered by a government loan. Poll-taxes, the President explained, are included in this budget along with all other taxes and expense. He said that this was completely proper. The President said that in Alabama, where FSA was charged with paying poll-taxes, it was legal for citizens to borrow from banks for this purpose, and that for many low-income farmers FSA was in effect the only available bank.

In the meantime, the Byrd committee continued its running attack against FSA with a new "charge" by Chairman Byrd that FSA was "collectivizing" farming in the South by attempting to use the power of eminent domain to break up large farm holdings by absentee owners.

FEB 14 1942

TO PROBE LYNCHING

Attorney General Francis Biddle announced today that he has ordered the FBI to begin an immediate investigation into the lynching of Cleo Wright, a Negro by a mob of 800 persons at Sikeston, Missouri on Jan. 25. Biddle said that the FBI investigation would be conducted in order to determine the possibility of federal prosecution under the Civil Rights statutes "in view of the apparent failure of local police authorities to provide the prisoner with proper protection."

From reports which have reached the Department of Justice, Biddle said, "it appars that the victim may have been wilfully denied the equal protection of the law by the local authorities and subjected to the deprivation of his life without due process of law in violation of the Civil Rights statutes."

The Civil Rights statutes provide a penalty of one year imprisonment or a $1,000 fine or both for any person who "wilfully subjects, or causes to be subjected, any inhabitant of any state to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States." Local officials could thus be subject to the penalties of the Civil Rights statutes if it is found that they "wilfully" denied Sikes equal protection.

National Negro Congress officials here pointed out that in the absence of a federal anti-lynching law prosecution under the Civil Rights statutes have been largely ineffective in the past. At a recent meeting of the executive board of the National Negro Congress, a resolution was passed urging the President to take action in the Sikeston lynching under his emergency powers.

The Department of Justice release announcing the FBI investigation contained the following account of the Sikeston lynching: According to reports received by the Department, Wright was arrested on a charge of assault and conducted to jail, attacked the arresting officer with a knife. He attempted to remove the jail door, there being no local police authorities on duty. This mob was eventually dispersed by state police officers but reassembled, 800 strong, several hours later and again stormed the women's ward jail.

FEB 14 1942

REPORTED ON SIKESTON

Nashville Tenn
February 3, 1942

Nation Urged To Improve Negro Status

Washington, Feb. 3 — (AP) — The American Youth Commission, deploring the conditions among Negro youth, today called upon the nation to discard "within its boundaries what it condemns in other nations."

In a summary of its Negro youth survey, the commission said the American Negro "belongs to a minority chained by color to the lowest rung of the economic standard, and the resultant low standard of living is reflected in all indices of personality development."

It listed among its findings: A higher ratio of the Negro population than any other group must work to support itself; more Negroes work for starvation pay, are partially employed, apply for relief, and engage in "disagreeable low-status tasks" than any other racial or national group; and "Negro youth are born at a faster rate, are ill more frequently, and die more quickly that youth of any other group," with the tuberculosis death rate among Negro youth more than seven times as great as among white.

The commission concluded that solution of the Negroes' problems depends upon elimination of economic and social disabilities; upon treating Negroes as individuals, rather than as a homogeneous mass; and upon inclusion in the staffs of all organizations dealing with youth problems of persons qualified to aid Negroes on their staffs.

Birmingham Ala Age Herald
March 13, 1942

CONGESTED AREA NEEDS OUTLINED

Southeastern Welfare, Medical, Educational Leaders Meet

As a step toward bettering conditions in a number of areas in the Southeast which have become congested due to an influx of defense workers and to concentrations of service men, welfare, educational and medical leaders of the Southeast opened a two-day conference here Thursday at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel.

Meeting with more than 75 federal and state officials, these leaders described conditions in three typical congested areas, and possible solutions to such problems were discussed in the conference.

Federal grants designed to go a long way toward the alleviation of congestion were announced Thursday.

Grants to Alabama included $1,488,340 for educational purposes; $1,925,096 for public health and $586,000 for recreational facilities.

Mississippi grants included $698,000 for education, $1,918,135 for public health and $341,350 for recreational facilities.

Conditions Described

Conditions in Mobile, Tampa and Hattiesburg, Miss., described as three typical centers of congestion, were outlined with the discussion directed by Richard H. Lyle, regional director, Defense Health and Welfare Services.

Taking part in the discussion were Dr. B. F. Austin, Alabama state health officer; Dr. A. R. Meadows, representing Dr. A. H. Collins, state superintendent of education; Mrs. Marion Spidle, chairman of the Alabama State Nutrition Committee; George L. Burr, executive director of the Florida Defense Council; Leland W. Hiatt, commissioner of the Florida State Welfare Board; Dr. William H. Pickett, Florida state health officer; Dr. Colin English, Florida superintendent of education; Dr. W. F. Bond, commissioner of the Mississippi State Department of Health; Dr. Felix J. Underwood, Mississippi State Board of Health, and others.

Projects Are Outlined

Meanwhile, George Syme, Jr., community recreation representative of the Federal Security Agency, who will speak on Friday's program, said great progress had been made during the past few months in building and dedication of nearly 50 recreational projects throughout the Southeast.

He emphasized that 48 federal community houses already completed would serve communities after the war as well as during the present emergency. He listed eight projects located in Alabama at Anniston, Talladega, Childersburg, Jacksonville, Sylacauga, Selma, Montgomery and Phenix City. Four projects were listed for Mississippi, two at Hattiesburg, one for whites and one for Negroes, and one each at Pascagoula and Biloxi.

The conference will continue Friday with morning and afternoon sessions. Programs of defense public works, defense housing and civilian defense will be discussed during the morning session with Lester M. Marx, regional engineer of the Federal Works Agency; William Nash, regional director of defense housing coordination, and Charles H. Murchison, regional director, Office of Civilian Defense.

During the afternoon session, committees on education, health, nutrition, recreation, housing and family security will meet for discussion.

U. S. MOVES

APR 2

Birmingham, Ala.

The United States Government is moving on a wide front to protect the civil rights of Negroes. A survey of pending actions revealed today that investigations and prosecutions initiated an inquiry into the Sikeston, Mo., tend through Arkansas, Kentucky, Texas, Georgia, Missouri and Illinois.

By order of Attorney General Francis Biddle, agents of the Justice Department are pressing a ninquiry into the Siweston, Mo. lynching case. If the evidence warrents ,the Department intends to seek a Federal grand jury indictment. Should a Federal indictment in the Sikeston case be sought and obtained, it will mark the first time in the history of American jurisprudence that a lynching case has been brought into Federal court.

The case grows out of the lynching of a Negro, Cleo Wright, who was accused of assault on a white woman, and was tortured and killed by a mob in Sikeston on January 24, 1942. The assistance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was requested by Governor Donnell. Evidence was presented to a State grand jury, which failed to return an indictment.

APR 3 - 1942

The FBI is continuing its investigation with a view to prosecuting under civil rights statutes on the theory that State authorities conspired to deny Wright the equal protection o fthe law by releasing him to the lynching mob.

In Kentucky an indictment has been returned in the United States Court for the State's Western District against Martin J. Conners and others. Conners was jailed a tthe Jefferson County, Kentucky, jail, and allegedly worked Negro prisoners in his privately owned tourist camp. One of the counts in the indictment is based upon the denial to the victims of equal protection of the law.

An investigation has been authorized by the Department into the lynching of Mott Flournory in open court at Lufkin, Texas, November 24, 1941. Flournory, an aged Negro, wa sin court as defendant in a rape case. Complaints received by the Department indicated tha the was denied equal protection of the law through failure of the authorities to protect him when they knew tha tan attempt might be made on his life.

In Georgia, the Justice Department is investigating an alleged conspiracy by William Cunningham and Hamilton McWhorter of Oglethorpe County to secure the return of certain Negroes who had fled from Cunningham's farm, where they were being worked under conditions described as amounting to peonage. The Negroes escaped to Chicago. An indictment i nthe case was obtained in the Northern District of Illinois, but in August, 1941, the defendants successfully instituted proceedings to have the case removed to Georgia. It is expected that evidence showing a violation of the Negroes' civil rights will be presented to a Federal grand jury in Georgia.

APR 3 - 1942

An indictment has been returned in the Southern District of Ga. aganist W. H. Callan, James O'Neil and Carlos Hardin, operators of turpentine stills, for holding Negro employees in a state of peonage. Trial has been set for June 15, 1942.

The Federal Grand Jury in the Northern District of Florida will hear a case concerning brutal treatment administered to a Negro, Impy Johnson, in connection with his return to a turpentine farm.

The Department will retry in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ga., W. F. Sutherland of the Atlanta, Georgia, police force, for branding a Negro youth with a hot iron in order to extort a confession.

APR 3 1942

An FBI investigation of the State parole system in Arkansas has been ordered in an effort to verify persistent charges that certain members of the State Penitentiary Commission are placing paroled Negro prisoners in the custody of themselves and their friends and relatives. It is alleged that the guardians compel the paroles to work on their private plantations for only nominal wages.

For Negro Children in The Cotton South

Express 1942

"A CHILDREN'S CHARTER in Wartime", that eminent educators and social workers recently drafted for the United States Children's Bureau, pledges the Nation to guard its little folk in the danger-zones, protect them from neglect and exploitation, preserve and strengthen their home life and most important—"prepare the children of every race and creed to take their part in democracy."

San Antonio, Texas

Such a declaration of policy was needed. The danger that all the citizens — but particularly parents — would become so engrossed in the war effort as to forget about the children, was patent. The disturbing increase in juvenile delinquency all over the country during the past year, evidences that fact. The circumstance is ironical, because the war is being fought primarily for the children's sake—to preserve to them their free heritage.

11-14-42

While fighting for all humanity and for the right, therefore, let not the Americans forget to practice those things at home. The underprivileged children still challenge the patriot and the humanitarian.

The least privileged of all, perhaps, are the little Negro children in the cotton country. Their plight was serious enough before the war. The cropper system's breakdown had deprived many families of the only occupation they knew—and had reduced them to the uncertain status of day laborer.

Express 11-14-42

War conditions have not remedied, but have intensified, the Negro family's plight. Many of the men have gone into the armed forces, or have left home seeking jobs in war industries—but with little success.

The upshot is that the family remaining on the farm is still poor—even worse off than before. Winter is coming on, and the children lack clothing and shoes. They have little to eat, and they face a cheerless Christmas.

San Antonio, Texas

That is why—considering the demands of War Chest, Red Cross, War Stamps and Bonds, Civilian Defense and other patriotic obligations — Tuskegee Institute is continuing its annual Christmas appeal for the Negro children in the cotton South. Children's outgrown winter clothing, story books, candy, refurbished toys — anything that the small child might expect from the seasonal saint as a reward for having been good—may be sent to Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, the Institute's president, at Tuskegee Institute (Alabama). Money to buy such things will be welcome. All will be used to relieve sharp needs which, withthe winter at hand, are becoming more urgent. Succor like this exemplifies the America which the Army and Navy are fighting to preserve.

66a-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

GENERAL

Buying Power Of Negro 10 Billion

Nov 28 1942

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—With a buying power of from 7 to 10 billion dollars annually, the Negro population of this country is a potentially good market for manufacturers to tap by employing Negro salesmen, was the conclusion of a panel discussion sponsored by the American Marketing Association at the Hotel Commodore last Friday.

The marketing men were also told that a new racial loyalty attitude is rapidly developing among the Negro citizens and it was therefore advisable for the manufacturing trade to give careful consideration to a proper exploitation of the market.

NEWSPAPERS AID MANUFACTURERS

Among the other facts brought out by the discussion were these: Negroes were very brand conscious; 68 per cent listen to the radio; total circulation of the 400 Negro newspapers amounts to about 2,500,000; Negro papers give more comprehensive merchandising assistance to manufacturers and 17 per cent of the nation's drug business is done with Negroes despite the fact they constitute only 10 per cent of the population.

Speakers before the group were: David J. Sullivan, Mrs. Sullivan, William G. Black, sales manager, Interstate United Newspapers; Joseph Christian, Joseph Wooton and Hazel Sharper.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Wide Path Cut Across State By Friday Winds

Deaths in Alvator And School Near Monticello Listed

FEB 7 - 1942

Nine Georgians, including seven unidentified colored persons, were reported killed and an undetermined number injured Friday in a tornado that swept across the state.

A path of destruction and fury was left from Meriwether county, on the western border, to Taliaferro county, near the eastern border, according to scattered reports.

Three children and a school teacher were reported killed at Griggs Chapel school, about six miles from Monticello, Ga., and three persons in the area around Alvator were said to have died during the wind storm.

Two white persons were reported dead at Alvator.

CITY FEELS STORM

Atlanta felt the gusts of the storm around two o'clock Friday afternoon. Chimneys were razed and windows blasted in the southwestern part of the city. Several persons were treated for injury and shock. Several areas of the city felt hail.

FEB 7 - 1942

First news of the storm came from Alvator in the northwest corner of Meriwether county, not far from Warm Springs. The wind was said to have swept into the city from the southwest. Telephone communications were cut down and property damage heavy. Appeals for help went to Griffin.

An aviator of the Griffin CAP flew over the path of the storm which he described as about ten miles long, extending to within three miles of Griffin city limits. He reported the patch cut by the wind appeared to be clean, all houses being destroyed and all trees blown down.

Hailstones forced residents to cover throughout Jasper county. The hailstones, it was said, were as large as golf balls and in several places banked up in piles 15 inches deep.

FEB 7 - 1942

CATTLE STRICKEN DOWN

Cattle in the fields were reported stricken down by the huge hailstones near Monticello.

Several houses were blown down in Eatonton and communications hampered.

FEB 7 - 1942

A number of houses occupied by colored persons in Crawfordville was leveled and large trees uprooted. One colored woman was reported injured and two men to have suffered from broken legs.

Reports from Memphis, Tennessee said a windstorm swept through Arkansas, Northern Mississippi and Western Tennessee late Thursday night and early Friday, leaving at least two dead and scores injured.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Hay Assists Negro Center Fund Drive

The finance committee of the Booker T. Washington Community Center for the development of Negro youth yesterday announced the first gift to its fund to secure the grounds and building and prevent possible eviction from its Broadway location.

A contribution of $500 from P. L. Hay, president of the Bankers Health and Life Insurance Company was noted as the committee prepared to intensify its drive for $3.500 this week.

Meanwhile, incorporation for the Center was sought in a petition filed in Bibb superior court by the Rev. G. E. Clary, the Rev. R. W. Stennett, Mrs. E. B. Harrold and Willis B. Sheftall.

The Center not only conducts classes in nutrition, handicraft, and other technical skills but maintains recreation programs for Negro defense workers of both sexes and has a nursery where children are cared for while the mothers are at work.

MAY 2 4 1942

Owners of the property have decreed that the property must be sold, and unless the Center raises the purchase price, the project may be lost through transfer. It is located on lower Broadway near Ocmulgee street.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Army Officials Protest Vice Conditions In Area

FEB 20 1942

COLUMBUS, Ga. (SNS)—The police authorities of Columbus and Muscogee County proclaimed an all-out fight on venereal disease that the army officials claim is incapacitating many soldiers, both white and colored. A number of arrests has been made and Chief of Police John Newberry stated that there will be no let up in the drive and that the vice squad under Officer A. G. Hobby will continue to arrest women of questionable character in the city. Chief John W. Satterfield of the county police, stated that for the past 2 years he has had a continuous roundup of women for vagrancy and prostitution and did not intend to relax his efforts of keeping undesirable women out of Muscogee County. Officer Hobby head of the Columbus vice squad, stated that he has arrested over 600 women on charges of vagrancy and prostitution in Columbus during the past 6 months.

FEB 20 1942

Of these women 150 were Colored and half of them were out-of-town women. Sheriff J. S. Burch of Russell County, Alabama, stated that his office is arresting prostitutes as rapidly as they come into the county and information warranting their arrests is obtained. 24 white and 2 Negro women are now detained in the Russell County jail awaiting trial on vagrancy charges. Mayor Elmer Reese of Phenix City, Alabama, stated "extensive efforts are being made by Phenix City police to clean up vice conditions within the next few days," and further stated that he hopes to see a great change take place as the vagrancy and prostitution have been made by the carloads since the drive to clean up vice conditions was begun. He also stated that the Phenix City police department has in mind to organize a vice squad if it is found that the clean up drive cannot be effectively handled by police on regular patrol. Colonel W. S. Fulton of Fort Benning, Georgia, stated "it is gratifying to see the steps taken by civilian authorities to eradicate the evils pointed out to them. It will require constant vigilance on the part of all authorities if prostitutes are to be stamped out in this area."

Dr. Thrash gave to the commissioners a report from the army post medical authorities revealing 1082 men had become infected in the period from June 1, 1941 to January 31, 1942. Places in Columbus, Muscogee county, Russell county and Phenix City, where the men said they had been "exposed" were listed by the health officer.

Dr. Thrash told the commission that army regulations require a soldier to state where he met the woman from whom he contacted the venereal disease. Records for the period show that of the 1082 cases reported, 97 were in Phenix City, 419 in Columbus and Muscogee, and the remainder elsewhere.

Necessity for Columbus' and Phenix City's cooperating in a joint campaign to take steps that will bring about a reduction in the venereal disease infection among the troops at Fort Benning was emphasized in a discussion on ways to remedy the situation, at a meeting of the local Social Hygiene committee which was held Monday night at the Muscogee county courthouse.

Phenix City, Muscogee county, Russell county and the army post were present. Dr. J. A. Thrash, city-county health officer and Officer A. G. Hobby, head of the Columbus vice squad, were among those expressing their views.

Need for elimination of the "exposure" places in this section was stressed.

FEB 20 1942

Among those taking part in the discussion were: Mayor Edward Murrah, Walter A. Richards and Dr. G. S. Murray, of Columbus; Mayor Elmer E. Reese, Homer D. Cobb and J. W. Russell, representing Phenix City and Russell county.

BEFORE GRAND JURY

Confidence that the current term grand jury will go well into the matter of investigating places of prostitution in Muscogee county was expressed by Judge George C. Palmer, of Superior court.

"I have nothing to add to my charge to the grand jury on its organization for the February term of the court except to say, if evidence is produced showing that places are maintained for prostitution or abetting same, I feel confident that the grand jury will indict.

"Under the law there are now accessories in misdemeanor cases and all who aid and abet in any way are principals and will be treated as such," he added. "This applies to hotels, taxicabs or other places or persons who aid and abet. I am sure that the solicitor general will gladly cooperate with the grand jury and guide them as to the law pertaining to individual cases."

Judge Palmer again called attention to a recent act of congress, as he did in his charge, which provides authority around army posts for handling such situation in the federal courts unless they are handled by local authorities.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Chadwick Work Memorialized

JUN 19 1942

The work of Miss Amy Chadwick, who dedicated her life to the welfare of colored orphans in Atlanta, was honored Thursday night, when a new unit of the Herndon Day Nursery was opened at 539 Stonewall Street.

Furnishings of the unit were provided with funds from the Leonard Street Orphans Home, founded by Miss Chadwick, and closed upon her retirement several years ago.

The dedication ceremonies last night honored Miss Chadwick's years of pioneer welfare work in Atlanta.

The Herndon Day Nursery is one of two units operated by the Gate City Day Nursery Association for daytime care of children of working mothers. About 125 children are cared for each day.

The Gate City Day Nursery Association is one of the 34 agencies supported through the Community Fund.

Macon, Ga. News
June 9, 1942

Woman Gives $500 to Aid In Purchase of Building

A gift of $500 to the Booker T. Washington Community Center, from Fannie Douglass, prominent Negro woman of Macon, was announced today by the Rev. G. E. Clary, chairman of the board of directors of the center, and district superintendent in the Methodist church.

Fannie Douglass gave the money in memory of her husband, the late C. H. Douglass, "who always stood for the upbuilding and education of our race." C. H. Douglass was long recognized as one of Macon's leading Negro citizens. He was a contributor to the Chamber of Commerce and ran several successful business enterprises.

The board of directors announced that this gift makes approximately $1,300 of the $2,500 necessary for the purchase of the building.

* * *

MR. CLARY told of the work of the center at 155 Broadway and said it was particularly pleasing that Fannie Douglass had made so fine a contribution to the work because the plan of the board had been that Negroes and whites would work together.

"There is no desire on the part of any of us to patronize the colored people," the chairman said. "This center is a case of white and Negro working together for the common good. United, we can do much for each other; unless we work together in harmony toward the betterment of conditions in our city, we shall fail to achieve the sort of community most desirable for all of us."

Supported partially by the Community Chest, the center receives additional financial aid from a number of white churches and Negro clubs and the WPA pays the staff. The purpose of the center is to further the development of health, character and citizenship among Macon's colored people. The board is composed of 12 members, six white persons and six colored.

* * *

R. W. STENNETT, secretary of the board, is minister of the Negro Presbyterian church. Mrs. E. B. Harrold is treasurer of the board; white members are Mrs. H. D. Cutter, Harry Strozier, Mrs. R. F. Zeigler and the Rev. E. T. Small.

Negro members of the board are L. F. Fleming, tailor; Nurse Hartley Moseley, the Rev. D. L. T. Robinson, Dr. R. S. Smith and the wife of Dr. J. S. Williams.

In operation for about two and a half years, the center has received loyal support from the Negro people and the attendance has been steady. During the month of February, 1942, for example, the total attendance was 5,174.

Reports for the year 1941 show that the center had an attendance of more than 33,000 Negro people; the facility was used by 51 groups representing social, civic and religious interests.

* * *

THE CENTER is headquarters for the Negro volunteers of Civilian Defense; it is a designated shelter and emergency kitchen; first aid and nutrition classes are conducted there.

Set up as facility for underprivileged Negroes, the programs of the center reach every social and economic strata and all sections. The city's only public library facilities for Negroes, the only nursery for children from homes with working mothers, and the only summer camp period for unorganized groups of children are provided by the center.

Since the purchase price of the building was low and the rent is $36 a month, the board of directors got permission from Community Chest authorities to solicit funds for buying the house.

"Our goal is in sight," said Mrs. Harrold. "This generous gift, with the $500 recently received from P. L. Hay, makes us feel we shall raise the money needed. We are proud that the Booker T. Washington Community Center has a program planned and carried out by the people of Macon for the people of Macon."

Atlanta Ga Constitution
October 11, 1942

Broad Venture In Education Launched Here

'People's College' To Make Classes Available to Negroes.

A broad venture in education for the masses—"The People's College"—will begin its first session October 19 at Atlanta University and continue for 10 weeks, it was announced yesterday.

An extensive community education program, the "People's College" will be open to all Negroes interested in securing an informal education, and will be under direction of Dr. Ira De A. Reid, of the University faculty.

The announcement stated the purpose of the "People's College" is to provide non-credit courses which might prepare men and women, regardless of age or educational background to (a) understand better the world in which they live (b) secure better jobs, and (c) in general to keep alive intellectually.

Tuition Is Free.

There will be 50-cent registration fee, but no tuition will be charged.

Classes will be one hour and will be held at various places in Atlanta Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights. Courses will be offered in arts and crafts, business administration, law, insurance, social work, sociology, home economics, music, political science, hygiene, secretarial science, history, geography and religion.

Students will be limited to three courses. There will also be a film forum, reading clinic and rental library. Those who attend classes regularly will be awarded certificates.

Groups Co-operate.

Co-operating with Atlanta University in the projects are Morehouse and Spelman Colleges, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Atlanta Urban League, officials of the public library and public school system, the housing projects and many business and professional men.

Registration will be held from 7:30 o'clock to 9 o'clock Friday night at the Atlanta University library, University Homes, Auburn avenue branch of the public library, Butler Street Y. M. C. A. and Wheatley branch Y. M. C. A.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
12-3-42

Lincoln County Storm Is Fatal To 5 Negroes

Property Damage Set at $50,000 in Elbert County

Atlanta, Ga.

LINCOLNTON, Ga., Dec. 2.—(AP)—A tornado swirling over this section killed five Negroes, injured at least a score of persons and leveled several homes late yesterday.

The dead were residents of Lincolnton. Property damage from high winds also was reported in Millen and Washington, Ga.

Telephone communication from this city to other sections was cut off by the storm and had not been restored this morning.

Two state highway patrolmen from the Washington office, on a call, were hurt. They were identified as H. C. Langston, who received a broken leg, and W. T. Beauchemp, suffering from shock.

Both were admitted to the Washington, Ga., hospital for treatment. Others listed by the hospital are Mrs. Wiliam Irby and baby (Mrs. Irby was severely cut about the head and the infant has a possible skull fracture), and Patricia Bentley, 4, fractured skull.

Three Negro patients were also under treatment at the hospital for injuries.

Dec. 3, 1942

In addition to those carried to Washington for treatment, other known injured are Mosely Hogan, Lincoln county tax collector, and Charlie Willingham, prominent citizen. Hogan suffered cuts and bruises and Willingham severe cuts and several broken ribs.

Witnesses said the disturbance lasted about 15 minutes.

Lincolnton is the county seat of Lincoln county, which adjoins South Carolina.

66a-1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Atlanta School Fourth Largest In Social Field

JAN 10 1942

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 8—According to the report just issued from the headquarters of the American Association of Schools of Social Work, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the Atlanta University School of Social Work now becomes th fourth largest in the country irrespective of race, from the point of view of enrollment.

The Atlanta institution was the fifth largest last year, only exceeded in student size by the Schools of Social Work of the University of Chicago, University of Pennsylvania, Columbia University with which the New York School of Social Work is now affiliated and Western Reserve University. The Atlanta University School of Social Work this year passed Pennsylvania which was

Atlanta Ga Constitution
January 15, 1942

Negroes Send $100 Donation To Red Cross

Total for Campaign Soars to $192,000 With New Gifts.

"We ought to help the Red Cross, Sam."

Two Negro employes of Rittenbaum Company on Decatur street were talking at lunch time the other day.

Sam was more emphatic. "We've got enough colored boys working here to set an example for other colored folks, if we are a mind to."

They were.

Hear Speaker.

The Rev. C. S. Jackson, of the Israel Baptist church, was invited to come down to the plant and tell the Negro workers about the Red Cross. He id. He told them how the Red Cross had helped the Negroes in the Albany tornado. He spoke of the Red Cross helping everybody in peace and war—especially colored people. He told them everybody ought to help a little so the Red Cross could help a lot.

The Negro employes were impressed. They consulted with their bosses, Max and Harry Rittenbaum, owners of the plant which makes sanitary wiping cloths. The Negroes passed the hat—after making financial arrangements with the bosses.

They took $100 to Red Cross headquarters—"to set an example to other colored people."

$430 Collected.

Another contribution received yesterday to swell the war fund of the Red Cross on towards victory was $430 in pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters, collected in the glass jars placed in Atlanta schools before Christmas by Margaret Mitchell Marsh. With funds previously reported from these collections, the total given to date by school children, through contributions dropped in the jars, is nearly $700.

Last night the Red Cross had collected $192,000 in Atlanta.

Large gifts reported yesterday were: Fulton Supply Company, $229.50; Kraft Cheese Company, $298.26; First National Bank booth, $230; Red Rock Company, $100; Isadore M. Weinstein, $100; Foote & Davies, $105.75; A. A. Wood & Sons, $139.75; Stuart Witham, $206.00; Armour Fertilizer Works, $140.

A second class of Atlanta volunteers for nurse's aide instruction began work Monday at Emory hospital. Thirty persons are enrolled.

Damage Heavy; Alvaton, Ga., Hardest Hit

FEB 7 - 1942

By UNITED PRESS

Scattered windstorms and tornadoes struck viciously in five Southern states Friday, leaving at least 15 persons dead, scores injured and property damage amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

The worst death toll appeared to be in the Alvaton, Ga., vicinity about 60 miles south of Atlanta, where five persons were known to have been killed and several critically injured.

Many Houses Destroyed.

The dead were Mary Tanksley, 18, and her six-year-old brother, Russell, and three unidentified negroes. Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Tanksley, parents of the two victims, were taken to a hospital at Griffin, Ga. Their home was demolished by the tornado which struck at noon.

Three children and a teacher were killed when a negro school was destroyed near Monticello, Ga.

Many houses were destroyed and a number of persons injured in rural areas near Eatonton and Crawfordville, Ga. Telephone lines were blown down in the storm areas.

Lashed by High Winds

High winds also lashed Little Rock and Benton, Ark., and the communities of Palmetto, Shannon, Brewer and Verona near Tupelo, Miss.

FEB 7 - 1942

Three persons were killed in the Arkansas storms—Mrs. Manila Rainey, 79, of Congo; William Burgin, 65, of Red Gates, and Mrs. Leslie Golden, 40, of Langley. Sixteen persons were hospitalized in Little Rock, where property damage was estimated at $100,000.

Mrs. T. M. Holland, of Palmetto, Miss., was killed in the Mississippi storm when crushed by a falling chimney.

Rail Tracks Blocked

The Frisco railroad tracks near Shannon, Miss., were blocked by fallen timber and Tupelo had a 17-minute power failure.

Electric service at Russellville, Ala., was disrupted, homes damaged and two negroes killed by a tornado there.

FEB 7 - 1942

Fifteen homes were damaged at Cleveland, Tenn., by high winds and several persons were injured. Winds reaching a velocity of 34 miles an hour did minor damage to roofs and trees at Memphis.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Camp John Hope Ideal For Vacations, Week End Fun; Open Two More Months

Camp John Hope, located just seven miles southwest of Fort Valley, Georgia is now virtually two months yet to run and is the ideal spot for vacationing an dwek-ending. Rates for adult is only one dollar a day—and that takes care of both room and board. The rate for persons under 18 is just seventy-five cents a day, which means that young members of the family could be taken along with adults at very reasonable terms.

All the summer, Camp John Hope has been invaded by campers and organized and organizations providing motivated recreation and outdoor life for the young people they serve.

Those who have already had their vacations will find week-end pleasure sojourns at Camp John Hope enthralling and those yet to take them could hardly improve on selection of the Fort Valley site. It is the most inexpensive and yet one of the most picturesque and recreational spots in this section. Vacationists and week-enders dwell in airy cabins, have plenty of natural open space in which to lounge, and may swim, play tennis, volley ball, softball, or cards for recreation. Artesian water comes from huge 50,000-gallon tanks.

The Camp John Hope site consists of more than 200 acres of land.

Daily World
Atlanta. Ga

They Will Conduct Novel Community Educational Idea

OCT 18 1942

OCT 18 1942

OCT 18 1942

OCT 18 1942

Faculty members of the People's College, sponsored by Atlanta University, are shown in the above photo as they received final details from Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, director of the college. The college, organized for "all the people with classes for their every need", will offer a wide variety of courses in various sections of the city. Classes will meet once a week starting Monday evening. The People's College boasts a staff of more than forty teachers.—(Photo by Griffith Davis)

66a - 1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

230 Are Enrolled In People's College

OCT 18 1942

Two hundred and thirty persons, including men and women from all walks of life, registered in The People's College last Friday evening, Dr. Ira De A. Reid, the director, announced Saturday. However it is not too late for others to register if they are interested in any one or more of the thirty-six courses which are available at the College.

OCT 18 1942

Additional enrollments will be taken at the first meetings of the classes during the coming week. Classes are being held at the Atlanta University Library, Spelman College, Morehouse College, the Atlanta University School of Social Work, Carnegie Library, the YMCA, the YWCA, the University Homes, Washington High School and the Grady Homes.

OCT 18 1942

Non-credit courses are offered at The People's College in a number of fields, including business, social work, religion, home economics, arts and crafts, political science, law, geography, world events, language, and English. Features include a Film Forum, a Rental Library, and a Reading Clinic.

Sponsored by Atlanta University, The People's College offers an opportunity to all persons, regardless of age or educational background, to secure an informal education from some of the best instructors in the country. Tuition is free, but a small registration fee of fifty cents is charged.

Courses begin Monday evening, October 19. Other classes are held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings throughout the ten week's session. Visitors are welcome at the first classes.

Houston, Texas
The Informer
Dec. 12, 1942

Five Die In Ga. Tornado

LINCOLNTON, Ga.—(A N P)—A whirling tornado brought death and destruction to this part of the state late Tuesday night. At least five Negroes were killed, a score more were injured, and several homes were leveled by the swirl.

All of the dead persons were residents of Lincolnton located in the southeastern section of Georgia. Reports from Millen and Washington indicated that property damage was high from the devastating winds.

Telephone communications from here to other sections of the state were cut off by the storm and engineers were having difficulty restoring them as late as Wednesday night.

It is believed that the residential section of Lincolnton received the brunt of the damage, although one furniture store was reported to have been demolished and many other businesses were hard hit by the wreckage. Rehabilitation crews are attempting to restore normalcy to the stricken area.

Georgia
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

The People's College

Authorities of Atlanta University are to be congratulated for their far-seeing vision in placing at the disposal of the citizens of Atlanta, The People's College, a new innovation in education in this community, whereby citizens in all walks of life, irrespective to previous educational background, are to be given the opportunity to participate.

OCT 18 1942

A great number of courses, including baking duties, statistical arrangements, interviewing callers, telephone technique, handling reference books, filing, billing and invoicing, and development of desirable physical and personality traits, are to be offered, together with many other useful subjects which should be of inestimable value to those whose educational preparation, for one reason or another, is not what they wish it to be.

OCT 18 1942

Already, interest in the People's College in manifesting itself commendably. There is to be no charge for tuition, it is announced, but there is to be a small registration fee of fifty cents to be charged. Certainly education has now come to be within the reach of all. And we can think of not a single good reason why all citizens who can possibly afford the time should not take advantage of this fine opportunity to refresh themselves under the competent instructions.

Should you wish more specific information on the subject, you may obtain it from Dr. Ira De A. Reid, director of THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE. Dr. Reid may be reached at Atlanta University, Room 216, Administration Building, telephone Walnut 7956.

OCT 18 1942

We can think of at least 50 Negro citizens, who have made history for their race, including the late Booker T. Washington, who would have considered The People's College their golden opportunity for an education, which they were denied. Even Abraham Lincoln, whose principal textbook was the Bible, would have begged for an opportunity to enroll in such a college. Atlantans, therefore, should take advantage of this useful service from Atlanta University.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
October 27, 1942

DR. TAYLOR'S SPEECH

Dr. Alva Taylor, principal speaker at the Highlander Folk School's tenth anniversary celebration Sunday, clung tenaciously to the "leftist" line in his speech. That line, at the moment, echoes Theodore Dreiser's stupid remarks against our ally, England, for which Dreiser was refused permission to make public addresses in Canada.

The leftist line in the South likewise sets Negroes against whites, and Dr. Taylor pulled out all the stops and used the loud pedal on that damaging propaganda. Here is one of his remarks, as quoted by a Times reporter who went to the Folk School Sunday: "If the people of the South had to choose between giving the Negro an equal opportunity or submitting to Hitler, they would take Hitler."

The leftist tendency is to create problems, and then to aggravate them, to enlarge upon them, to hammer at them until they poison the minds of many people.

The professional propagandist refuses to believe in the obvious, although the person with unbiased, guileless mind knows that it is never safe to exclude the obvious.

It ought to be obvious to any educated person that aggravation of racial issues in the South now would give only balm and comfort to the enemy, but Dr. Taylor bears down upon that question.

It ought also to be obvious to any person above the sixth grade that the only way whereby Britain can save her empire from complete disaster is to defeat Hitler utterly. It is certain that the British, not being halfwits, realize this. Yet the leftists of the Dreiser-Taylor type say that "the tory Churchill government" is "more interested in holding the empire" than in defeating Hitler, as Dr. Taylor said Sunday.

Of course, England is interested in holding the British Empire together, and equally, of course, England realizes that the only way she can do that is to defeat Germany in this war.

But that is too obvious for the obscurantists and the professional leftists.

They exclude the obvious.

They must argue around a point.

They are too interested in preserving the "class struggle" to lend their own efforts to an all-out cooperation towards winning the war.

They cannot forget Hitler's method: "Divide and conquer."

In order to inflame ignorant Negroes, they would endanger the chance for opportunity in the South of the many thousands of progressive, earnest Negroes.

That is realized by the sane, intelligent Negroes, but the ignorant among them are not able to grasp the obvious, any more than the speakers of Dr. Taylor's type can grasp the obvious.

Among the 150 well wishers who gathered to celebrate the Highlander Folk School's tenth anniversary there must have been many sane ones who thought the school would be better off without friends making speeches such as Dr. Taylor's.

A SINGLE OPEN FIREPLACE is the only place this family has for cooking—and the only source of warmth for eight children and two adults. It is an eight-room flat on S. Wabash, but the family can use only the one room in cold weather. There is no furniture in the others anyway. Don't miss the pathetic bright note: the affectionate child kissing her little sister's hand.

CHICAGO SUN STAFF PHOTO.

other family was ordered to move by the relief authorities and was able to find a place. That left the Josephs with the entire rent burden. They are now threatened with eviction.

The Josephs live in one room of their eight-room flat. It is a front bedroom and it has a fireplace. In this fireplace they do their cooking—when they have anything to cook.

MAR 1-3 1942

Rag Stuffed Into Broken Window

One of the windows in this room is broken, and the rag stuffed into it doesn't help much. The small grate fire gives little heat, and you can see your breath in the room. The smaller children huddle on the bed because the floors are too cold for them. And they have no stockings, no underwear, no warm clothes.

The father of the family had just returned from his WPA job when The Sun representative called. He came to the door with a partly eaten loaf of bread in his hand. He was tearing at it ravenously—said it was the first food he had eaten that cold winter day.

A frying pan filled with some sort of stew was simmering on the coals in the grate. Presently he removed this and carried it to one of the other rooms for his supper. He tossed the unfinished loaf to the children. They passed it from one

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

ARMS PROGRAM FAILS TO BENEFIT NEGRO RELIEFERS

They Make Up 41 Pct. on CRA Rolls.

MAY 1 3 1942

The national armament program, which has started a slight shrinkage of state-federal relief rolls in Chicago, has failed thus far to help the Negro.

The Negro's importance in the relief problem is indicated by the fact that of 173,700 persons on the Chicago Relief administration rolls, about 71,000, or 41 per cent, are Negroes. Of the 123,944 persons who make up the 37,444 cases of the Work Projects administration, about 27,000, or 22 per cent, are colored.

Yet Chicago's quarter of a million Negroes make up only about 7 per cent of the 3,384,556 total population. The proportion of colored persons in the relief population has appeared to have increased during the last year because whites are getting into private employment and the Negroes are not.

MAY 1 8 1942

They Charge Discrimination.

Discrimination against them is responsible for this, according to leaders of the race. Employers, especially those engaged in defense work, have countered that the colored man is not sufficiently skilled.

However that may be, it has resulted in a new relief problem for Chicago.

Employment surveys have shown that the economic future of the Negro male in Chicago is much more precarious than that of the female.

"Domestic work is open to the woman," said Ald. Paul Douglas [5th], who also is professor of economics at the University of Chicago. "In many cases she is preferred to one of another race.

"The men, however, are largely unskilled. And the Negro laborer is usually the last to be given a job if men of other races are available. There are, of course, exceptions. The packing industry and International Harvester have employed thousands of colored people. And many of those employed by Harvester are skilled workmen.

MAY 1 8 1942

Fear Problem Will Continue.

"There are other skilled Negroes, both women and men. But so long as industry discriminates, the race will continue to be one of Chicago's greatest single relief problems."

Howard D. Gould, industrial relations director of the Chicago Urban league, agreed with this view. He has been in charge of the league campaign which, in the last six months, has placed Negroes in 34 Chicago concerns that never before had employed colored people.

The league is seeking better housing and higher living standards for the Negro and thru an educational campaign is working to dissipate occupational discrimination against him. On its industrial committee are a number of white business men who stand ready to outline to other white employers the advantages of hiring Negroes.

The principal aim of the league now is to penetrate the companies holding large defense contracts. So far only the smaller of these have opened their pay rolls to Negroes and again it is the women who have benefited chiefly.

MAY 1 8 1942

Success in Garment Trade.

"We are attaining some success in the garment field," Gould said. "These concerns are getting contracts for tents, uniforms, and gas masks. Women are employed as power machine operators. One of the largest of the concerns, however, has declined to employ Negroes, choosing the slower and more expensive method of training sewing machine operators.

"The others have taken many women directly from the WPA sewing projects here in Chicago. The government is urging speed and these trained women make it possible.

"It is true that the Negro is finding it almost impossible to get off relief. Almost no Negroes have come to Chicago in the last year, however. There are defense projects opening up near Louisville, Memphis, and Birmingham and these contractors are employing Negroes by the thousands at excellent wages."

Hopes Are Disappointed.

That they have been disappointed is shown by the relief figures and Gould's investigations among industrialists.

Sociologists have suggested that they would find high pay and freedom from race discrimination here.

During the summer of 1938 THE TRIBUNE conducted a survey that showed southern Negroes had been enticed to Chicago for political reasons and had been placed on WPA projects. It was found further that this accelerated the normal migration of colored people who believed

teaching colored people to become craftsmen and educating them to the professions—projects which are getting under way on a larger scale—will offer an eventual solution. But they agree the goal is distant.

However, even if all employable Negroes on the Chicago relief rolls should find jobs, the problem would be less than one-fifth solved. A survey conducted 18 months ago by the IERC showed that at that time, because of physical disability and age, only 18.7 per cent of the Negro relief population was employable.

It will be remembered that Negroes make up 41 per cent of the whole and it has been shown that their relief status has changed only a little.

This and a similar phase of the relief picture will be viewed in relation to the whole in another article.

'Relief Is Slow Death'

Family Can't Move, So It's Dropped from Relief—And Seven Little Children Go Without Food

Chicago Sun
MAR 26 1942

Chicago Sun
MAR 19 1942

Can't Find Landlord Who'll Let Them In

MAR 31 1942

About one-third of the families on relief are Negroes. Plight of these families is worse than that of the white families because their housing problem is more acute. Most of them live in condemned or substandard quarters, many of which are recognized firetraps, with faulty plumbing or no plumbing at all.

Civic leaders charge public officials are denying adequate funds to relief families, although the public is paying a sufficient amount in sales taxes to give the unfortunates better care. The Chicago Sun investigated numerous complaints. Herewith is another of this newspaper's findings:

MAR 3 1942

By Carol Frink.

There IS something worse than being on relief in Chicago, and that is to be taken OFF relief for a cause over which the client has no control.

Chicago, Ill.

The Joseph family received an ultimatum from the relief office recently. They were unable to comply. So it was taken off relief as a disciplinary measure. And seven children, who don't know what it's all about, are without milk, food and warmth.

And what was it the Josephs were told to do, and didn't do? They were ordered to move from their unsanitary flat in South Wabash avenue. They were given a certain time in which to move.

MAR 1942

Deadline Arrives—And Relief Ends

The deadline found them still huddled in their cold, dirty, miserable quarters. So their relief was cut off.

And why didn't the Josephs move?

BECAUSE THEY COULDN'T FIND A LANDLORD IN ALL CHICAGO WHO WOULD LET THEM IN.

Mrs. Joseph spent long weary weeks toiling up and down stairs in near-zero weather trying to find a modest shelter for her brood. She was turned down everywhere she went. She was told repeatedly that she must have a financially dependable co-signer to guarantee her rent or she couldn't have a flat. She cannot get such a signer.

Milton Joseph, the father of the family, is a WPA worker. The project he is working on requires mild weather, and when the ground is frozen, the men are sent home after spending their carfare to get to the job. The most he has ever made in a two-week period is $29; for the two weeks that had just passed when this reporter called on the family, he had made $3.65.

Now Family Is Up Against a Wall

MAR 31 1942

Until the family was cut off relief two months ago, the father's precarious earnings were supplemented by regular relief allotments.

Now the family is up against a wall. It can see no way out of its desperate difficulties.

The Josephs are living in a large, barn-like, unheated flat with broken plumbing that just doesn't work. The rent is $30, which, of course, they have been unable to pay, and that is why nothing is done about the plumbing. Formerly another relief family lived with them and shared the rent. The

to the other, taking ravenous bites.

The office of the Chicago Relief Administration verified Mrs. Joseph's story about being dropped from the relief rolls.

"The family has refused to move," the district administrator said. "And we have refused them relief until they move to more suitable quarters."

And so you have a deadlock, with seven little children caught in the middle, cold, hungry, and all but naked.

All names used in these articles are fictitious. They are, however, actual, authenticated cases investigated thoroughly by The Chicago Sun. Another article will appear in tomorrow's editions of this newspaper.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

The Problems Of Youth

APR 19 1942

TWO stalwart young men last week walked into the Willard elementary school while the teachers and pupils were in the classrooms and took two pocketbooks from two teachers.

The men will be brought to trial soon and if the sob sisters and the social workers do not perform too much perhaps they will get what the nature and circumstances of their crime suggests.

The boldness and the locale of the crime is the basis for this editorial.

APR 19 1942

The boldness with which criminals go about committing their crimes is one of the queer characteristics of this age. One can remember—if his birth certificate bears a date prior to 1930—when criminals were, at least, discreet to a certain extent. They used, in the vernacular of the street, a little finesse. They tried to hide and would give some respect to persons who might see them.

APR 19 1942

But the robber today has a different slant on things criminal. Anytime of the day or night and at any place he is ready and willing to practice the art of his profession.

It may be that the younger generation has been given to believe that the world owes it a living more so than any other generation. The younger generation has known and taken government relief. It has been given food and clothing and recreation. It has been accustomed to receiving something for nothing. Therefore, only a small stretch of the imagination is needed to stimulate a criminally-minded person to go into a teacher's classroom and steal her purse on the theory that he is broke and the teacher has money.

On the other hand, the younger generation is losing fast its respect for right and wrong. Too little emphasis is placed, either by parent or teacher, upon the virtue of doing something just because it is right or refraining from doing something else just because it is wrong.

Youth is losing its appreciation for values. Right is a vague term to the younger generation who is suffering from the chronic disease of disobedience and disrespect of law and order that comes when parents refuse to take interest in the offspring whom they bring into the world.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEGROES TO JOIN IN STUDY OF VICE AND CRIME TODAY

FEB 8 - 1942
FEB 8 - 1942

Committee Will Report on Policy Games.

The ill effects of unopposed vice and crime on a community will be the subject of an address to be delivered this afternoon at 3 o'clock by the Rev. Archibald J. Carey Jr., pastor of the Woodlawn African Methodist Episcopal church, 65th street and Evans avenue, at a massmeeting in the Metropolitan Community church, 4100 South Park way.

The Rev. Joseph M. Evans, pastor of the Metropolitan church and president of the United Church Committee on Civic Improvement which is sponsoring the meeting, will give a report of his committee which is striving to drive the policy game out of Chicago.

Speakers Are Listed.

Henry R. Crawford of the Wabash branch YMCA will conduct a platform discussion, presenting the following speakers:

Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, president of the Chicago Council of Negro Organizations; O. O. Morris, executive secretary of the Wabash YMCA; George W. Lambert, National League of Justice; P. T. Lane, director of the department of civic improvement of the Chicago Urban league, and R. W. Dvorak, director of the Chicago crime commission.

FEB 8 - 1942

Invitations have been extended to State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney, Commissioner of Police James P. Allman, and representatives of the Chicago relief commission.

Expect Bishop to Attend.

Bishop James A. Gregg of the A. M. E. church has indicated he will be present, along with other church and civic leaders of the south side.

In announcing the massmeeting at services last Sunday the Rev. Mr. Evans said, "Our fight against vice and crime in our communities has just begun. We realize that we are opposing powerful and influential forces and that some of the people in the community are not 100 per cent with us, but we are determined to continue until we have driven every evil force out of our district."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

GAMBLERS THREATEN LIFE OF DR. EVANS IN VICE WAR

JAN 25 1942

Rev. Joseph M. Evans, pastor of the Metropolitan Community church at 4108 South Parkway, was summoned before the grand jury Tuesday, to testify on policy gambling on the South Side.

For three hours Rev. Evans and 75 others, members of his church and of the Christian Workers alliance, had discussed the evils of policy and how to get rid of it and find honest work for those ticket sellers who make the heads of the policy racket wealthy.

Life in Danger

He had been told by some of his friends that his life would be in danger if he continued to fight against policy, but had told them that he was not afraid and would carry the fight on to the end, now that he was getting support.

JAN 25 1942

Shortly after this meeting was over, State's Attorney Courtney sent a car to his doorstep and he was taken before the grand jurors. It was not disclosed what he told them.

$600,000 a Month Take

It has been estimated that $600,000 a month is gambled away by colored people of the South Side and of this sum, 20 per cent comes from families on relief rolls.

JAN 25 1942

Among the facts brought out at the church meeting was the number of policy wheels now in operation. Formerly there were 42, all of which were shut down during the recent investigation, according to G. W. Lambert, an investigator, but 14 of these are now operating, in new locations, some in candy stores, handy to school children to put in their nickels and dimes, and one is even in a room over a church.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEGROES LAUNCH FIGHT TODAY ON SOARING RENTALS

MAR 8 - 1942

A massmeeting in protest against proposed raising of rents thruout the Negro residential district will be at 3 p. m. this afternoon in the Metropolitan Community church, 4100 South Park way, Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, announced yesterday.

Two of the speakers will be D. V. Jemison, president of the National Baptist convention, and Bishop James A. Bray, of the Colored Methodist church. Brown said a petition will be directed to Leon Henderson, price administrator, demanding that rents be frozen at April 1 levels.

MAR 8 1942

"Most of our families are crowded now," Brown said, "with as many as 20 or 30 people living in six room flats. Most families have from $5 to $25 a month increases in their new leases. Our people can't pay that and they have no place else to go."

ILLINOIS

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

CHANGE NAME OF GOOD SHEPHERD COMMUNITY CENTER

Horace R. Cayton, director of the Good Shepherd Community center, 5120 South Parkway, announced today, on behalf of the board of directors, that the board has voted to change the name of the institution to Parkway Community House.

Parkway Community House, opened April 5, 1940, as the Good Shepherd Community center. It was originally planned as a small institution to serve the needs of the area immediately surrounding the Good Shepherd Congregational church.

The plans called for erecting a building on the church premises at 5700 Prairie avenue. When six spacious and well-equipped buildings with their surrounding grounds, were made available to the board at a moderate cost, the center was located at the South Parkway address. Immediately it became a community-wide institution. Last year over 13,000 persons and nearly one hundred organizations made use of its facilities.

Nov. 1, 1942

In recognition of its function as an institution serving the entire South Side Negro community, the board of directors has been expanded from time to time to include a widening group of distinguished citizens. The renaming of the center now further establishes it in the public mind as a community-wide enterprise.

Parkway Community House, in addition to its general educational and recreational program, also houses an auxiliary service men's center, a mother's clinic, classes for handicapped workers, and a birth certificate bureau. The latter service is particularly valuable since so many of the Negroes living in Chicago have come from southern states that did not register births. Selective Service Board Number 5 also has its headquarters at the center, operating in an atmosphere that makes the sympathetic counseling of draftees and their families one of its main functions. These activities are a part of what Director Cayton calls "A program to sustain morale on the home front by helping Negro citizens to take advantage of every new opportunity for participation that opens up during the war."

Nov. 1, 1942

As the Parkway Community House, the former Good Shepherd Community center will continue to receive the support of the Congregational Union, as well as the hundreds of other individuals and organizations that have been its friends since the stage of initial planning.

'Relief Is Slow Death'

A Family of 12 Huddles Mostly in One Room—The Kitchen—Because That's Where the Stove Is

Chicago Sun
MAR 12 1942
Chicago Sun
MAR 12 1942
Chicago, Ill.

In 3 Years, Landlord Has Done No Cleaning

Those of us who have automobiles are worrying how and when we are going to get new tires, now that rationing is in effect. Most of us are in a predicament about how we are going to pay our income taxes, due Monday. All of us, regardless of our station in life, have financial problems.

Herewith is another in the series being published by The Chicago Sun telling how the "other half" lives. Th Joint Committee on Adequate Relief, comprising civic leaders, charges that families on relief are being famished by politicians so the latter can establish a record of economy despite the fact that we are providing ample funds through the 2-cent sales tax. Here is another typical case cited by the civic leaders and verified by this newspaper:

MAR 12 1942

By Carol Frink.

The Saltes family lives over a junk shop on the second floor of a run-down frame building on North Lincoln avenue. It includes 10 children under 15 years of age.

The six-room flat is cold, unspeakably dirty and bare. The walls look as if they hadn't been cleaned for many years. In places the plaster is broken. The plumbing doesn't work. There is a coal stove in the flat, but Mrs. Saltes doesn't use it except on very cold days because she says her coal allotment of a ton a month wouldn't last long if she did.

Live in One Room Most of Time

MAR 12 1942

She keeps a fire going in the garbage burner in the kitchen, and there, in that one room, the family lives most of the time.

The Saltes family pays $20 a month for this disreputable, unheated flat.

They have lived there three years, and in that time no effort has been made by the landlord to do any cleaning, plumbing work or repairing. And they wouldn't think of asking for it.

Mrs. Saltes is as terrified of the real estate company through which she pays her rent as she would be of the Gestapo.

"If they find out I have 10 children, they'll throw us right out," she says.

She had eight children when she rented the place, and she told them she had four—only a 50 per cent evasion of the truth.

"There isn't any place in Chicago where a relief family can go with 10 children," she says. "We are just lucky we got in here and have a roof over our heads."

SADLY IN NEED OF CLOTHING are the six Pastana children, as is evidenced by the three huddled about the one stove that is the only source of heat in the drafty, tumble-down cottage in which this relief family lives. Note the girl's frayed skirt of a material so rough it might be cement sacking, the too-large, once-white shoes (there are holes in the soles) that are their only foot covering, the boy's long pants that were cut for a youngster twice his size.

CHICAGO SUN STAFF PHOTO.

What She Does with Children in Daytime

MAR 12 1942

The mother of this oversized family knows what to do with them in the daytime. She feeds the six older ones and ships them off to school. Then she feeds the four younger ones, puts the baby in his buggy, the 2-year-old in the one crib the house affords, and puts the 3-year-old and the 5-year-old in kitchen chairs next to the stove.

But just how to file them all away for the night is really a problem. She has two double beds and an extra bedstead that lacks springs or mattress. She can't do much with that odd bedstead, so she just doesn't use that bedroom.

Two of the younger children and the baby sleep with their parents in one of the double beds. The rest of the youngsters are tossed into the other bed without regard to age or sex. It's the best Mrs. Saltes can do. She has asked the relief office for springs and a mattress, but nothing has come of her request so far.

A $200 Windfall That Wasn't

MAR 12 1942

The Saltes family had what it thought was a windfall a few months ago. The five-year-old daughter was run down by an automobile, and the driver settled for $200. The little girl recovered nicely from the six stitches that had to be taken in her head, and Mrs. Saltes was quite cheered over having money for much needed furniture and clothes for the children.

She thought she would buy a few secondhand things to furnish the bare rooms, a carpet for the cold front room floor, springs and a mattress, and shoes for all 10 children.

But Mrs. Saltes' dream of affluence didn't last long. As soon as she received the $200, the family was taken off relief and kept off relief until it was used up. She pleaded so eloquently for the carpet that she was allowed to get that. And she was allowed to buy shoes for the 5-year-old, because after all it was that one's head that was cut. But the rest of the money had to go for rent and food and gas and electric bills until it was gone. Then the Saltes family got back on relief.

She Isn't Bitter; Just Disappointed

MAR 12 1942

Mrs. Saltes is not bitter about that financial arrangement. She realizes that it was all according to law. But she was, she admits, disappointed.

Mrs. Saltes' husband, a World War veteran, is ill and unable to work. The family has been on relief nine years.

They are now receiving $54 in orange stamps, which are good for food of all kinds, and $23 in blue stamps, redeemable for foods listed as surplus commodities. Their rent, gas and electric bills are paid out of a $34 monthly check. They also receive a ton of coal a month and free milk.

"I can really get along on the food stamps by watching the food budget carefully," Mrs. Saltes said. "I found it very difficult before the allotment was raised last February, and we usually ran out of stamps the last few days of the month. Now the food isn't so much of a problem, but we need clothes and bedding badly."

MAR 12 1942

They also need furniture for the two bare front rooms. The room overlooking the street had only a center table and a small cabinet. But it did have a large framed motto on the wall. Lettered in faded oil paints on dusty black velvet it read:

"God Bless Our Home."

All names used in these articles are fictitious. They are, however, actual, authenticated cases investigated thoroughly by The Chicago Sun. Another article will appear in tomorrow's editions of this newspaper.

66a-1942

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Negro Leaders Praise Policy Wheel Closing

JAN 15 1942

BY JAMES DOHERTY.

Clergymen and civic leaders from the Negro neighborhoods met yesterday in offices of the Chicago Crime commission for a combination jubilee and wake. They said they were happy that policy gambling was—for the moment—dead; they hoped it would remain dead, and that henceforth "the blindfolds will be taken from the eyes of the policemen who walk beats in our neighborhoods."

Led by the Rev. J. M. Evans, president of the Community Church Ministers and Christian Workers alliance, 30 men and women assembled in the commission's offices at the invitation of Rudolph W. Dvorak, acting director, who had promised to get official help for them to end the reign of policy kings.

Plan Grand Jury Visit.

Their next move will be a neighborhood meeting Tuesday to be followed by a massmeeting of 2,000 colored persons who want law and order restored on the south side, the clergyman announced. A visit to the grand jury is also in prospect, he said.

JAN 15 1942

"One minister received an offer of $10,000 to drop the fight on the policy kings," said Frayser T. Lane, civic director of the Urban league. "He has eight children, too, but he declined the bribe.

"Our people for a time were discouraged. The policy racketeers controled the votes in some of the wards. Because the people voted for Democrats the policy kings were permitted to remain in business.

Half Million Paid Weekly.

"Policemen could do nothing about the wide-open gambling that prevailed for many years on the south side. The police were prevented from action by the syndicate to which the policy kings paid $250 per wheel per week and there were 42 wheels in operation until two weeks ago.

"A policeman who couldn't enforce the laws against gambling couldn't enforce any other laws. Consequently the districts ran wild. Growing children looked upon Iley Kelly, one of the biggest policy kings, as an idol. It was common to hear a boy say he wanted to be like Iley Kelley when he grew up.

JAN 15 1942

"Mothers sent small children to the gambling stations for policy slips. Consequently the children were able to buy cigarets and liquor in the stores. Vice was rampant, too."

Promised Aid Neglected.

"The Negro leaders appealed to the crime commission three weeks ago," Dvorak explained after the meeting. "They said they had complained to the commissioner of police, the mayor, and the state's attorney about policy gambling, and that aid was promised, but the gamblers were too powerful.

JAN 15 1942

"State's Attorney Courtney and Commissioner Allman assured us of their willingness to coöperate. The grand jury has taken up the fight. The men and women here today report that no longer is policy played openly in the colored districts. The next step is to bring about prosecutions of those responsible for the law violations. We'll help there, too."

The south siders said, on leaving, that they believed great progress had been made. They said they believed the day of the rule of the Negroes by policy kings, including Iley Kelley and the three Jones brothers, Edward, George, and McKissac, is over.

Relief to Be Cut Off.

Leo Lyons, Chicago relief administrator, sent Miss Paula Clare, an employé of his office, to the meeting. It was agreed that in the future relief will be denied to any persons found using relief cash for gambling purposes.

C. H. Tavernier, attorney, who in the past has represented thousands of persons arrested as policy gamblers, and who recently told the grand jury he was hired by the policy ring, was before the grand jury again yesterday, but because of other business the jurors did not have time to hear any further testimony regarding gambling. They expect to resume the gambling inquiry today.

ILLINOIS

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Archibald Carey To Investigate Urban Conditions

JAN 18 1942

Archibald J. Carey attained another peak in his career this week when Governor Green appointed him as a member of the committee to investigate economic and living conditions of Negroes. Rev. Carey is well known in Chicago as an outstanding pastor of the Woodlawn AME church.

JAN 18 1942

Also appointed by Gov. Green were Patrick F. Buckley of Chicago and Louie F. Orr of East St. Louis. Ten Legislators were the other additions to the group.

An appropriation of $10,000 has committee is an outgrowth of the one on Urban Conditions of which Elmer Henderson was the director. Henderson is now affiliated with OPM.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

DOES HEALTH DEPT. FAVOR RENT HOGS?

MAR 22 1942

Another victim was added to the long list of persons on the South Side who have been affected by high rents and poor housing conditions when Mrs. Emmett Luckett, 59, 5328 Calumet avenue was severely bitten by rats Sunday while lying in her bed.

Mrs. Luckett, who is one of many victims who have been bitten by rats that breed in the filthy homes of landowners who charge exorbitant rents, was bitten on the back of her hand and on her left ankle.

She was treated by Dr. M. Carter, 302 East 51st street.

For years leading citizens have fought to clean up the unsanitary breeding places for vermin and filth and have too often found that "rent-hogs" have been frequently favored with a sympathetic City Health Department and a not-too-interested Building Department that never saw anything wrong with property until someone showed it to them through reading glasses. The result of the omission has been to create conditions in which a large number of the tenants of the South Side now find themselves.

'Rents And Rats'

"Rents and rats" was a term used to describe the environments of the colored workers on the South Side at a meeting recently. The term is characteristic of the evil that exists throughout the area. The rents are abnormally high and the rats "crawl like tame cats," one renter declared.

WPA Quits Project

The WPA at one time had a rat exterminator project which had for its object ridding the city dwelling houses of rats. It was soon discovered by persons, most likely real estate owners, that such use of government funds was a useless expenditure of money and, pronto, it was discontinued.

Perhaps if the project had been continued Mrs. Lockett would not today be a victim of rats. Perhaps hundreds of other persons would, too, be free from the devastating bites of the poisonous rodents.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Let 'Em Move In

MAY 3 - 1942

THE Michigan State militia has been called out to stop possible violence when the colored tenants move into the Detroit Sojourner Truth Housing project.

The race riot which occured when colored tenants attempted to move into the project on February 28 and subsequent events have taught the Detroit officials a lesson. Since the race riot sentiment has been rising among white and colored people in the Motor City at a fast rate and unless force is used to curb it serious violence may occur.

Just what held matters up for such a long time without the tenants having moved in was the refusal of both the authorities in Detroit and officials of the Federal government to take the responsibility and move the tenants in safely.

MAY 3 - 1942

While both government officials horsed around afraid to do anything to definitely settle the mess Axis nations lost no time in making the most of a situation that was embarrassing to say the least.

This is no time for pussyfooting. This is no time to pass the buck. We say that this task of moving the tenants into the project is the government's burden as well as the duty of the Detroit officials. Every day in which the government delays is a day in which the Axis nations propagandize our lukewarm allies and try to convince them of our insincerity.

We have said before and we repeat that the colored tenants must move in. Now that the state troops have been called we want to see them used.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Robert R. Taylor

MAR 22 1942

ROBERT R. TAYLOR was recently re-elected vice-chairman of the Chicago Housing Authority. During his tenure of office Taylor, who is the sole colored member, has given valuable service to the CHA. His knowledge about housing made him the kind of person that the CHA could hardly afford to be without. His interest in the welfare of his own people coupled with the fact that he is conversant with the housing needs and desires of the colored people make him an indispensable man on the CHA.

We must not forget that the Ida B. Wells Housing project which faced sabotage at its early stage was erected after Taylor was elected to the CHA. The west side proposed project in the area between Roosevelt Road and Fourteenth street; Racine avenue and Ashland avenue, was begun while Taylor was on the CHA.

When we look at the ugly conflicts that are occuring in Detroit as a result of poor decisions of the Detroit Housing agency which resulted in the race riots, we are happy that we have on our housing board a man who knows the needs and the desires of the colored people of this city and has the vision and ability to influence the realization of those needs and desires.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEGROES OCCUPY HOUSING CENTER AIDED BY TROOPS

Police Disperse Pickets at Detroit Project.

APR 30 1942

Detroit, Mich., April 29 [Special].—With 1,000 state troops patroling the area around the Sojourner Truth housing center and prepared to stay as long as prospect of trouble remained, the initial occupancy of the project appeared tonight to have been accomplished with a minimum of violence.

Fourteen Negro families were moved in early today as a convoy of vans gathered up their effects from their former homes and entered the area under the protection of the troops and an additional 1,400 state and local police.

In contrast to the rioting which marked an attempt to move Negro families into the project on Feb. 28, there was little disorder today. About 10 men, three of them Negroes, were arrested as police dispersed picket lines, but all were released after lectures at a precinct station.

Official Rulings Changed.

Occupancy of the project has been an explosive issue in Detroit for months. The center originally was intended for Negroes, but the site selected is in a mixed neighborhood. After construction was under way, protests by white residents of the section induced housing officials to waver. For a time it appeared that the project would be occupied by whites. There were several shifts in official rulings, but a final one in February confirmed the ioriginal decision. In the meantime, race feeling ran high. Picket lines have been in evidence most of the time since mid-February, and minor outbreaks between whites and Negroes have been frequent.

The city abandoned its attempt to move Negroes in following the Feb. 28 riot in which seven were hurt and 52 arrested. On April 16 three of the ringleaders of white opposition were indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of seditious conspiracy.

APR 30 1942

Mobilization 'Secret.'

State troops were mobilized over the week-end, and received publicity in all the papers. The hour set for occupancy, however, was kept secret, and only several hundred police, officials, newspapermen and others knew about it.

State troops in full service dress stood on guard at 50 foot intervals in a 14 block area near the project, and halted each automot le entering or leaving.

Seventy-five persons, mostly women, atempted to organize a picket line. Their leader, a man, carried a camera. Many women carried American flags. Dispersed, the group formed again in a nearby field. Later, police dispersed a crowd of 200, mostly women and children, who shouted taunts at police and passing strangers.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

GOOD SHEPHERD CENTER IS ACTIVITIES' FOCAL POINT; CLAYTON STEELS DOWN IS DIRECTOR

Largest Settlement House For Negroes in World Celebrates First Anniversary

MAY 9 - 1942

OCCUPIES FIVE BIG BUILDINGS

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Good Shepherd Community center, largest Negro secular settlement house in the world, has just celebrated its first year of existence during which it has become more and more a focal point for southside activities.

Heading the center is Horace Cayton, who at 39 has run the gamut of activities extending from sailor, jailguard, Alaskan gold field worker, thru university professor, sociologist, economist, writer and author and Julius Rosenwald fellow.

Occupying five big buildings and a courtyard on South Parkway across from Washington Park, formerly the home and campus of the Chicago Orphan asylum, facilities are used by upwards of 20,000 persons monthly. A vast program of activities has been worked out for its meeting and classrooms, lounges, nurseries, craft shops, music rooms and dining halls. In addition many organizations occupy space, among the the Joint Service Bureau, Infant Welfare, National Junior league, Red Cross, Lens Camera club, Chicago Relief association, a selective service board and a complete service men's center.

Both children and adults are using its facilities which are open to anybody in the southside. Every day after school children use the basement recreational facilities; upstairs youths learn music, drawing, modern acrobatic and tap dancing, sewing, typing, archery and other skills. In the very even- and on Sunday adults gather for forums and round table discussions, to collect cooperation in social work or participate in amateur theatricals.

MAY 9 - 1942

In dramatics alone more than 100 are participating, many of them in a playwriting group. Langston Hughes has been in Chicago several weeks trying out his new play, "The Sun Do Move," which is being presented twice weekly through May at the center.

The unprecedented success of the center is the result of the realization three years that a settlement house was a necessity. The Congregational union and the Church of the Good Shepherd pooled $50,000 as a starter. Then came the cooperation from the orphan asylum. A campaign was started to raise more funds and Dr. Samuel Kincheloe, director of research for the Chicago Theological seminary, and Cayton started work with a committee to outline what was needed.

MAY 9 - 1942

Cayton was chosen because, as a research assistant under Dr. Louis Wirth at the University of Chicago, he was known to be a keen student of the southside and knew precisely what the community needed.

It was in 1931 that he began working with Dr. Wirth. Following that he was given a federal commission to study the effects of the New Deal on the Negro, 1934-35, was professor of economics and labor problems at Fisk university in 1935-36, director of research projects for the WPA in 1936-39, and the recipient of two Rosenwald fellowships during which he wrote, "Black Workers and the New Unions."

A descendant of Hiram Revells, reconstruction senator from Mississippi, Cayton was born in Seattle, Washington, where he lived until he was 18. Becoming restless, he went to Alaska as messboy on a freighter and while there helped pull down Amundsen's airship after the explorer crossed the north pole. After working for several months in the godly gold fields near Juneau, Cayton returned home as wheelsman on a freighter. For four years he worked as a sailor and in many jobs along the Pacific coast.

MAY 9 - 1942

At 20 he returned to school and eventually graduated from the University of Washington, later doing graduate work. While a student he was deputy sheriff and eventually became assistant superintendent of the county jail in Seattle where he was the only Negro on the police force.

Cayton has not only traveled in the South Pacific but has visited Europe extensively twice. He was in Paris on Sept. 3, 1939, three days after the war started. He left in a hurry, standing for 13 hours on a train to Bordeaux. Some of his luggage is still somewhere in Europe so far as he knows.

HORACE CLAYTON

MAY 9 - 1942

Noted sociologist, writer and world traveler who in a year has made the Good Shepherd Community center of Chicago into the largest institution of its type in the nation. (ANP)

66a-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Good Shepherd Center Becomes Focal Point For Chicago Activities

MAY 7 - 1942

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Good Shepherd Community Center, largest Negro secular settlement house in the world, has just celebrated its first year of existence during which it has become more and more a focal point for south-side activities.

Heading the center is Horace Cayton, who at 39 has run the gamut of activities extending from sailor, jailguard, Alaskan gold field worker, through university professor, sociologist, economist, writer and author and Julius Rosenwald fellow.

MAY 9 - 1942

Occupying five big buildings and a courtyard on South Parkway across from Washington Park, formerly the home and campus of the Chicago Orphan asylum, facilities are used by upwards of 20,000 persons monthly. A vast program of activities has been worked out for its meeting and classrooms, lounges, nurseries, craft shops, music rooms and dining halls. In addition many organizations occupy space, among them the Joint Service Bureau, Infant Welfare, National Junior League, Red Cross, Lens Camera club, Chicago Relief association, a selective service board and a complete service men's center.

MAY 9 - 1942

Both children and adults are using its facilities which are open to anybody in the southside. Every day after school children use the basement recreational facilities; upstairs youths learn music, drawing, modern acrobatic and tap dancing, sewing, typing, archery

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

NY Telegram Begins New Smear Series

MAY 9 - 1942

Star-News Reported Finds That Whites Still Control Numbers

By INEZ CAVANAUGH

"I'm gonna play my sugar ration number, honey. It sure would be sweet to hit right through here, this warm weather don't fit my clothes, at all . . . Give me 346 for a dime, that's the only kinda sugar I'm worrying about."

These sounds emanated from the doorway of a dusty-looking candy store, the towering window dressing of popular cigarette ads blocking a view of the interior to passersby.

Still Being Played

This reporter knows, as do most citizens, that numbers are still being played in Harlem, that numbers playing in Harlem never ceased, even during the Thomas E. Dewey expose, when the Dutch Schultz numbers empire was smashed.

It appears that the World-Telegram's Murray Davis, who opened his paper's newest campaign to smear Harlem, Monday, with a front page spread on numbers playing, doesn't know that the numbers game, with its million a year take, is exclusively in the hands of whites, many of whom don't live in Harlem, nor intend to.

MAY 9 1942

Perhaps the World-Telegram program, as pointed out by one citizen this week, is to direct attention to any other phase of underworld activities not controlled by whites and to browbeat colored operators out of the picture, so that the World-Telegram may summarily get the credit for gaining another point for whites.

Shunted in Harlem

A survey has revealed that criminal elements from all parts of the city are shunted into Harlem by the police with the knowledge of all who should be in the know.

That's why crime flourishes, and the little numbers player seeking a dollar to buy food or to help out on his high rent is the most important, yet the most insignificant, link in the whole messy business—the little guy in Harlem who pushes his dime across the counter and crosses his finger for a hit.

MAY 9 1942

This front-page blast aimed at creating a new Harlem crime scare lured your reporter to the sun-splashed pavements of Seventh Avenue to see how numbers playing was being conducted in 1942.

Once inside one of the many "candy stores" that dot the avenue, we found a beehive of activity. Two clerks feverishly and furtively wrote the plays on little white slips of paper and tucked them into their ample bosoms. It was necessary to wait fully five minutes to place a bet.

An assortment of penny candies filled a counter, behind which stood a beaver-board partition, over which clouds of smoke floated. The sound of chips, the stacatto of men's voices rising and falling and an occasional epithet of the sturdier variety met our ears.

MAY 9 - 1942

Focused on Playing

Arrayed behind this flimsy barrier, we glimpsed an old-fashioned round dining room table, over which was suspended a green-shaded lamp. The eyes of the seedy-looking individuals ranged about were focused on the playing cards being dealt. A wide-open gambling establishment, indeed.

A blaring radio monotonously droned out the race-horse results, as a dapper, bronzed chap collected and paid out crumpled dollar bills.

Conversation with a young domestic, on her day off, who was killing time until the first two numbers were out, revealed that the numbers game is just as popular on the back stairways of exclusive Central Park skyscrapers as it is in Harlem.

Mentioned Dream

She told about having mentioned a dream to her madam and the latter's avid interest and feverish desire to pick up a little side bet herself. She did. She won. Now there is a new player for the numbers runner who collects an average of $800 a week from one downtown apartment house.

The increase in the numbers "take" today is attributed to increased employment. It is estimated that over $25,000,000 yearly is poured into the coffers of the numbers kings from Harlem, and there is hardly any doubt that the downtown office buildings and apartments contribute $50,000,000 annually, none of which remains to enrich the community which takes all the raps.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

The Trial Of The Gamblers

THE policy kings went free. The fact that they were freed was not a vindication of their activities in the gambling world. Their release should not be construed to indicate that the law enforcing agencies have condoned the nefarious conduct of persons who make their money from those who are least able to lose by betting on unreasonable odds.

JUN 28 1942

Those who have worked hard and long for the eradication of the evil of gambling on the South Side need not worry that their work was in vain. The policy kings have been taken down a peg. They now know that their acts are not above reproach. They know that there is such a thing called law to which they may be summoned to obey.

Before the indictments were made policy slips in bundles were thrown about the South Side with careless abandon. We have no doubt that many people have been struck on the head and other parts of the body by persons who didn't give a rap about where they threw the slips. In the same manner the policy barons ignored the law with like abandon. They acted as though they had a law solely unto their own. Any other interpretation would be to make mockery out of the facts.

JUN 28 1942

We were surprised, however, that more people were not indicted with them. We were especially surprised that some law enforcing officials did not come in to explain their contributions to the longevity of the policy game.

Perhaps when other efforts are made to bring gamblers to the bar of justice more persons who make it possible to continue such institutions will be called to atone for their participation as accessories.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

ADDITIONAL RENT CUTS SOUGHT BY NEGRO COUNCIL

JUN 2 1942

The National Negro council meeting yesterday in the Metropolitan Community church, 4100 South Park way, set machinery in motion to obtain 100,000 signatures in Chicago to a petition for reduction of rents in the city's substandard areas to July 1, 1941, levels instead of the present March 1, 1942 federal rent ceiling. Coordinators were appointed to get the signatures in Negro churches.

Edgar G. Brown, director of the council, said the petition will be presented to Price Administrator Leon Henderson with similar documents from other cities. The council also voted to ask the OPA to choose one-tenth of its estimated 50,000 employés from the Negro population.

JUN 22 1942

Brown said there have been many complaints that landlords in Negro neighborhoods have not cut rents to the March 1 figure and a committee was named to make a protest to Earl Dean Howard, Chicago rent administrator.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

McDougal Named Chief Of Housing Architects

NOV 14 1942

NOV 14 1942

Lemuel G. McDougal, prominent Chicago architectural engineer, has been appointed chief superintendent for the Associated Housing Architects in the construction of $4,840,000 Robert H Brooks homes, a public war housing project at 14th street and Racine avenue, the Chicago Housing Authority announced this week.

L. G. McDougal

In his new capacity, McDougal, one of Chicago's most successful engineers will be responsible for directing the architectural and mechanical inspection of the Chicago Housing Authority's 834 homes war project.

Prior to his appointment as chief superintendent, he served as construction superintendent for the Associated Housing Architects, designers of the Robert H. Brooks homes, since construction of the West Side war project got under way last February.

NOV 14 1942

McDougal was born in Chicago and attended Brainerd grammar school and Calumet high school. Later he attended Lane Tech, Armour Institute of Technology, and Chicago Technical college. He served with the 370th Infantry in France in World War I.

When he returned from the war, he began work with Henry K. Holsman, nationally known Chicago architect as a draftsman, being successfully promoted to construction superintendent, and structural designer.

McDougal was retained in 1939 by the South Park Housing Architects as senior structural designing engineer on the plans for the 1,662 unit Ida B. Wells Homes at 39th street and South Parkway. In August of that year, he was appointed assistant superintendent for the South Park Housing Architects.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
December 24, 1942

They Wanted a Chance

THE extremely fine record made by the Negro tenants in Chicago's largest slum-clearance project is strong evidence that underprivileged beneficiaries of Federal housing respond to the opportunity afforded them to live in decent surroundings.

DEC 24 1942

The fact that there has been no loss whatever in rent collections from the 7,000 colored tenants of the Ida B. Wells Homes in the past 18 months, is impossible to ignore. When the occupants found that although more than $506,000 had been paid in rent during the year and a half, $156.49 was in default, they made up the difference from their pennies and dimes, which gave them a 100 per cent perfect record.

Where is a group of 1,662 apartments to be found with as good a credit record as that made by these Chicago Negroes? Moreover, ELIZABETH WOOD, executive secretary of the Housing Authority, said she was "pleased and proud of the way the property is being cared for," despite the fact that many said before the project was completed that Negro tenants would not take care of the apartments properly.

DEC 24 1942

Isn't this experience in Chicago one of many evidences that people who have been denied a chance by bad luck or bad surroundings or lack of opportunity, respond eagerly when that chance is accorded them? There are those, of course, who don't, and who take advantage of persons or agencies which try to aid them. By and large, however, the reverse is true. It is this fact which lies at the basis of much that the ROOSEVELT administration has done for the masses of Americans.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Have Long Red Cross Service

Two of the Red Cross veteran employes are honored as James B. Forgan, chairman of the Chicago chapter of the American Red Cross, pins a 20-year service pin on Mrs. Grace Williams, while Mrs. Ruth Roberts, looks on. Mrs. Williams has had 24 years of continuous Red Cross service, while Mrs. Roberts has just completed 23 years. They rank second and fourth in the Chicago Red Cross chapter in length of service. (ANP)

Committee Begins to Examine Negro Business, Labor Status

Dr. R. A. Kent Heads Board

A survey of the business enterprises operated by Negroes in Louisville and the occupational status of Negro wage earners was begun this week by a committee headed by Dr. Raymond A. Kent, president of the University of Louisville.

A grant of $1,300 from the General Education Board will aid the survey, which was proposed by the Louisville Urban League, of which J. A. Thomas is executive secretary.

Disadvantage Claimed.

In the League's request for the study it was stated that Negro workers were at a definite disadvantage because of the lack of adequate training in the city. The study is expected to determine what occupational opportunities are now available for trained workers as well as possible new fields for employment if training can be provided.

Attention was called to the large number of business establishments operated by Negroes. In order to get a more accurate picture of them the study will attempt to locate, classify and analyze each concern willing to co-operate in the undertaking. Members of the recently organized Falls City Chamber of Commerce have indorsed the plan, Mr. Thomas said.

He added that officials of U. of L. will be especially interested in the findings, which will be used as a guide in determining possible future expansion of the Municipal College. It was estimated that the survey will be completed early in the fall.

Other members of the committee making the study include Dr. D. A. Lane, dean of Municipal College; C. H. Parrish, Dr. G. D. Wilson and George Robinson, Jr., faculty members of Municipal College; Dr. S. C. Newman, John Cronin, William Strickland, C. W. Wilson and Fred Stamm, faculty members of U. of L.; Ernest Greenwood, research director, Community Chest; A. S. Wilson, principal of Central High School, and Mr. Thomas.

Engaged as consultants are J. B. Blayton, professor of business administration, Atlanta University, and James C. Evans, director of trade and technical education, West Virginia State College.

Crime Here Isn't What It Used to Be

BREAD AND CIRCUSES

By Richard Renneisen

THAT F.B.I. report that labels the old town the worst in its population class for hatching up crime has the city fathers flustered and is causing a great deal of street-car-type conversation. But it is just producing snickers from the old police reporters—among others. If the town is bad now, we are delighted there wasn't such a complete inter-city comparison when we were tramping the police beat some 15 years ago. A lot of righteous-minded citizens, including our own parents who didn't like the idea of our riding around in paddy wagons anyhow, would have fallen over dead. Machine guns chattered in the streets of nights then and bodies were discovered in odd places, or weren't discovered.

THE loads of what passed for liquor slithered through the black alleyways in the wee hours after sometimes moviefied trips through the adjacent rural scene. They were generally met by eagerly-waiting people, who were not always the "right" people. This and ancillary factors built up a considerable ill feeling which was seldom taken to court, at least in its original stages. The "big shot" idea was in vogue then, and there were a number of local claimants to the title. The police were not to have the scientific weapons of the radio or even of the teletype for some time, and the cruising-car system hadn't been adopted. Therefore, the payroll bandits, the bank robbers, etc., could always count on a safe getaway time of from five to 15 minutes, depending on the location of the "job." It was part of a police reporter's duty then to know the "gangs" (by name and membership, we mean) and there were plenty of opportunities for acquaintanceship. The old town roared and crime was as thick over the scene as molasses.

THE pipsqueak stuff that goes on here now is a comparative laugh. Of course, you can't laugh off 34 murders in 1941. The fact that the majority of these crimes were committed by Negroes against Negroes makes them no less crimes, though it does accentuate the high Negro violence-crime rate here. Still, Atlanta had more than three times as many murders as Louisville in 1941, doubtless under very similar circumstances. Money and liquor flow freely in boomtown Louisville—a tough combination on a crime-prevention program. But there is no blatant, law-defying, gangsterized crime here. The big robbery "job," the speedy, Western-style getaway is out. Much crime is of the juvenile nuisance variety, petty thefts and break-ins. Many reported "crimes" don't prove out in court. Fifteen years ago the boys in blue would have called this Heaven.

Disproportionate Delinquencies Among Negro Youth Prove the Need of Home Supervision

The Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky.

Eighth in a series of articles on Louisville community needs and juvenile problems.

DEC 30 1942

By Tarleton C[illegible]

DEC 28 194
DEC 30 194

NO STUDY of juvenile delinquency in Louisville, the causes and possible remedies, would be anywhere nearly complete unless one takes a special look at the problem as it touches the Negro population.

This is important because it reveals so much and proves so much. It points up all the things we have been talking about since the beginning of these discussions; namely, that the juvenile problem increases in direct proportion to lack of home supervision, lack of sufficient facilities for guidance in schools and for proper recreation after school hours, lack of opportunity and brightness.

As all these things are accentuated as to Negro boys and girls, so also are the manifest results of them. This seems to prove that hope for solution of the problem lies in our attacking a lot of fundamental conditions and applying a set of widespread services.

DEC 30 1942

Except in a restricted way, it doesn't lie in anything we may do about the individual child after he becomes delinquent or is well started on his way to delinquency. Too often it is then too late to prevent catastrophe, as we saw on Christmas Day when a child, distorted for lack of medical and psychiatric attention for many years, killed a boy in one of those tantrums to which he was known to be subject.

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SLIGHTLY less than one-sixth of Louisville's total population is Negro; but the proportion of difficulty with the law is more than three times as large among Negro as among white children.

Over a recent stretch of five years, the annual average of cases of Negro children in juvenile court was 547 per 100,000 of population, while the community average (which included the Negro cases) was 191.

In the school year 1941-1942, the number of legal actions against parents of Negro truant children was at the rate of 65 per 1,000 of the school population of this race, compared to a rate of 29.7 for truancy among white children. Truancy cases wound up in the Juvenile Court in six times greater proportion for Negro children as for white children.

Now, it isn't enough to say that police or court action is taken more readily against Negroes than against white people. Records and observation alike show that the truancy problem is genuinely greater among the colored children. And it follows as a natural consequence that the delinquency rates are higher.

DEC 30 1942

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EFFECTS follow causes. As we see that the "trouble" rates are higher in this segment of the juvenile population, we cannot but see as plainly that home supervision generally is smaller, with proportionately so many more mothers at work.

The rates are higher, but so also is the lack of time, means and habits of home refinement. So also is the pressure of economic need; so the lack of opportunity in employment, so the lack of incentive. Ten per cent of the Negroes are alley dwellers, and this number is 90 per cent of all Louisville people whose homes are in crowded, squalid alleys.

There is obviously much work to be done for compensation of these lacks. Yet we see that of the 20 visiting teachers of the public school staff, only three are for work among Negro children. This number is roughly in proportion of population, but the question arises whether, if we are looking for the most effective results in the name of the total community, this function of the schools is properly to be allocated according to population figures or according to need of service.

A number of groups are at work among Negro youth in Louisville, all moved by zeal and earnestness in the task of teaching boys and girls things about personal responsibility, refinements of behavior, wholesome patterns of work and play. But they are largely isolated one from another, lacking a common plan or program, and their effect is smattering.

And all of them encounter the obstacle of lack of incentive. Recently a fresh impetus has been given to proposals for a better program of vocational training in the Negro schools, the lack of which has been pointed out in several quarters as producing a lack of constructive occupation and interest—as well as producing a meagerness of opportunity after school days are over.

DEC 30 1942

J. A. THOMAS, executive secretary of the Louisville Urban League, is one of the most outspoken in describing the relation between opportunity and behavior.

In the last 10 years, he pointed out, 2,000 Negroes have been graduated from Central High School, yet from this number not a single electrician, plumber, machinist or plasterer has come. In Louisville, there is one licensed Negro plumber, two licensed electricians, 16 Negro bricklayers, 30 Negro carpenters. No Negro youth has gone from Louisville to medical or dental schools in 14 years.

DEC 30 1942

Here is the reflection of a lack of incentive that cannot be otherwise than destructive, and which shows itself in the record of juvenile misbehavior. A void in prospects creates a void in interest, first on part of parents, then on the part of children. Into this void, irresponsibility naturally slips; what is there to prevent it?

These points are made by way of illustrating the nature of the general problem of juvenile misconduct. Factors are the same among whites as among Negroes, but because they are more clearly seen among the latter, we may more clearly trace the causes and more clearly come to see the things which may be done to prevent it—and which include intelligent planning and servicing in a range from adult education to establishment of community centers.

The ninth article of this series will appear soon on this page.

66a-1942
Homer, La. Guardian-Journal
August 27, 1942

School for Negro Leaders, Ministers Held Here Friday

Two Hundred Farm Men and Women From All Parts of Parish Attended

Two hundred farm men and women from all sections of the parish attended the all-day School for Negro leaders and ministers at the Homer Negro High School on Friday, August 21st. This school was sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service and the AAA.

H. F. Spencer, District Supervisor of the AAA was Chairman of the morning session. Clyde Ingram, Extension Poultry Specialist, gave a demonstration on care and management of poultry. His demonstration included worming, culling and feeding poultry for best results.

J. Melton Oakes, President of the Homer National Bank, gave a talk on the Negroes' place in the present world crisis. This would be a good sermon for each Negor church in the parish.

S. B. Thorntin, District Agent of the Agricultural Extension Department, presided over the afternoon meeting. R. M. Green, Swine and Meat Specialist, gave a demonstration on producing and saving meat for the farm family. E. A. Miller and Davis, Negroes, both representatives of the Southern Division of the AAA, talked on the goals and responsibilities of the engor farm families in meeting the goals of the Food for Freedom program.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

White Defense Workers Want This Housing Project

MAR 7 - 1942

Here's view of the $3,254,000 Gilmor Homes, 581-unit low-rent housing project in Baltimore, bounded by Presbury, Bruce, Gilmor and Laurens Streets, which Federal housing officials are considering turning over to white defense workers.

Construction on this project, designed for colored people, began last April and one unit is expected to be ready for occupancy next month.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

A WARNING TO HARLEM LANDLORDS

HARLEM LANDLORDS were given a salutary warning last week when Magistrate Raphael R. Murphy fined the Stone State Realty Corporation of 1320 Madison avenue, $5,700 for violation of the Multiple Dwelling Law. The corporation is owner of the old five-story, twelve-family tenement house at 354 West 119th street, and was accused of having failed to remedy violations of the law over a long period—failure to provide hot water, and at certain times, cold water, in the tenement house which was occupied by Negroes.

MAR 7 - 1942

MAR 9 1942

"I hope this penalty will have a salutary effect on other landlords against whom similar complaints might be made," Magistrate Murphy said in making the ruling. He imposed the maximum fine of $10 for each day of violation, amounting to $5,450, and $250 additional for the final day of violation.

William Wilson, commissioner of Housing and Buildings, said that the violation had been of long standing and that the building was a particularly flagrant violator of the dwelling law, and that the owner, had been called into court previously and fined. He also expressed the hope that the decision would serve as a warning to other landlords whose tenements still contained health, fire and other hazards, and would lead to the clearing up of many cases of violation.

MAR 20 1942

And he might have added that many of the violations are in houses tenanted by Negroes in various parts of the city. The owners of such houses seem to feel that they are not compelled to obey the Multiple Dwelling Laws in Negro areas of the city. The Housing Commissioner can do much to improve the health and safety of Negro citizens, and the poor generally, by cracking down on such recalcitrant landlords.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Cheltenham, Once Damned, Redeemed

Governor Heeds Cries of Citizens, Appoints Interracial Board and Competent School Head, Transforms State's Worst Correctional Unit

By EDWIN HARLESTON

MAR 21 1942

The Cheltenham School for Boys located in Prince Georges County is no longer branded as the worst correctional institution in the State.

The new Cheltenham has developed because Governor O'Conor heeded citizens' request and named qualified members of both races to the board of managers, and in turn appointed Nebraska-born Vance E. Thomas, white, to serve as superintendent.

Once Called "Hell-Hole"

Whereas, once the grand juries of the city and State and civic groups termed the institution a hell-hole and one which was 50,000 miles removed from civilization because of its inhuman treatment of wayward boys entrusted to its care, today these groups all acknowledge that the change in administration has started the school well on the way to becoming one of the best in the State.

Even the morale of the 291 boys now in the institution has improved during the past year under the new regime. Mr. Thomas himself admits that there is freer self-expression, more singing and playing and that serious offenses are one-tenth of what they were when he took over the reins a year ago.

One of the reforms instituted by Mr. Thomas is the establishment of the classification and discipline committee, composed of two of the institution's officers and three cottage masters.

MAR 21 1942

Committee Handles Discipline

This committee takes discipline away from the "whims of an individual," and puts it upon a more rational basis.

The body meets weekly and decides whether or not a boy is to be punished for some alleged misdemeanor reported by cottage tage and twice a month see the latest movies.

More than 300 boys have been paroled since Mr. Thomas came to the institution and, instead of two colored cottage masters, there are now fifteen..

Well-trained colored workers in many departments have been hired, among them a young Hampton graduate, Edward Dowdye, vocational instructor in dairying.

Every step is being taken to obtain more colored persons on the staff at Cheltenham and in a few more years it is likely that the once damned institution will be a source of pride to Maryland taxpayers.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

5 Named on Governor's Commission

MAY 23 1942

Group Is Appointed in Answer to Plea of 2,000 Citizens in March on Annapolis.

Five Members of Commission Colored; All the Others Are White.

Body to Study problems Outlined by Committee for Justice, also Housing Situation

BALTIMORE. — Governor Herbert R. O'Conor announced Monday the formation of a commission to study problems of colored people as outlined by the Citizens' Committee for Justice in its March on Annapolis April 24.

The committee had asked the Governor to do the following:

End discrimination in war industries in the State; investigate police killings which had taken lives of ten citizens in the city since 1939; appoint colored uniformed policemen;

Asked Colored Judge

Name an additional policewoman, a colored magistrate; place colored members on the boards of managers at Crownsville State Hospital and Henryton Sanatorium name a colored staff at Crownsville; and give colored beauticians representation on the State board of hairdressers and beauty culturists.

In addition, the commission will study the housing problem. This matter was referred to the committee by Mayor Howard W. Jackson after Daniel Ellison, Fourth District councilman, introduced a bill in the city council asking for such an investigation.

MAY 23 1942

Commission Members

Members of the commission are Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the Baltimore NAACP; Mrs. Lucille W. Fitzgerald, a member of the YWCA board of managers; Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary, Urban League; Linwood Koger, attorney; and Bishop M. H. Davis of the AME Church.

The other members of the commission, all white, are Judge Morris A. Soper of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals; Albert D. Hutzler, merchant; Joseph P. Healy, representing industry;

Daniel W. Siemon, personnel manager, Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company; Frank B. Ober, attorney; Dr. Robert H. Riley, State director of health; John M. Scraff, architect; James Drury, president, Baltimore Industrial Union Council;

NYA Head in Group

Glenn D. Brown, NYA administrator; David S. Jenkins, assistant superintendent of schools, Anne Arundel County; Charles A. Piper, president, Liberty Trust Company, Cumberland; Paul Knotts, member, Eastern Shore State Hospital Board, and Judge Joseph C. Mattingly, former associate judge, Seventh Judicial Circuit.

MAY 23 1942

The Citizens' Committee for Justice, composed of 150 organizations, representing labor, church, civic, fraternal and political bodies, sponsored the gigantic March on Annapolis which saw over 2,000 citizens crowd the State House to present their petitions to the Governor.

Mrs. Juanita Mitchell is director and Carl Murphy, chairman of the committee, and the Rev. E. W. White, secretary.

Formation of the citizens' committee and the subsequent march followed after Governor O'Conor failed to heed pleas to investigate increased police killings in the city and grant the other relief asked by the citizens' group.

No date for the first meeting of the new commission was set in the announcement by the Governor.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Boston Tragedy Takes Lives Of Three Negroes

Dec. 5, 1942

By BEN RICHARDSON

BOSTON—At least three Negroes are among the known dead and another dozen may lie among the unidentifiable bodies in local morgues as a result of this city's disastrous Saturday night fire in the Cocoanut Grove nightclub. A total of 500 persons lost their lives in the fire.

Shadrach Plenty, of Cambridge, known in social and entertainment circles thruout New England, was the only one of three mentioned above who had been identified by police and rescue agencies up to Wednesday night. Like the other two known victims, he was employed at the nightclub. The second victim, a woman (who may have been named Grace Walker) was a ladies' maid at the club and is believed to have lived in Roxbury.

The hero of the disaster was a cook whose name has not yet been disclosed. Several waiters from nearby clubs who helped in the rescue work have stated that the cook reached a high window in ample time to escape. He remined to assist person after person thru the high, narrow opening. It was under this window that his burned, trampled body was found.

If less than a score of Negroes are found among the dead, it will be due probably to two facts:

- that the Cocoanut Grove, swankiest of the Hub night spots, was rarely visited by Negroes in any numbers, and
- that reported recent efforts of the management to import a "name" band for the spot had not yet borne fruit.

As it is, there is reason to believe that the usually all-white staff of waiters had been augmented by Negro "extras" for the Saturday night rush. Dec. 5, 1942

The disaster, the greatest in Boston history, almost exactly duplicates the Natchez, Mississippi, tragedy three years ago in which 250 persons, jimcrowed into a firetrap dance hall, were killed, along with members of Walter Barnes' nationally known 10-piece orchestra.

J. B. Johnson, local undertaker, has begun an investigation to determine whether any persons listed as missing may have been in the fire. He has maintained 24-hour coverage of the morgue to aid in identification of victims.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Color Bar Saved Lives of Negroes In Boston Fire

Dec. 12, 1942

BOSTON—(ANP)—As a result of the omnipresent color bar, the colored section of this town was least affected by the nation's worst holocaust since the General Slocum fire which took 1021 lives in 1904.

Of the approximately 500 whose lives were snuffed out at the Cocoanut Grove fire or who died afterwards in the hospitals, only one Negro, Shadracke E. "Shady" Plenty, wash-room attendant and one-time minstrel man, lost his life. Of the two maids, one is still hospitalized and the other escaped without injury.

The Cocoanut Grove, ernate and gaudy within, was a rambling, single story, unpretentious structure without. It was the town's greatest showplace among night club habituees where stage, movie and radio stars converged with members of the sporting fraternity and others currently in the news.

Unlike the nearby -Tio-Tio which encourages Negro business and is at present featuring the "Sweethearts of Rhythm" who followed Andy Kirk and "Fats" Waller, the policy of the Cocoanut Grove was not to employ colored entertainers or bands and to frown on Negro patronage.

Known as "the poor man's Ritz," it was a "natural,' made to order to attract the ofay striver and other sundry and asserted climbers—especially those of that other minority group who owned and controlled it and who were less likely to feel at home in the subdued and aristocratic atmosphere of the Ritz-Carlton or the Copley-Plaza where John Kirby now holds forth.

THE PARADE

Congressman Tenerowicz and his fascist-minded friends have repeatedly informed Washington that the Negro rank and file citizens of Detroit were not seriously concerned about the disposition of the Sojourner Truth Homes. The anti-Negro opposition has charged that only a few Negro leaders were interested and that the whole problem was merely a tempest in a tea pot. To these lying allegations thousands of Detroiters gave a direct answer last Sunday in the March for Democracy which terminated in a historic mass demonstration in Cadillac Square.

Negroes and whites, workers and professionals, men, women and children, marched thousands strong to lay a wreath upon the monument of Sojourner Truth and to tell America that there was a fire burning in their hearts. This fire has been kindled by tyranny, Jim-Crowism, discrimination, lynching and brow-beating, and this fire will not die until America rededicates itself to principles of democracy, of equality, freedom and fair play.

The vast throng in Cadillac Square voted without a dissenting voice to carry their plea for justice to the entire nation and lead a march from every quarter of this country to the door of the White House. The vacillation and delay which has deprived war workers of their legal homes constitute an act of wanton treason against a nation at war. No lawless mob of criminals can be permitted to intimidate the government of the United States and force the duly constituted authorities to infringe upon the democratic rights of the Negro people.

This is a people's fight, this is a democratic fight, and the people will not be defeated or compromised, come hell or high water.

MICHIGAN

URGE JEFFRIES TO LET NEGROES HAVE PROJECT

Immediate Occupation Asked By Group This Week

DETROIT—Mich.—In communications addressed to John Blandford, director National Housing Agency and Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, the Detroit N.A.A.C.P. urged immediate occupancy of the Sojourner Truth Homes.

Gloster B. Current, executive secretary N.A.A.C.P., told Mayor Jeffries that: "We note that you signed petitions for home rule in county government stating that the petitions will 'bring the issue out into the open.' By the same token perhaps we can prevail upon you to sign one of the petitions issued by the Sojourner Truth Citizen's Committee urging that you carry through the occupancy of the Sojourner Truth Homes.

"People throughout America are asking the question of when will the Negro war workers be housed in the project named, planned and built for them. This question must be answered immediately if we are to believe that democracy will and does work in Detroit.

"Since your return you have been strangely silent upon the issue of Sojourner Truth and we are wondering when do you elect to speak out on one of the vital issues of the war—occupancy of the homes!

"Furthermore, we wish to know if you think that in your absence the matter has been completely forgotten. In order that we might continue our faith in you as our mayor, we call upon you to effect the occupancy of the homes immediately."

Blandford Urged To Act

The N.A.A.C.P. also called upon Mr. John Blandford director National Housing Agency, to "Act at once by placing the people for whom the Sojourner Truth project was intended, in the project." Dr. James J. McClendon, president of N.A.A.C.P., stated that "further delay in effecting occupancy continues the vacillating policy which has caused much of the trouble to date. We urge that occupancy be effected immediately."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Government Puts Teeth In Mich. Housing Fight

Three Ring Leaders of Riot Are Indicted

By LEROY G. WHITE

DETROIT, Mich.—(SNS)— The Federal Government made it clear Friday to those who oppose Negro occupancy of the Sojourner Truth Defense Housing Project here that it means business.

Three of the ring leaders in inciting the February 28 race riot were indicted by a Federal grand jury which investigated the riot on charges of sedition. They are: Virgil Chandler, secretary of the Seven-Mile Fenlon Improvement Association; Parker Sage, treasurer of the National Worker League, and Garland L. Alderman, secretary of the league.

The one who has been the most vicious in his attack on the Negro this fight, Joseph Buffa, president of the Fenlon group, was not icted but was named as a co-conspirator along with John Dalzell, contractor, Leonard J. Stewart and Fred E. Mo[illegible]ski.

Meanwhile the Sojourner Truth Citizens Committee under the leadership of the Rev. Chas. Hill, chairman, urged all Negroes not let up with the fight, as the 22 Negro boys who are not out on bound as results of their part in the February 28 affair, must be freed. Gloster B. Current, executive secretary of the Detroit Branch of the NAACP, Thursday appealed to all organizations, to continue to sponsor meetings and raise money for the defense of the boys.

KLAN NOT INVOLVED

Negro delegations to Washington had complained that the Ku Klux Klan inspired the riots at the project. The grand jury and not involve the Klan in its indictment Sage and Alderman, who testified before the Dies Committee in Washington last January, told of the workings of the National Workers League, which Rep. Martin Dies, committee chairman, declared served as a clearing house for the dissemination of Axis propaganda.

The alleged conspirators are accused of conspiring with members of the National Workers League and with other persons to injure, threaten and intimidate citizens who were to move into Sojourner Truth Homes, under leases granted them by the Federal Public Housing Authority.

The conspiracy began long before January 22, and continued up to the date of the return of the indictment, it was alleged.

The tenants were to have moved in on February 28 but as a result of a riot at the project, Mayor Jeffries ordered cancellation of the move-in plans.

ACCUSATIONS LISTED

As part of the conspiracy, the indictment accused defendants and co-conspirators of:

Threatening bloodshed and rioting if occupancy were attempted.

presuading and inciting numerous persons to establish a picket line at and in the immediate vicinity of the project to prevent citizens from moving into their leased homes.

Exhorting persons to volunteer for picket duty at meetings of the Seven-Mile Fenelon Improvement Association.

Causing a picket line to be established at the project on February 28, so that efforts of citizens to move into homes resulted in blood shed and rioting.

Even after the rioting, the defendants and co-conspirators, according to the indictment, appeared at a meeting of the National Workers League and at meetings of the Improvement Association to incite persons to maintain a picket line.

The names of only the indict-

ment, they were Theodore Bridges, John Jordan and Joseph R. Burbank, who with others, according to the indictment, paid their first month's rent in advance.

The investigation was under the direction of John C. Lehr, United States District Attorney, and the case was presented to the grand jury by Frank H. Patton, special assistant attorney general from the trial section of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. Patton, former attorney general of New Mexico was sent to Detroit on March 10.

Mayor Jeffries, Police Commissioner Eaman and Charles F Edgecomb, directed-secretary of the Detroit Housing Commission, were in Lansing Thursday for a conference with Gov. Van Wagoner, presumably on action to be taken to fulfill the order of John B. Blandford Jr., Federal Housing Administrator, that the Sojourner Truth Project be turned over to the Negro tenants previously selected. The conference with the governor was suggested by Blandford, Mayor Jeffries said.

Gov. Van Wagoner said the conference, at the East Lansing State Police Post, would be private. He indicated that it might be followed by a joint statement.

A telegram appealing to the city council to intercede to prevent forcible moving of Negroes into the project was received today from the Seven-Mile Fenelon Improvement Association, which has led the opposition to Negro occupancy.

The message was addressed to Councilman Dorais, who has sided with the organization. It read:

"We urge you to prevail upon our mayor not to use brute force on good citizens of Detroit to further the mistake made by Federal authorities in regards to Sojourner Truth Housing Project.

Leonard J. Stewart, 4831 Seven-Mile Road East, treasurer of the association, said the members still had nope that the government would intervene to carry out the suggestion that the project be turned over to the Navy to House Personnel.

Sojourner Truth Project has been a subject of controversy ever since construction plans first were announced by the government last June. Leaders in the campaign to prevent the Negroes from moving in included officers and members of the Seven-Mile Improvement Association but the indictment returned today was the first intimation of the alleged activity of officers and members of the National Workers League participating actively in the protest campaign.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Detroit Homes Must Be Opened To Negroes, Asserts Official

Blandford Sends Wire to Mayor Of Motor City

By LEROY G. WHITE
(Special Correspondent)

DETROIT, Mich.—(SNS) — The Federal Government Thursday reiterated its stand to place Negroes in the Sojourner Truth Defense Housing Project located here at Fenelon and Nevada Avenues. John B. Blandford, Jr., administrator of the National Housing Agency, in a telegram to Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., said:

"Please proceed as soon as feasible with the established program for the occupancy of the Sojourner Truth Project. The National Housing Agency will join with the Detroit Housing Commission in the technical phases of the utilization of this project. Please notify the city government of this contemplated action. In order that the city of Detroit may initiate the appropriate measures to effect occupancy under the most satisfactory conditions possible."

Blandford suggested to Mayor Jeffries that he along with city police Commissioner, Frank Eaman, and Charles F. Edgecombe, Secretary of the Detroit Housing Commission confer with the Governor as to the procedure to be followed in establishing Negroes permanently in the Sojourner Truth Homes. Mayor Jeffries indicated that he had arranged such a conference with the Governor and that they would meet in East Lansing at the post of the state police Thursday noon.

Meanwhile, the Reverend Charles Hill, chairman of the Sojourner Truth Citizens Committee named an Interracial Committee to call upon the Mayor in order to formulate plans for the occupancy of the Sojourner Truth Homes by Negroes The following were named to the committee: Prof. Edward W. McFarland of Wayne University; Rev. Henry Hitt Crane, pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church; Louis E. Martin, Editor of the Michigan Chronicle, and LeRoy G. White, Editor of the Detroit World Echo.

The most significant incident surrounding the announcement of the order to house Negroes in the Project of controversy is the announced resignation of Police Commissioner, Frank D. Eamans. It was under Eamans direction that police prevented Negroes from occupying the project on February 28th which precipitated the resulting riot. Eaman, in his letter of resignation, said he needed a complete rest. Mayor Jeffres, however, indicated that the Police Commissioner would remain on the job until Negroes are housed in the project.

The order to move Negroes into the project came upon the heels of a mass demonstration Sunday in Detroit's Cadillac Square at the Statue of SoJourner Truth at which 10,000 Negro and white citizens participated demanding that the project be given to Negroes.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

FED'L ACTION HAS DETROIT STIRRED UP

By ROBERT A. CRUMP

DETROIT, —(ANP) — Things have moved thick and fast here in the past few days in the Sojourner Truth controversy over Negro occupancy. First came a notice from John B. Blandford national housing administrator at Washington, sent to the Detroit Housing commission that "it would have to establish Negroes in the buildings," and that, "responsibility carrying out order would rest with the local government." A few hours later Police Commissioner Frank D Eaman resigned his position.

It will be recalled that Commissioner Eaman was very hostile to Negro members of the Sojourner Truth protest committee who contacted him after the riot at the project February 27 for his failure to offer police protection to the Negro tenants who attempted to move into the project at that time.

Eaman said then it would take some 3,000 police to offer protection, but the fact remains that the police who were on hand on the morning of the rioting protected the white hoodlums who attacked the Negroes.

Soon after Eaman's resignation, Mayor Jeffries sailed away to Lansing, the state capital, to converse with Governor Van Wagner relative to having the governor call upon the United States government to give Negroes protection, which according some members of the protest committee, means that the mayor steadfastly refuses to offer local police protection.

It is generally believed here that the federal grand jury investigation into the riot which has resulted in the indictment of three men named as instigators of the hostile forces, including the Klu Klux Klan, has had a telling effect on the whole situation. The federal investigators, acting, it is believed, on information furnished by the Dies committee, found that one Parker Sage, president of the National Workers league, said by the Dies committee to have connections with the America First committee and the No Foreign Wars committee which served as a clearing house for the dissemination of Axis propaganda, and Garland Alderman, national committeeman of the same outfit, along with Virgil Chandler, head of the Seven-Mile-Fenelon Improvement association, were the prime movers in the rioting and picketing. These men have been arrested and placed on $5,000 bond and will be tried in the federal court.

According to Federal Judge Frank A. Picard here, the crime these men are charged with carries a penalty of 16 years in prison and a $10,000 fine. Many Negroes testified before the grand jury and helped to place the blame on these men, if convicted this will mean a victory for Negroes throughout the United States.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

The Sojourner Fiasco

THE Federal Bureau of Investigation has completed a probe into the Detroit Sojourner Truth Housing fiasco in which it called names and places. The report formed the basis of the indictment that has been returned against three of the persons allegedly responsible for the beginning of the riot and the sordid incidents that followed.

The federal government ordered the Detroit police to protect the colored tenants and see that they move into the project but Police Commissioner Frank D. Eaman had other ideas and quit as head of the police department. This step gives a little insight into why the Detroit police beat up so many colored people and placed them in jail when they tried to move into the place several weeks ago. Instead of protecting the persons who were moving in from mob violence the police officers arrested them.

We have said before and we say again that the nation can ill afford to have the Sojourner Truth project continue to be the locale of the rising tide of race hatred. We have said before and we say again, that the Federal government should and must see that the colored tenants move into the project.

There is no beating around the bush. The government must put the tenants into the building. It cannot permit the continuation of the kind of sentiment that is being developed by the constant meetings and the continued agitation that obtains in the Motor City by white and black citizens.

The Federal government should order troops to see that the tenants are safely moved into the project. If it does less it will lose faith with the people who want to see justice done. Unless something is done in that direction within the very near future we fear that the powder keg created by the Ku Klux Klan and nazi leaders in Detroit will explode to produce one of the worst race riots in the history of America.

At this particular time we can ill afford to have such a thing to mar the unity among the people of this country.

66a-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

COMMISSION VOTE ANGERS WHITE PUBLIC

FEB 28 1942

Committee Takes Steps To Preserve Peace Between Groups

DETROIT — Selection of Race tenants for the 200-family Sojourner Truth Defense Homes started Tuesday and tenants were to begin moving in the Homes last week.

The selection of tenants began after the Detroit Housing Commission voted Thursday to carry out the orders of Baird Snyder, III, acting administrator of the Federal Works Agency, who, in a wire, designated Race occupancy of the homes.

Earlier in the day Mayor Edward J. Jeffries had read a similar telegram from Snyder to the Common Council. The wire read as follows:

"Previous instructions designating Negro occupancy for Sojourner Truth Homes were final."

This telegram was in answer to a wire signed by Councilmen Charles (Gus) Dorais, William Rogell, Eugene Van Antwerp, and James Garlick, sent two days before asking federal authorities to change the project to white occupancy.

An organization known as the Seven Mile-Fenlon Improvement association has been actively protesting Race occupancy of the homes, and when Mayor Jeffries left the Council chambers Thursday after reading the telegram, a group of white women surrounded him and the Mayor had to be rescued by police from the hysterical crowd. Shrill shouts by women, "Recall the Mayor!" and "Tear him limb from limb," rose above the shouting.

Jeffries attempted to reason with the crowd of shouting men and women, but to no avail as the crowd indicated it was determined to detain him.

FEB 28 1942

Later the Mayor, in a conference with two leaders of the whites, said: "This is no longer a question of housing. This is a question of whether government can publicly discriminate against the Negro."

Joseph Buffa and John Danzell, two leaders of the whites, said that if all efforts fail in obtaining the Homes for whites, the organization will attempt to recall the Mayor.

At the same time Congressman Rudolph Tenerwicz, of the First Congressional District, who has been one of the leading lights in the fight to obtain Sojourner Truth for whites, made his final effort last week by seeking to have the project turned over to soldiers. This effort did not meet with the approval of Federal authorities.

While the Citizens' committee, leaders of the campaign to have Sojourner Truth Defense homes for Race tenancy, as originally planned, has writeen letters to each tenant pointing out to him the responsibility of maintaining peace and not indulging in any controversy with whites who live in the community. They are also urging those who do not live in the community to refrain from making sight-seeing tours. These measures are advocated as a means of preserving peace and avoiding racial strife. Most of the ministers, in their sermons Sunday, urged every one to avoid going about with a "chip on your shoulders."

An appeal for peaceful settlement of the controversy over occupancy of the Sojourner Truth Defense housing project was made Saturday by the Detroit Round Table of Catholics, Jews and Protestants.

Over the signature of Co-Chairman Howard C. Baldwin, H. Hubert O'Brien and Henry Wineman, the appeal said:

"The sponsoring authorities have awarded this project to Negro occupancy. Admittedly their choice serves a dire need of a minority group in our midst.

"It is hopefully suggested that past discrimination against the colored race is fading. Good sportsmanship is a coce corollary of democratic ideals. In full realization of the sacrifices many will be called upon to make, we urge opposition to realize the larger issue at stake, and to accept defeat gracefully in the manner of patriotic practical democracy."

FEB 28 1942

August Scholle, president of the State CIO Council, announced Saturday that his organization had voted support of the United States Housing Authority decision to turn the Sojourner Truth project over to Race occupancy.

In opposing any change in the housing project, the board voted to denounce "the selfish minority that for selfish reasons places property values above human values," Scholle said.

FEB 28 1942

The Citizens committee did not act alone in its efforts to obtain the Homes for Race occupancy. They were ably supported by a large number of white organizations, including the Detroit Council of Churches, Civil Rights Federations, and many others. Many white individuals attended all meetings and gave valuable time and money to help in the fight.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

DETROITERS IN RIOT ON NEGRO PROJECT

MAR 1 - 1942

1,200 Armed Whites Repel Families Ready to Move Into New Federal Houses

KNIVES FLASH IN STRUGGLE

MAR 1

Mayor Bars Entrance, Saying Guard for Tenants Would Require 3,000 Officers

MAR 1 - 1942

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DETROIT, Feb. 28—Scores of whites and Negroes were injured today in a race riot at the site of a 200-unit defense housing project, the Sojourner Truth Settlement at Fenelon and Nevada Avenues, which the United States Housing Authority designated for Negro occupancy over Detroit protests.

Today was moving day, and prospective Negro tenants had their household goods loaded into trucks and ready to move despite threats of violence. Mayor Edward J. Jeffries Jr. posted 200 police in the area.

MAR 1 - 1942

More than 150 white pickets who had patrolled the project last night, when a fiery cross was burned at the site, were augmented by hundreds more at dawn. When police arrived they found nearly 1,200 persons, armed with knives, clubs, rifles and shotguns, ready to do battle in the street separating the project from a row of dwellings occupied by white persons.

MAR 1 - 1942

Protest to Washington over a period of a year were ignored, according to Joseph Buffa, president of the Seven Mile and Fenelon Improvement Association, who said that the area was all White until Negro occupancy was encouraged.

Tear Gas Is Unavailing

The climax of those protests was bloodshed. Police tried three times without success to disperse the crowd with tear gas. Shots were fired, two of them penetrating a house where a child lay sleeping. Several persons were slashed. Three police and about fifteen others, both white and Negroes, were taken to hospitals. A number of others were treated for injuries.

G. C. Larcom of Washington, an observer for Federal housing agencies, and his assistant, Sherman Reeder, advised their headquarters in Washington that the situation was "very grave."

They said that they would do whatever local authorities suggested to settle the matter. This was relayed to Mayor Jeffries, who ordered that there be no moving, "since I understand it would take at least 3,000 policemen to get the new tenants safely into the building."

MAR 1 - 1942

Talks Set for Tomorrow

The Rev. Horace White, Negro member of the Detroit Housing Commission, who tried unavailingly to calm the crowds, said that a special meeting of the commission would be held on Monday in an attempt to find a solution.

Despite the protests of white residents, it was apparent from the first that the project was intended for Negro occupancy. It was named to honor Sojourner Truth, a Negress born in slavery who was one of the leaders in the underground railway movement in Michigan and died at Battle Creek in 1883 at the reputed age of 108 years.

MAR 1 - 1942

Detroit and Washington had not seen eye to eye on the project. The Federal Government originally had proposed a housing project for Negro tenants but rejected the site proposed by the city and chose the one at Nevada and Fenelon. Following petitions from white residents of the area, Washington made two changes on the tenancy. Last week it began to take the applications of Negroes for the 132 units now ready for occupancy.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Housing Fight Flares Anew; Homes Vacant

FEB 15 1942

Detroit Group Makes Another Trip To Capital

FEB 15 1942

FEB 15 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(ANP)— Thirty-two irate Detroiters stormed on Washington early Wednesday morning, dissatisfied with the sudden turn taken in what had been considered the final disposition of the Sojourner Truth Defense homes after bitter verbal battles had marked a previous visit of a delegation to Washington resulting in what at that time seemed an apparent victory for the Negroes.

Officials in Washington learned that dissension in the Detroit council led to the latest flare up, when a councilman had the matter reopened after the mayor, the Detroit Housing commission, the defense housing coordinator and the administrator of the PWA had agreed to a decision to permit Negroes to live in the houses.

The nine-man council was split in a tie vote four to four, when this councilman, who comes up for reelection this year, brought the council a proposal which it is alleged he had wrangled from th Ford management to the effect tha Ford was giving gratis to the cit a site he previously purchased fo a tank proving ground. This site i on the side of the railroad track and far less desirable than any other site obtainable.

The councilman, said to be a graduate of Notre Dame and depending upon the Polish vote to return to the council, made his offer which

threw a monkey wrench into the whole works. The mayor, put on the well known spot, debated what to do then with Sojourner Truth homes since to all intents and purposes the new site was for the use of Negroes.

32 TO CAPITOL

Feeling ran high in Detroit when the 32 delegates decided to come to Washington to determine what is to be done and whether a local politician, anxious for reelection, should dominate the scene or whether the federal government as represented by Baird Snyder and Charles Palmer would have the final say as to who was to occupy the nearly ready defense homes.

Wednesday at 4:30, the delegation held a conference in the auditorium of the old interior building, attended by Baird Snyder, 111, Charles Palmer, defense housing coordinator Leon S. Keyserling, acting United States Housing administrator, and Col. Starr of the PWA.

Immediately upon calling the meeting to order, Mr. Snyder in a very terse statement, for which he later apologized because he understood that the delegates had felt he was being rude and discourteous, declared that the houses, under discussion would remain vacant until the controversy concerning them subsided.

SNYDER LEAVES

Upon making his statement, which included other remarks concerning "pressure groups" to which he would not yield, Mr. Snyder abruptly left the meeting.

This acted as a match to the torch, for the meeting almost got out of control Rev. Horace White brought about some semblance of order and asked the delegates to hold their temper.

Shortly afterward Snyder returned, it is said at the instance Sen. Prentiss Brown of Michigan, who insisted that the delegates be treated with common decency and courtesy.

Snyder then took his position on the platform and offered a weak apology, but remained adamant in his decision that neither white nor colored should occupy the houses. This, he said, was in disagreement with the opinion of Coordinator Palmer, who in his turn said that "Uncle Sam," an anonomity, had made the mistake in the first place by not consulting the wishes of the people in Detroit.

GREEN SUPPORTS NEGROES

Detroiters jumped all over the floor in efforts to be recognized by the chairman. But they all seemed definitely incensed at Snyder's attitude.

"When I am convinced I am wrong, I have the courage to change my mind," the PWA official said, but it is evident that all was not well, even when he again said, "I made a real mistake when I called this a pressure group."

Representatives of the AFL brought a message from William Green, president of the international body, sustaining the colored folk in their fight.

The telegrams had been sent to outstanding Negroes asking their presence to assist in the fight. These included James E. Scott, Judge Armond Scott, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Judge William C. Hueston, all of whom were present and William Trent, director of racial relations of the PWA.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

New Disturbance In Housing Fight

MAR 17 1942

U. S. Grand Jury To Receive Alleged Conspiracy Evidence

DETROIT—(ANP)—The third scene in the series of disturbances growing out of an attempt by whites to keep Negroes from occupying the $1,000,000 200-unit Sojourner Truth Housing project broke out here last Tuesday night when more than 300 white pickets took exception to the arrest of one of their number. The flare up was quickly quelled by 30 policemen stationed at the project by the use of tear gas.

On the same day, U. S. Dist. Attorney John C. Lehr announced that evidence of a reported conspiracy to deprive citizens of their constitutional rights in the housing project was being laid before a federal grand jury at the request of U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle. The inquiry was launched after Biddle charged that a conspiracy existed to prevent Negro lessees from moving into the homes, a government backed project of the Detroit Housing commission.

The riot Tuesday began when Joseph Buffa, ring leader of the anti-Negro group, was taken into custody. He was released Wednesday following questioning by authorities.

MAR 17 1942

MOSTLY WOMEN

The mob consisted largely of women and children, but no Negroes were involved in the clash. Quiet was restored late Tuesday evening but pickets said they would be at the still-vacant project again the next night" and every night thereafter until we are assured that Negroes will not be allowed to occupy it."

According to accusations made by Attorney General Biddle, 65 Negro families were scheduled to move in on February 28, but early that morning the first two truckloads of their furnishings were destroyed by whites, and Negro stoned and they tried to protect themselves. Biddle also alleges that the Ku Klux Klan had encouraged it members to picket the development and that a large cross was burned nearby one night in the week prior to the scheduled moving in.

Frank Patton and Frederick Fulsome special assistants to the attorney general, will present the evidence gathered by investigators since February 28 to the jury. Dist. Attorney Lehr stated that further investigation would be necessary and the conspiracy charge would be brought under Sec. 19 of the U. S. Criminal code of offenses against civil rights of citizens.

In Washington, representatives of the National Negro congress and National Federation of Constitutional Liberties have asked President Roosevelt to intervene, on charges that riots were inspired by the KKK and other fifth columnists, disrupting national unity and war production. Lehr stated he was unable to say whether the KKK was involved.

A delegation, headed by Dr. James L. McLendon, president of the local branch NAACP, called upon Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., to present a six-point program which seeks "a peaceful solution" to the problem.

"We suggest to you that, if necessary, federal troops be brought in to assure peaceful occupation of the Sojourner Truth Homes," he said.

Another move in the fight to see who occupies the project is the request for another probe inquiry of the disputes by Wayne county's one-man grand jury that has been investigating graft, filed in recorder's court. In the petition, 18 allegations were made, including charges that conspiracy was started last June when the local housing commission announced the project would be for Negroes.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FHA AND DETROIT HOUSING MUDDLE

MAR 28 1942

There is a strong suspicion that the current difficulty over the occupancy of the Sojourner Truth housing project in Detroit stemmed from the refusal of the Federal Housing Authority to make loans to white home owners in communities where low-cost housing projects for Negroes are erected.

If this suspicion is founded — and there seems to be no evidence to the contrary—we can then readily understand why the white people affected by the arrangement in Detroit should display the belligerency that has led to recurrent riots and bloodshed in the past three weeks. They take this means to resent the type of discrimination that prevents them from borrowing money on their homes. If the invasion of their community by Negroes is held out to them as an unfortunate process that hastens depreciation of their property and thereby creates a risk that disqualifies the owners for federal loans, it is not, therefore, unnatural for them to seek to protect their investments. Though the steps taken for accomplishing their aims be reprehensible, undemocratic and uncivilized, these people are not the original sinners. They are, it appears, the instrument through which some of the officials of the FHA are trying to frustrate the large scale social planning of the New Deal.

MAR 28 1942

To be sure unhooded Ku Klux Klan members played their part in fanning race prejudice to white heat in Detroit. But we must remember that all K.K.K. members are not in Detroit. Washington too has its share of Klans and Klan-minded individuals in high places. Such individuals ingeniously utilize local prejudice as a ready channel to carry out their evil designs. Some of them are in the Congress of the United States where a searching inquiry would reveal their true identity. Thus when we criticize Detroit, let us not absolve Washington of all blame.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FEAR HELD IN SHAKE-UP OF GOV. BUREAU

JAN 24 1942

New FWA Chief Relieved To Favor Canceling Of Present Plans

DETROIT, Mich.—Seen as a result of a shake-up in the Federal Works Agency, Negro defense workers in this city are in danger of losing the defense housing project planned, built and promised for occupancy by Negro tenants. It was named the Sojourner Truth houses.

First objections to Negro tenants came from a few white citizens, who organized a committee to oppose the project. In spite of the protests from the white group, the Federal Works agency and the United States Housing authority resolved to go ahead with the project as first planned for Negroes. The FWA and the USHA stood firm against repeated protests.

Recently, however, the shake-up came in the FWA and Clark Foreman, assistant administrator, resigned to be replaced by Baird Snyder.

JAN 24 1942

The Detroit NAACP has information that Snyder claims that members of the Congressional committee responsible for the passage of the new Lanham Act now in committee hearing had notified him that they wish this project to be converted for white us.

The project is ready for occupancy and more than 700 Negro workers have applied for space and are waiting to be moved in.

The NAACP is urging that C. F Palmer, Coordinator of Defense Housing, Washington, D. C., and Congressman Rudolph Tenerowicz of Detroit be asked to insist that the project be turned over to Negroes for whom it was built.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

POLICY KINGS SENTENCED IN DETROIT, MICH.

JAN 18 1942

DETROIT, Jan. 14—(ANP)—Another chapter is about to be written in the numbers graft trial, currently appearing before Circuit Judge Earl C. Pugsley here. Following the meting out of sentences to 23 persons found guilty by a jury's verdict last month, by Judge Pugsley last Wednesday, John W. Roxborough, co-manager of Joe Louis, and Everett I. Watson, manager of Roscoe Toles, filed motions for a new trial through their attorneys. Former Mayor Richard W. Reading and others sentenced also filed similar actions.

Courtroom spectators on hand to hear sentences meted out in the numbers trial, which began last Oct. 7, witnessed Judge Pugsley deliver his preliminary discourse in which he said his pronouncements were without animosity or prejudice.

5 Years Maximum

First to be called to the stand to receive the judgment of the court was former Mayor Reading, who received a penalty of four to five years in Southern Michigan prison at Jackson. The maximum penalty for conspiracy is five years plus a fine of $2,500.

Next in line came Roxborough and Everett I. Watson, who declined to make a statement before sentence was pronounced. Both were sentenced to terms of 2½ to five years in Southern Michigan prison, because the judge held that the testimony had "disclosed your connection with numbers for many years," and "you have been beneficial of a tolerant public."

Upon their promise not to engage in any form of gambling, William H. (Bob) Robinson, Claude Roxborough and Clarence Frisby were placed on probation for two years and each ordered to pay $2,500 within the next six months.

JAN 18 1942

Inspectors Get 18 Months

Sentences of 18 months to five years were meted out to former Inspectors Frank Dombecky and Arthur Ryckman and former Lt. John P. McCarthy. George Cordell and Peter Kusiba, white, alleged operator of numbers and policy houses, were sentenced to two to five years in prison.

A one to five year sentence was given Elmer Ryan, white, head of a wire service, and alleged numbers operator, with Mike Navok, white, also an alleged numbers operator, receiving a six months to five year sentence. Five former police sergeants, George Frank, Ollie Gosney, Charles Neuber, Marion Ratliffe and Charles Schemansky, all white, received sentences of six months to five years.

Former Sergeant Phillip Spences, white, was placed on probation for two years and ordered to pay $300 within six months. Louis Snyder, white, alleged numbers operator, was placed on probation for two years and ordered to pay $500 court costs.

The trial was the out growth of a one-man grand jury called in August of 1939 to investigate graft and corruption. The findings of this one-man grand jury revealed corruption of city officials and two members of the police department. The cause for this sudden investigation was laid to a woman's murder of her daughter and subsequently suicide because of an unrequited love of a numbers house employe. Before her death, she sent letters to newspapers, city, state and federal officials, exposing the numbers graft and corruption between city, police officials and gamblers.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Spearhead of Anti-Negro Crimes

FEB 1 3 1942

• It is an indication of the spirit of the American people that such representative protests went to Washington against the order of the Federal housing authorities banning Negro tenants from the Sojourner Truth housing project in Detroit. At the same time it is a striking commentary on the outrageousness of this order that Sojourner Truth was one of the talented heroines of the Negro people who helped to establish the underground railroad against slavery.

FEB 1 3 1942

This project, originally built for Negro slum dwellers, was later barred to Negro tenants altogether. Certain Federal housing officials, following a domestic appeasement policy, yielded to the pressure of such anti-Negro elements as Representatives Tenerowicz and Hoffman of Michigan. Together with the Klan and the Southern poll tax Congressmen, they tried to foment disunity between Negro and white workers by turning the project over exclusively to white tenants. The Klan, which is reviving in Detroit, has a notorious appeasement policy which fits in with the pro-Nazi policies to be found in the Coughlin circles in Michigan. The appeasers are the spearhead of attack upon Negro rights.

Following a visit from a Detroit delegation of Negro and white labor and civic leaders from Detroit, the discriminatory ban against Negro tenants was withdrawn. But the appeasers have still been able to force a delay in occupancy of the houses by Negro tenants.

FEB 1 3 1942

R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, expressed the sentiment of the country in a telegram to the Federal housing project: "Protracted delay in arranging for immediate Negro occupancy of Sojourner Truth housing project in Detroit is resulting in unfortunate confusion detrimental to the unity and welfare of the community and the furtherance of the war effort."

FEB 1 3 1942

Discrimination against the Negro people only serves the purpose of disunity and the Fifth Columnists. Federal agencies should set an example in wiping it out. Adequate housing is needed for the Negro people, the worst sufferers from slums, and for the poor of every race and creed. Labor and progressives can well insist that racial discrimination in the Detroit incident be eliminated as an evil threatening public fitness and morale, not only for the Negro people, but for all ill-housed Americans.

DETROIT NEGROES REGAIN FEDERAL HOUSING PROJECT

Washington Star

FEB 17 1942

Washington, D. C.—Defense Housing Coordinator Charles F. Palmer and Acting Federal Works Administrator Baird Snyder announced that the Sojourner Truth housing project in Detroit, Mich., had been restored to Detroit Negroes, following intervention in favor of the restoration by Detroit groups backed by the Detroit Federation of Labor, AFL affiliate.

The project was originally built for Negro occupancy, but was turned over to white tenants after the House Public Buildings and Grounds Committee insisted on it as a condition for additional funds for defense housing.

The decision to make the Detroit project available for Negro workers, as planned, Palmer and Snyder said, "came in response to representations by Detroit city officials, housing authorities and civilian groups who expressed firm belief that the best interest of the defense program and the city would be served by permitting Negro families to occupy the new units."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WHITES STILL BATTLE OVER RACE PROJECT

Change Of Mind By City's Fathers Leaves Issue Yet Unsolved

FEB 21 1942

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Thirty-two irate Detroiters stormed on Washington early Wednesday morning, dissatisfied with the sudden turn taken in what had been considered the final disposition of the Sojourner Truth Defense homes after bitter verbal battles had marked a previous visit of a delegation to Washington resulting in what at that time seemed an apparent victory.

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The nine-man council was split in a tie vote, four to four, when this councilman, who comes up for reelection this year, brought the council a proposal which it is alleged he had wrangled from the Ford management to the effect that Ford was giving gratis to the city a site he previously purchased for a tank proving ground. This site is on the side of the railroad tracks and far less desirable than any other site obtainable.

FEB 21 1942

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Immediately upon calling the meeting to order, Mr. Snyder in a very terse statement, for which he later apologized because he understood that the delegates had felt he was being rude and discourteous, declared that the houses under discussion would remain vacant until the controversy concerning them subsided.

FEB 21 1942

Upon making his statement, which included other remarks concerning "pressure groups" to which he would not yield, Mr. Snyder abruptly left the meeting.

This acted as a match to the torch, for the meeting almost got out of control. Rev. Horace White brought about some semblance of order and asked the delegates to hold their tempers.

Shortly afterward Snyder returned, it is said at the insistance of Sen. Prentiss Brown of Michigan, who insisted that the delegates be treated with common decency and courtesy.

Snyder then took his position on the platform and offered a weak apology, but remained adamant in his decision that neither white nor colored should occupy the houses. This, he said, was in disagreement with the opinion of Coordinator Palmer, who in his turn said that "Uncle Sam," an anonymity, had made the mistake in the first place by not consulting the wishes of the people of Detroit.

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FEB 21 1942

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New York Times
New York, N. Y.

DETROIT RIOT ISSUE PUT UP TO CAPITAL

MAR 1 - 1942

Mayor Going to Washington on the Question of Negro Tenancy for Housing

MAR 2 - 1942

OCCUPANCY IN ABEYANCE

White Pickets Continue Patrol, but Police Maintain Peace After Day of Clashes

MAR 2 - 1942

DETROIT, March 1 (AP)—Police-enforced peace prevailed today around the Sojourner Truth defense housing project in Northeastern Detroit, scene of all-day clashes between whites and Negroes yesterday, as Mayor Edward J. Jeffries prepared to leave for Washington to confer with Federal authorities over the problem.

Pending the outcome of this conference, the 200-unit project will remain empty, Charles Edgecomb, director-secretary of the Detroit Housing Commission, said. He added that he had countermanded previous instructions to Negro families to move into the project and that no tenant orders would be given until after the commission met again following the Mayor's return.

MAR 2 - 1942

Pickets Continue Patrol

A picket line of white objectors to Negro tenancy continued to march up and down in front of the building today.

It was the attempt of three Negro families to move into the $1,000,000 structure, designated for them by Federal housing authorities who twice changed their stand, that precipitated the clashes. Police used tear gas to handle men, women and children carrying bricks, steel bars and clubs, but despite their attempts to prevent bloodshed, more than a score of persons were hurt, while 104 were arrested on charges of rioting and carrying concealed weapons.

A detail of 100 policemen watched over the area today and kept everyone except residents out of a section about a mile square. All traffic—pedestrian as well as vehicular—was detoured.

A few minor skirmishes involving two or three persons were quickly halted today and police made only four arrests.

MAR 2 - 1942

All Injured Leave Hospitals

All of the persons injured, including three policemen and several women, were released from hospitals. The police had records of seventeen hospitalized cases, but many other persons were known to have received medical attention as riot victims.

Inspector George B. McLellan of the special investigation squad said that all of the riot prisoners would be brought into court tomorrow. He added that there were six arrests for felonious assault, twenty-three for carrying concealed weapons and seventy-five for inciting to riot.

The Federal Government first decided that the project was for Negroes, later specified white occupancy and finally reverted to its original decision. The project is in a predominantly white neighborhood and white residents contend Negro occupancy of the project would lower the value of their homes.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Angry Pickets Cause Negroes To Abandon Moving Into Project

MAR 1 - 1942

Detroit Police Order Delay As Neighbors Hurt Two With Rocks

DETROIT—(AP)—Mayor Edward J. Jeffries ordered postponement of an attempt to move Negro families into a defense housing project here Saturday as police were trying to disperse opposing crowds of white pickets and Negroes.

The action came soon after a brief skirmish at Ryan Road and Nevada Avenue, half a mile west of the housing project, which resulted in Patrolman Edward A. Koss and Miss Delores Homer, a white woman, being struck by flying rocks.

MAR 1 - 1942

Three moving vans loaded with furniture had been parked near the intersection. Spokesman for the white people, who carried placards objecting to Negro occupancy of the project, said their group would go home if the vans were removed.

The Negro group began breaking up after an appeal by Horace A. White, Negro minister and a member of the Detroit Housing Commission.

Mayor Jeffries acted after conferring with Charles F. Edgecomb, director-secretary of the commission, and Police Commissioner Frank D. Eaman.

Eaman said that "there is no sense moving these people in if you need an army to protect them after they get in. If Washington wants to send soldiers to protect these people after they move in, that's up to them."

Jeffries said he would go to Washington Monday to discuss the matter with federal housing authorities who have held to their decision that the project is for Negro occupancy.

Police had appealed to authorities to postpone the scheduled moving of tenants into the dwellings after some 500 white pickets assembled at the project, which is named the Sojourner Truth Project.

MAR 1 - 1942

Deputy Supt. Albert Siska and Inspector Chester E. Cox, of the police, informed housing officials they could not prevent violence if the Negro tenants insisted on moving in Saturday. They said the police could maintain order in the immediate vicinity but could not control picket groups at points several blocks distant.

White residents of the neighborhood surrounding the project have complained that Negro occupancy would depreciate the value of their homes.

MAR 1 - 1942

The project contains 200 dwelling units and was constructed at a cost of $1,000,000 to house defense workers from nearby plants.

66a-1942

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

Sojourner Truth vs. Jim Crow

FEB 10 1942

QUITE possibly Representative Tenerowicz of Michigan and his friends do not know who Sojourner Truth was, and would not care if they did know. The chief concern of the gentleman from Michigan and certain other congressmen is to serve real estate interests by banning Negro defense workers from a Detroit housing project built especially for them and named after the famous Negro woman Abolitionist and Civil War heroine. To this end the congressmen have put pressure on Washington officials, by threatening to withhold action on a $300,000,000 housing bill. At this writing they have succeeded in their purpose—first by obtaining a decision from federal housing authorities to accept only white applicants for the project, and second by securing the dismissal of Clark Foreman, head of the defense housing division of the Federal Works Agency, who opposed the realtors' maneuver. However, a counter-offensive has been launched by Detroiters that may force reversal of the decision. A committee of thirty-eight citizens, Negro and white, picket the houses constantly. A Negro delegation to Washington has protested personally to Charles H. Palmer, Defense Housing Coordinator. Detroit's Common Council has pointed out to Washington authorities that the 200 homes were designed for the Negroes and their applications had been accepted for months before the order came to take only whites. There isn't a breath of doubt as to which side in this fight has the logic, justice, and decency; Congressman Tenerowicz' group hasn't even an argument. To defeat their maneuver is to triumph over a combination of racial prejudice and profit-seeking that subverts the principles for which this war is being fought.

FEB 10 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Whites Protest Return Of Homes To Race Tenants

FEB 8 - 1942

Group of 300 Storm City Hall; Denounce Mayor

FEB 8 - 1942

DETROIT—(A N P)—Following the combined action of the Federal Housing authority at Washington and Charles F. Edgecomb, director-secretary of Detroit Housing commission, at Washington, the Sojourner Truth Defense Housing project was reassigned to Negroes, thus settling one side of the controversial housing issue, but opening another.

The new dispute became evident when more than three hundred whites stormed the city hall to vehemently proclaim their protests against occupancy of the project by Negroes.

FEB 8 - 1942

The reversal of decision was brought about chiefly through persistent organized protests of leading Negro citizens, backed by recommendations from Mayor Edward J. Jeffries and the Common Council, AFL, CIO labor groups, and other organizations.

STILL PROTESTING

Infuriated whites, claiming to be home owners near the Sojourner Truth Housing site, forced their way into Mayor Jeffries' office and extracted a promise from him that the council would hear them on protests of Negro occupancy of the project. Not content with this, they ignored the promised and barged into the council chamber and forced an immediate hearing.

Defending his opinion of the project for Negroes, Councilmar Edwards condemned the spokesmen of the group, Joseph R. Buffa and John Dalzell, officers of the Seven-Mile Fenelon Improvement association, for inciting racial feeling. He asserted:

FEB 8 - 1942

"As for inflaming a race hatred in the city of Detroit, no two other people are more responsible than Mr. Buffa and Mr. Dalzell. They are persons whose sole interest is in the few lots on which they will lose a little money. They are doing this community a distinct disservice where unity is so important."

FEB 8 - 1942

BERATE EDWARDS

During his condemnation of the two insurgent spokesman, Edwards was continuously berated with shouts of "two-faced Edwards," "What color are you anyway." Attempts of police to quiet the gathering was futile. Some whites also expressed a dislike for Councilman Lodge who made a remark that he saw no need for a hearing.

One woman from the balcony shouted, "I've been run out of one neighborhood and I won't be run out of another. I'm a home owner. If the Negroes were going to move out in Grosse Points, you'd do something about it."

Throughout all the clamoring, some whites, owners of mediocre homes waved the American flag and cheered Spokesman Buffa when he declared, "I never thought this could happen in a democratic country. We have nothing against Negroes getting housing; we just don't want them out where we have 'our' homes...Colored people worked with us in trying to block this project. One colored man went to Washington with us. There are a number of Negro families already in the community, but they are nice people and from the professional group.

CHARGES JOBS DENIED

Inadvertently deviating from his so-called undemocratic deals the whites were getting, Buffa stated "Why do Negroes want defense homes anyway? They have no defense jobs. I've found out that Hudson Naval yards, Packard and all other plants in that vicinity don't hire Negroes on defense jobs and white workmen refuse to work on machines next to a colored workman."

FEB 8 - 1942

Outside the city hall, a picket line was drawn up with the marchers bearing signs criticizing the action of the mayor because of the letter he wrote to Charles F. Palmer, defense housing co-ordinator, last week, and also the common council for their endorsement of the letter.

Such signs as "A White Project for a White Neighborhood"; "This Neighborhood was White Keep it White," were in evidence.

Last week Negro pickets marched in much the same fashion in front of the city hall, in protest against the action of Washington authorities in designating the project for white occupancy. Members of the white picket distributed printed circulars to white passers-by while Negro pedestrians were refused copies of the circulars.

These circulars, entitled "We Demand Our Rights to Protect, Restrict and Improve Our Neighborhood," condemned the actions of the mayor and the council as a "pure and simple political gesture to obtain the solid backing from Negro voters at the peril of white home owner sections."

MAYOR DEFENDS ACTION

The mayor, in response to attacks made against him by Buffa, stated that federal authorities had made the selection of the project at Nevada and Fenelon, had accepted the name Sojourner Truth, and had set up a tenant selection bureau, everything pointing to Negro occupancy. Then the federal authorities changed their minds and the project was assigned to whites.

FEB 8 - 1942

"It seemed highly unfair," said the mayor, "to lead people on for months to believe they were to be tenants and then dash their hopes. The project was mishandled from the start. It wouldn't be right to say, 'Boys, you can't live here; you've got to go outside the city of Detroit.'"

MICHIGAN

delayed for 10 days or a couple of weeks at the suggestion of Mayor Edward Jeffries.

The delay in the selection of tenants and opening of the 200-unit defense housing project at Fenelon and Nevada avenues followed a noisy protest last week in the common council chambers by white residents in the vicinity of the project, and a subsequent letter drafted to Federal Housing authorities by four councilmen, asking that occupancy of the project be withheld until another search can be made for a site for a defense housing project for colored workers.

Two weeks ago Mayor Jeffries wrote a letter to Palmer, urging him to reassign the Sojourner Truth project to Negro workers as was originally planned.

The letter was unanimously endorsed by eight of the nine members of the common council, the ninth member being absent because of death in his family. A few days later the Detroit Housing commission passed a resolution endorsing the letter of Jeffries and sent Charles F. Edgecomb, director-secretary of the commission, and Commissioner Horace A. White to Washington to join with a large delegation of Race citizens in petitioning for the reassignment of the project to colored.

FEB 14 1942

Following the announcement from Washington that the project had been reassigned to Negroes, the white residents of the vicinity, who had formed themselves into the Seven Mile-Fenelon Improvement association, stormed into the common council chambers Tuesday morning, and, after voicing a noisy protest, resolved to maintain a picket line at the city hall "until we get some satisfaction."

The city hall had been picketed by colored citizens the week before as they protested the assignment of the project to whites after it had been allocated to them.

The whites, who were angry because the Federal Housing authorities had again reversed themselves and followed the recommendation of Jeffries and the common council to reassign the project to colored amid shouts and catcalls, accused the mayor and members of the common council of yielding to "political pressure."

Speakers for the whites also declared the neighborhood was predominantly white and that the occupancy of the Sojourner Truth project by colored would depreciate property valuations in the community.

FEB 14 1942

Rev. William H. Peck, pastor of

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WHITES LOSE HOT CAMPAIGN TO 'TAKE OVER'

FEB 14 1942

Sojourner Truth Defense Homes Available For Negro Occupancy

FEB 14 1942

DETROIT — Although Charles F. Palmer, defense housing coordinator, and Baird Snyder III, acting Federal Works administrator, announced in Washington, D. C. last week that the Sojourner Truth Defense Housing project was "available for occupancy of Negro defense workers as originally planned." Selection of tenants has been

Bethel A.M.E. church, denied that the community was a strictly white settlement, pointing out that it was adjacent to Conant Gardens, one of the better residential neighborhoods for colored Detroiters. Attorney Ernest Goodman, white, pleaded for the return of the project to colored and was severely booed by whites when he finished his talk. He is president of the Civil Liberties union.

Later in the day Councilman Gus Dorais, Billy Rogell, Eugene Van Antwerp and James Garlick yielded under the pressure of the whites and greed to write a letter to Federal authorities, urging them to withhold occupancy of the project until search for another site can be made. Each councilman said he thought it would be advisable to keep colored workers out of the project.

The following day Commissioner Horace A. White appeared before the common council and told them that whites in the vicinity of Modern and Dequindre, site of a proposed colored project were massing to lodge their protest against the erection of the project in their neighborhood for colored defense workers.

FEB 14 1942

He also said that the council should remain firm in its stand and not yield to the demands of the whites, pointing out that if they did it would be the forerunner of protests from every group in the future.

The committee held a meeting at Second Baptist church Sunday afternoon with a capacity crowd in attendance to hear talks by Senator Charles C. Diggs, Dr. James J. McClendon, Atty. LeBron Simmons, Rev. Horace A. White, Harper Poleson and Rev. Charles Hill.

The entire attendance marched from the church to the Soldiers and Sailors monument in Cadillac Square to place wreaths on the statue of Sojourner Truth.

The marchers braving the extreme cold, carried banners saying "Remember Pearl Harbor," "Fight Hitlerism Here and Abroad," "Disunity Means Defeat," "We Must Stand Behind Our Mayor," and many others.

FEB 14 1942

Monday the chambers of the common council in the city hall were jammed to the rafters with colored. They had come after reading the daily press that Dorais, Rogell, Van Antwerp and Garlick, the four councilmen who have been seeking another site for a project for colored, had acquired the property at DeQuindre and Modern, in the north section of the city.

Speakers at the mass meeting on Sunday urged the large audience to remain adamant in the fight to tenant the Sojourner Truth project, a project originally planned for colored. They also urged colored residents of Detroit not to accept the new site, and if it is built, to refuse to tenant the homes.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Races Riot For Control Of U. S. Housing Project

MAR 7 - 1942

MAR 7 - 1942

INJURED

William Pearson of 3916 Stockton
Lawrence Martin of 9079 Greeley avenue
Henry Love of 3050 Watko avenue
Edward Siebert of 13126 Orleans street
Fred Ware of 17833 Binder avenue
Malvin Clark of 18050 Wexford avenue

MAR 7 - 1942

Clarence Caviness of 18152 Wexford avenue

By LOUIS E. MARTIN

DETROIT, Mich.—The city of Detroit yielded to mob rule Saturday as a yelping pack of fascist-minded white citizens, variously estimated from 500 to 5,000 physically blocked Negro occupancy of the Sojourner Truth Homes, a housing project planned, named and built for Negro defense workers here.

Open violence in which 25 persons were injured and 105 persons arrested climaxed a six-week community-wide fight on the part of Negroes and liberal whites against Nazi-minded Poles and their Ku Klux southern friends who warned the local and federal government that they would resist by force Negro occupancy of the project.

Burn Cross

Friday night, 12 hours before the first group of Negro families were scheduled to move into the project located in a marginal neighborhood at Fenelon and Nevada, a group of Klansmen burned a cross on the project grounds while hundreds of pickets patrolled the area, armed with clubs and hurling threats of defiance against the government. Two Negro truck drivers delivering coal at the project for families that expected to move in on Saturday, were seized and beaten by the mob.

Hostile Police

At six o'clock Saturday morning the white mob leaders drove through their neighborhoods blowing their horns to arouse their gangs which gathered immediately at the intersection of Ryan and Nevada avenues in order to bar the moving vans which were expected momentarily. The police who were repeatedly warned of impending trouble refused to disperse the growing white mob. When the first moving van approached the intersection accompanied by about 40 interested Negro citizens, the mob which numbered over 1,000 blocked Nevada avenue. The driver stopped and asked the captain of the cordon of police at the intersection would he be protected if he drove on through to the project which was four blocks away. The police declared that they could not guarantee any protection. The driver refused to drive on unescorted.

Negroes Gather

Hundreds of Negroes from the neighborhood began running to the scene and 150 police reserves were called belatedly to separate the ever-growing crowds of Negroes and whites. In a determined rush the Negroes pressed forward and drove the police and white mob three blocks up Nevada avenue, toward the project, hurling sticks and stones from all directions. The police reserves were finally able to make a stand a block away from the project which had been virtually surrounded by white mobsters 10 deep.

Tear Gas-Shooting

At noon as the moving vans lined up unable to proceed, a group of jitterbugs who were forming a wedge to clear the way for the trucks were attacked by the police with tear gas bombs and wild pistol shots. Two of the bullets lodged in the side of a Negro home and a third bullet crashed a window and narrowly missed a four-year-old girl in the living room. A Negro who was sitting on his porch with a shotgun across his knees also opened fire but did no damage.

Early Casualties

the white mobsters were permitted to occupy the project on all sides. The Rev. Horace White, Gloster Current and others attempted to address the Negroes assembled and urged them to refrain from violence.

Delay Occupancy

As a result of the riot, the city officials ordered an indefinite delay of occupancy of the project. After several hours of milling around and a few sporadic fist fights, the crowds dispersed toward nightfall and the police cleared the whole eight block area although white pickets were permitted to surround the project.

Committee Acts

The Citizens' committee of both whites and Negroes who had won the project for Negro occupancy called an emergency mass meeting Saturday night and appointed a delegation of 50 people to confer with Mayor Edward J. Jeffries and urge him to assume full responsibility for law and order in the city and to issue orders to the police department to protect Negro citizens in the area.

The 25 families which were expected to spend the night in the project and who had abandoned their former homes were taken care of by the city housing commission.

Mass Meeting

Sunday afternoon at the St. John M.E. church a mass meeting of eral hundred Negroes heard gro and white trade union and ic leaders exhort them to keep peace but to mobilize by the s of thousands and to go to y hall Monday morning and dend that the city authorities main- n law and order in the city of troit.

Mayor Jeffries announced that he uld leave for Washington Monday confer with federal officials as the disposition of the project in face of the riot. The Negro izenry is determined that the journer Truth project be occud by Negro defense workers for om it was built.

Ringleaders

The ringleaders of the opposition Negro occupancy are Congress- an Rudolph Tenerowicz, Joseph iffa, a realtor, and Father Contine Dziuk, a Polish Catholic iest.

Tenerowicz threatened housing icials in Washington and in troit that if Negroes were given project that there would be a t. This riot threat has been used peatedly to intimidate the author- es. From the scene Saturday, wever, neutral observers could idily have seen that if it were for the hostile acts of the Detroit

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

U. S. Rules Detroit Negroes to Get Housing

MAR 9 - 1942

MAR 9 - 1942

Mass Rally Hails Victory at Sojourner Truth Housing Project

By William Allan

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., March 8.—The government of the United States struck a blow against appeasement and its storm troopers, the Ku Klux Klan, when it declared yesterday that the Sojourner Truth Housing project of Detroit shall remain a Negro defense housing project.

Mayor Edward J. Jeffries on his return from Washington today stated that the government was firm in its stand that Negroes shall have the homes and be protected when in them.

MAR 9 - 1942

The decision of the government answers the cabal of Axis agents, who on Feb. 28 attacked Negro defense workers attempting to occupy the homes built for them by the government. All this past week these agents have sought through their Washington agent Congressman Tenerowicz, to have the U. S. housing authorities take the homes away from the Negroes and, "to prevent race riots," give them to the Navy.

Today a victory mass meeting of 2,000 people at Bethel A. M. E. Church greeted this victory, won through the most solid unity of labor and the Negro people ever witnessed here. Joining his great and glorious voice to the victory was America's people's artist, Paul Robeson, "all week long Tokio has been broadcasting that bloody street battles, with many dead were going on in Detroit."

"Well, today, unity of the people, with united labor has won a great victory for my people, the spirit of Sojourner Truth lives again in this city where she was so active and where her monument stands."

"Today the people of India, China, and wherever mankind is oppressed will rejoice," he said, "this will mean that India and its people will see that America stands against the fascist ideas that minority groups shall be suppressed."

MAR 9 - 1942

Robeson said that the stand of British labor for the freedom of the Indian people in the fight against the Axis must be aided here. He sang for the vast crowd "Water Boy"—a Negro spiritual and marching song.

John P. Davis, leader of the National Negro Congress congratulated the citizens committee and the mass meeting for making possible a "victory for all America today."

"You have smashed a fifth column plot" he said, "that's why your victory is a victory for all the people and a blow against the Axis. Drive from your midst your appeasement

tering the project this coming week. prevented a Pearl Harbor against the unity of the people in this decisive city of war production where Hitler would give anything to see disruption, disunity and Negro pitted against white," he concluded. Despite the government stand, the fifth column Klan is still threatening to attack Negroes en-

The citizens committee is calling on all unions to stand behind Congressman Tenerowitcz, your Mayor Jeffries and to see to it that the Detroit police force act this capitulators like city councilmen time to protect the Negro people Dorais, Rogell and Mearlick, call and not arrest them. Labor leaders upon the government to follow up state that they will do all in their its blow against the fifth column by power to see that there is no repetiarresting the Ku Klux Klan forces in the city."

MAR 9 - 1942

"By your united efforts you have

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Truth Homes Are Opened To Race

MAY 1 - 1942

By LeROY G. WHITE

DETROIT, Mich.—(SNS)—Negroes landed in Sojourner Truth Project Wednesday, thus rendering an affirmative answer to the question raised on the signs carried by colored picketers marching in front of the City Hall for days and days. The signs read: " Negroes have landed in Australia, when do we land in Sojourner Truth."

At 9:20 Wednesday morning the first truck load of furniture belonging to the Negro defense workers arrived at the project and were convoyed by a group of Detroit police at the project; they were greeted by a virtual army of Michigan State Troops (home guard) said to have been about one thousand troops.

Several disturbances were reported, but they were mild incidents with the rioting of February 28th in which scores were hurt and arrested. One notable occurrence involving Eddie Tolan, former Olympic champion and one time World's fastest human being on the Cinder path, and the Reverend John Miles of the Peoples' Church took place about 8:00 a. m. Wednesday morning. They stated that they had been chased by a group of white men in a car as they circled around the vicinity of the project. The most alarming aspect of the entire project activities was the fact that Negro State Troops were ordered demobilized. They were barred from the armory and their bayonettes and amunition taken from them.

MAY 1 - 1942

NAME COMMITTEE

The Sojourner Truth Citizens committee, composed of Detroit's leading business and professional group, principally of the Negro race, appointed a committee Tuesday whose duty it is to wait upon the Governor Murray D. Van Wagoner with the complaint that the Negro Troops were grossly insulted and told that they could not be trusted in the area of the Sojourner Truth project. The committee was composed of State Senator Charles C. Diggs, State Representative Horace White, the Reverend Charles Hill, chairman of the Citizens Committee, Gloster B. Current, secretary of the Detroit Branch of the NAACP., and Mrs. Geneva Moore, a local social worker.

At least 10 men, three of them Negroes, were taken into custody as police dispersed picket lines. The men were released at the Davison Station after stern lectures.

MAY 1 - 1942

PASSES REQUIRED

The project and its environs for blocks around was an armed camp. Motorists on the main avenues were halted and obliged to identify themselves. Pedestrians were kept moving and pases were required of all those who entered the project grounds.

White residents along streets bounding the project shouted and booed at passing automobiles containing Negroes and there were frequent arguments with the police over the right of pedestrians to use the sidewalks. S. Joseph Bukfa president of the Seven Mile-Fenelon Improvement Association, a leader in the fight to keep Negroes out of the project, was one of the men taken into custody, observers said.

The furniture of five families arrived in vans at one time under police convoy. Some of the tenants protested that in order to join the convoy their vans had been driven miles out of the way. At a moving fee of $6 an hour the plan cost them extra money, they said.

MAY 1 - 1942

MAY REFUSE TENANTS

Charles F. Edgecomb, director-secretary of the Detroit Housing Commission, said he was studying the possibility of refunding the tenants. He conferred with Guy C. Larcom, of Washington representing the Federal Public Housing Authority.

Raymond M. Foley, state director for the Federal Housing Administration, today removed one of the chief objections given by white residents against Negro occupancy of the project. He announced that FHA-Guaranteed Loans may be obtained on properties in the district adjoining Sojourner Truth.

The project was the center of a 14-block area in which State Troops stood on guard at 50-foot intervals. They were in full service dress and they halted each automobile entering or leaving the area.

After several "incidents' at Hilldale and Fenelon Avenues, police detailed a riot car and several mounted patrolmen to that point. The arrests which followed were precipitated by the refusal of citizens to obey orders.

In the early hours, 75 persons, mostly women, attempted to organize a picket line. The leader, a man, carried a camera. Many women carried American flags. Dispersed, the group formed again in a nearby field.

MAY 1 - 1942

CROWD DISPERSED

Later, the police dispersed a crowd of 200 persons. Women and children predominated. They shoutaunts at the police and at passing strangers. Someone threw at stone which fell harmlessly.

There were many porch-sitters in the so-called "white" residental area near the project's eastern boundary. They displayed small flags and eagerly quizzed each passing civilian:

"Which side are you on?"

Although all the main avenues bounding the area were patrolled by troops and blockred by traffic signs at many points. Motor traffic still was being permitted on Hilldale, which runs east and west at the northern end of the project.

Auto loads of Negroes, obviously sightseers, persisted in driving through Hilldale to the accompaniment of taunts from pickets and residents. State Troops passed at intervals in large, open trucks.

At Hilldale and Sunset Avenues, police halted a car containing five Negroes and arrested Taylor Smith, A DSR Coach operator. Citizens said Smith had waved a large pocket knife as the auto passed. Smith, who lives at 953 Erskine Street, was charged with carrying concealed weapons.

The first family to move in was that of Walter Jackson, 35-year-old defense plant worker, including his wife and five children ranging in age from nine months to 15 years.

MAY 1 - 1942

"YOU JUST DIE ONCE"

"We are here now and let the bad luck happen," said Jackson. "I have only got one time to die and I'd just as soon die here."

Jackson, a sort, wiry, 130-pound former UAW-CIO shop steward who took an active part in the sitdown strikes of 1937, said his family formerly lived in an uper flat at 447 Superior Street. Confined formerly to a second-story porch the Jackson children today played happily about the project grounds as the furniture was moved in.

Officials, who had marshalled their forces in a surprise move during the night, furnished each Negro family with a scout car escort from the former home to the new housing project.

Residents of the area seemed bewildered by the show of strength displayed by Detroit and state governments. Those obliged to leave the area to reach their jobs were required to obtain passes. All attempting to enter the district likewise received passes only after identifying themselves and the nature of their business there.

WAVE FLAGS

A score of white women, some pushing baby carriages, waved American flags and paraded briefly along Conley Avenue. North of the project at Nevada and Kustine Avenues bounding the project on the west, about 30 white persons, most of them women, gathered.

They booed when a Rev. Horace White, a member of the Detroit Housing Commission, appeared.

Police and military officers were optimistic as the first furniture vans began to arrive. They said they anticipated little or no trouble.

The state troops were immediately under Col. William D. Howe, but their activities were controlled by Capt. Donald S. Leonard, who was in charge of all state forces.

—LeRoy G. WHITE

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

No Riots as Negroes Occupy Federal Homes

APR 30 1942

DETROIT [AP]—Protected by armed state troopers, state and city police and jeered by neighboring white residents, Negro families Wednesday began occupying the $1,000,000 federally-sponsored Sojourner Truth housing project in northeast Detroit, scene of bloodshed two months ago.

APR 30 1942

In contrast to rioting between Negroes and whites near the 200-unit project Feb. 28, in which nearly a score of persons were injured, there was no violence Wednesday.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ALL QUIET AS RACE TENANTS OCCUPY HOMES

MAY 9 1942

Sojourner Truth Defense Apartments Finally Go To Negroes

DETROIT—With the rifles and fixed bayonets of 1,000 Michigan state troops, plus 1,400 Detroit and state police, the first of the 200 Race tenants moved into the Sojourner Truth Defense homes last Wednesday.

This was in muted contrast to the occurrence of Feb. 28 when the first attempt to move the families resulted in rioting in which 109 persons were arrested by police, 107 of them being members of the Race

The moving last Wednesday was not without its disturbance, although it was of a minor nature. Ten men, including Joseph Buffa, president of the Seven-Mile Fenelon Improvement association and one of the leaders in the opposition to Race tenancy of the homes, were taken into custody. The men, following a warning at Davison station

were later released.

However, since that time, with the project and its environs bristling with armed troops, peace and quiet have reigned supreme.

The first family to move into the homes for Race defense workers was that of Walter Jackson, 35-year-old worker in a defense plant. The Jacksons had formerly lived at 447 Superior street.

The trucks and moving vans carrying the household fixtures of the 14 families were escorted from their old homes to the Sojourner Truth Defense homes by motorcycle police and scout cars.

The troops had been assembled Tuesday, billeted in a Detroit armory and sent to the scene early Wednesday morning.

The residents of the surrounded blocks were required to obtain passes to permit them to enter or leave the restricted district. Those not living in the district were stopped and turned back.

A group of whites, mostly women, attempted to organize a picket line early Wednesday morning, but were dispersed by the troops. A large number of the women were pushing baby carriages and waving American flags.

In the early days of the opposition to Race tenancy of the homes, the whites used as their chief argument the depreciation of property values if member of the Race should move into the project, pointing out that the home owners would no longer be able to get Federal Housing Administration loans. This argument was squelched last week when Raymond M. Foley, state director for the FHA, announced that thee loans may be obtained on properties in the controversial district.

More families were moved into the homes Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Officials said they expect to have all of the 200 families in the project by the end of the week. Wendell Murphy, manager of the homes, said everything was moving along smoothly.

The troops patrolling the 14-block area at 50-foot intervals, are on duty for 24-hour periods, divided into guard assignments of four hours each, following rest periods of four hours.

Those in authority would not comment on how long the troops would remain on guard.

Another controversy cropped up Monday night when firing pins and bayonets were removed from the Race members of the Michigan state troops. This was done by Col. W. D. Howe, commanding officer.

The action of the colonel brought a storm of protests to Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner from Race residents all over the state. The Governor, in restoring the firing pins and bayonets to the 195 men Thursday, said a mistake had been made and that he had not given the order.

New Republic
New York, N. Y.

Sojourner Truth. – Since March 1, two hundred Negro war workers and their families have been waiting to get into the houses constructed for them on the outskirts of the Polish Hamtramck district of Detroit. Last week, with state police reinforcing local police, a few families were finally moved in. This time nobody was shot, nobody beaten. The Ku Kluxers and the Coughlinites stayed under cover, but working men in the district and especially the great body of United Auto Workers members who live in Hamtramck were investigating what caused the commotion when the families first tried to move in, on February 28.

As the facts have begun to come out, voters in the First Michigan Congressional District have been especially indignant over the part evidently played in the whole mess by their Representative Rudolph Tenerowicz. It appears that Tenerowicz last fall arranged for a roving subcommittee of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to pay a visit to Detroit and to hear a selected delegation's protests against plans then under consideration for construction of Sojourner Truth. Representative Frank Boykin of Alabama joined forces with Tenerowicz to stop Negro occupancy of the project then and there.

Press reports of the riots on February 28 and March 1 mentioned the part seemingly played in the hostilities by the priest of a Polish Catholic church near the project. Since then, many of those in his parish who sent telegrams protesting Negro occupancy of the project have been interviewed and have almost unanimously stated that they had no objection to the Negroes moving in and had wired because the priest told them to. One man even said that he had no way of knowing what the telegram bearing his name said because he had merely given the priest the money to send it.

HELEN FULLER

Detroit Amend Law to Meet Housing Need

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Lifts Zone Restrictions To Allow Roomers

DEC 14 1942

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Detroit.—To secure housing for war workers pouring into the city and, at the same time, preserve advantages gained by zoning controls, Detroit is amending its zoning ordinance to permit roomers in residential neighborhoods for the duration.

Detroit, like many other war-industry communities with zoning controls, according to the American Society of Planning Officials, has found its zoning board of appeals besieged by petitioners for "variances" made necessary because of the war. Many of the petitions relate to use of single residences as rooming houses; others have to do with business or industrial use in areas zoned as residential.

Rooms Needed for 47,000.

The Detroit amendment was proposed after the Detroit City Plan Commission, the Detroit Housing Commission and the mayor's defense housing fact-finding committee estimated that living quarters would be needed for approximately 47,000 single persons and couples coming into the city to work by the middle of next year.

DEC 14 1942

The city's zoning ordinance forbade the renting of rooms in one-story and two-story single-family residence districts.

The amendment will permit rooms to be rented in private residences in these areas on a temporary basis—for the duration of the war and six months after. A special permit must be obtained from the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering before a temporary rooming house can be opened.

Assures Postwar Change.

Additional provisions in the amendment assure return of single residence districts to their former status after the war. No physical changes may be made in the dwelling except necessary repairs or alterations that do not change the character of the dwelling, and no cooking facilities may be provided for roomers. The dwelling, also, must be occupied by the family renting the rooms.

DEC 14 1942

Other provisions of the amendment are that not more than three rooms may be rented and no rented room may be occupied by more than two persons. The house may bear one unlighted sign no larger than one square foot to advertise that rooms are for rent.

66a-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Storm Death Toll Mounts As Life Routine Is Resumed In Mid-South

MAR 28 1942

By JAMES H. PURDY, JR.

GRENADO, Miss.—Tornado-torn communities throughout the South last week were burying their dead, clearing away debris and preparing to rebuild splintered homes, businesses, churches, schools and factories so that life might go on.

The tornado which smashed across the deep South and into the midwest late Monday, March 16 left 155 known dead and well over 1000 injured. Throughout the area large numbers of the storm's victims are in hospitals, stores and private homes are crowded with the maimed and dying as capacity filled private cars and trains continued to roll out of the stricken area, speeding northward to Memphis, where the hospital attendants are working night and day in an effort to relieve the agony of the approximately 45 victims rushed there for treatment.

Toll Mounts

The toll of dead and injured continued to mount Wednesday as additional reports filtered in from the widely scattered communities that were slashed by the fury of the series of storms which began in North Mississippi and roared northeastward across West Tennessee and on into Kentucky. Crumpled houses from which the injured and dead had been extricated littered the 100-mile-wide path of destruction. In many places the ruins were soaked by torrential rains that descended immediately after the howling storms.

MAR 28 1942

DEAD AND INJURED

GREENWOOD, Miss. — Eighteen unidentified Negroes and 14 whites.

Watervalley, Miss. — Mrs. Mollie M'Goy; two unidentified Negroes and 10 whites.

Grenada, Miss.—Four Negroes and eight whites.

Baldwin, Miss. — A Mrs. Adams Negro, Grover Edwards, Negro and six whites.

Oxford, Miss. — Mrs. Lilly Payton, and five whites.

Spring Hill, Miss.—Ed. Gorman, Earl Long, Jim Payne, Eli Poole and two other unidentified Negroes.

Selmer, Tenn. — Seven whites.

Beacon, Tenn. — One white.

Regan, Tenn.—Three whites.

Cooperstown, Tenn. — Fifteen whites.

Henry County, Tenn. — Lucile Rushing and one white.

Eighty-two are reported dead in Mississippi, 650 injured. Twenty-eight are reported dead in Tennessee, 150 injured. Twenty-four are reported dead in Kentucky; 75 injured. Two are reported dead in Alabama; 10 injured.

Race citizens injured and being treated at John Gaston hospital in Memphis are: Willie T. Perry, 15; Lucie Allen, 5; Beatrice Allen, 31; Carneigh Allen, 32; Bobbie Lee Anderson, 7; John Howery, 2; George Albert Howery, 3; Leon Howery, 14; Waverly Howery, 10; Milton Howery, 12; Isaac T. Anderson, 2, all of Michigan City, Miss.

Odessa Smith, 24 of Water Valley, Miss.; James Moore, 28, Tuley, Ark.; Mary Phipps, 30, Grenada, Miss.; James Monley, 15, Summitt, Miss.; Annie M. Plaxico, and Douglass Plaxico of Holly Springs, Miss.; Earline Howery, 19; Willie Howery, 30; Otho Howery, 20; Thomas Howery, 6, and Margaret Frazier, all of Lamar, Miss.

In Booneville, Miss., hospital are the following patients: Lisa Bell; Sara Bell, Gladys Birdie; Wright Agnew; Eliza Agnew; Mrs. Mack Betts; Leona Warren; Pauline Betts; Sammy Bell, John Henry Hasting, and W. H. Kesler.

Patients being treated in Greenwood: S. J. Johnson, Portlong, Miss.; Bertha Kinnon, Lizzie Spencer, Eddie Jackson, Eddie McClain, Bessie Mae Morrison, K. C. Montgomery, all of Itta Bena, Miss.; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wilson, Mary Pillar, B. Whittey, Jimmie Lee and Lillian Norris, all of Greenwood, Miss.; and Cornelius Louis of Buckeye, Miss.

The dead cared for by the Century Burial association of Greenwood: John Tisdel, Mae Ethel Vance, Walter Leonard, Will Cofer, and Kate Chactaw of Itta Bena, Miss.; Minnie Mae Walker, and James Seal of Lizzie Byrd, Lonnie Pearmon, Bessie Mae Pearmon and Emma Pearmon of Berclare, Miss.; Winnie Mae Nash, Anna Donald, and Ike Donald of Moorehead, Miss.; Mary Neal of Morgan City; and two unidentified babies.

MAR 28 1942

Hardest Hit

Apparently hardest hit in Mississippi were the areas around Greenwood and Grenado, where the winds reached a velocity estimated at 100 miles an hour as homes, barns and other buildings crumpled like houses of cards.

A checkup at Greenwood showed that 30 persons had been killed in that vicinity, and 200 hospitalized there. The names of 12 white persons and 18 Negroes were listed among the victims that lay in one funeral home. Five Negroes died in one house on the farm of E. C. Humphreys when the structure collapsed.

Of the larger cities, Grenado apparently suffered heaviest. The center of the two escaped the lashing winds, but the southeastern section was demolished. The storm showed its full fury when it leveled a plywood factory, a lumber company and lifted five railroad freight cars from their tracks. Greatest loss of life occurred when the tornado ripped the Grenado Plywood company and the Phillips Lumber company plants.

The damage was also severe near Watervalley. A heavy rain flooded the town immediately after the twister had passed over, drenching the wreckage of many homes and marooning their occupants in others.

MAR 28 1942

Homes Destroyed

No loss of life was reported at Iuka, but several homes in that area were blown away after their occupants had taken refuge in storm cellars, trees a century old were uprooted. The storm cut a path 100 feet wide northeast of the town, causing trees to fall on power lines which disrupted electric service for several hours.

Hospital Hit

Sweeping northeastward into Tennessee, the tornado smashed numerous windows at the Western State hospital for the Insane at Bolivar, destroyed the institution's laundry and a temporary office building and tore the roof from a dormitory in which 100 male patients were confined. Twelve persons were cut by the flying glass and damage was estimated at more than $100,000.

Path of the storm extended from Fort Pemberton, three miles west of Greenwood into Henry county, Tenn., and Kentucky state line.

Water Valley Suffers

Heaviest loss of life was near Water Valley, Miss., where seven were known dead, and in the Russom's store community near Selmer, Tenn., where seven dead were counted. Six were killed in Springhill. Six known dead at Grenada, Miss.; five at Lexington, Tenn.; five at Baldwin, Miss.; four in Tula, and one in Henry county.

Baldwyn, Miss., struck twice by the storm, was one of the worst damaged towns. Residents said two tornadoes about 30 minutes apart struck there, the first of which caused all the deaths and most of the injuries. The second uprooted the new school building, wrecked several churches and damaged approximately 25 per cent of the buildings in the business section.

Power lines were blown down and scores of towns and communities were without lights and some without water. Members of rescue parties worked by flashlights and lanterns as they searched through the wreckage of homes and stores for additional bodies.

Farm Station Hit

The storm struck the Mississippi Experiment Farm station three miles north of Holly Springs where the $5000 barn was destroyed. Three Negroes were seriously injured when a tenant house on the Thomas Finley farm four miles northeast of Holly Springs was destroyed. Several other Negroes were reported injured when a tenant house was destroyed on the Andrew Cochran place.

Six were known dead at Spring Hill, five miles southeast of Michigan City, Miss.

Building Problem

Survivors of the storms faced another problem—that of priorities. With the nation at war, building materials in some cases may be difficult to obtain. Memphis War Production board was unable to say definitely what can be done about this, though the opinion is that materials for rehabilitation will be available.

About 40 state guardsmen are helping authorities guard Baldwyn. Adj. Gen. Thomas J. Grayson in Jackson, Miss., said Governor Johnson authorized sending the troops at the request of local authorities who feared looting might break out. However, no looting has been reported, Gen Grayson said.

Tupelo nurses to help treat Baldwyn's injured. Doctors in Tupelo hospitals treated 35 injured from Baldwyn. Tupelo people opened a canteen at Baldwyn Tuesday and fed 300 at noon, about 100 last Tuesday. Mrs. D. O. Puckett of Tupelo was in charge.

The Mississippi State legislature voted $10,000 and a similar amount has been appropriated in Washington for relief work in Mississippi.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES JAILED WITHOUT BOND

Face Grand Jury Action For 'UnAmerican Activities'

APR 10 1942

10-YEAR TERM POSSIBLE

Sheriff Says Coahoma County Farmer And His Son Would Not Salute Flag — Negroes Will Be Charged Later

Special to The Commercial Appeal

CLARKSDALE, Miss., April 9.—Judge W. R. Ellis remanded A. J. Powell and his son, James Floyd Powell, farmers of Dublin, to jail without bond Thursday afternoon after a preliminary hearing on charges of having distributed literature and preached doctrines detrimental to the United States at war. The case will be considered by the next grand jury. The men are professed members of a religious sect known as Jehovah's Witnesses.

Under House Bill No. 689, which was passed by the Mississippi Legislature in March and which the prisoners are charged with violating, the men may receive maximum sentences of 10 years in the penitentiary in case of conviction.

Negroes' Cases Later

Three negroes, Walter Brown, Thomas Jones and Alice Love, arrested on similar charges, will be tried at a later date.

The state produced Greek P. Rice, sheriff, and his deputy, C. W. Amos, and a number of other witnesses living in the southern part of Coahoma County, who testified in the crowded courtroom that the two men had distributed pamphlets and preached a doctrine against saluting the flag and pledging allegiance to it and had issued propaganda to discourage persons from fighting in the service of this country against enemy nations.

Witnesses who testified for the state were Tom Burt and G. H. Mansfield of Sunflower County; E. H. Lawler, E. L. Pollard and Jake Winters, Coahoma County, and Zolly Williams, a negro, Coahoma County.

Son Wouldn't Fight

Sheriff Rice and his deputy, Mr. Amos, testified that the elder Powell said that the only way they would prevent him from preaching and distributing the pamphlets would be to place him in jail or send him to the penitentiary.

The son, the officers said, declared he registered but quoted him as saying he would not fight for his country and would be shot in preference.

UnAmerican literature is alleged to have been circulated in Coahoma and Sunflower Counties.

Arguments between the attorneys waxed hot. Judge J. M. Talbot, who was a member of the Judiciary Committee which framed the bill under which the men were arrested, volunteered his services to Leighton Miller, county attorney, in the prosecution.

Rutherford Product

Judge Talbot, in his address to the ocurt, brought out the fact that all the literature distributed was written by the late Judge Rutherford, who was interned in Leavenworth Penitentiary during the World War. Judge Talbot charged the Jehovah Witnesses had taken certain isolated portions of the Bible and had so distorted it to appear that salutation of the flag was an act of worship.

Judge Talbot declared that with the United States fighting the death struggle for survival against strong enemy nations, it was no time for men to seek to disrupt the unity of this Nation. He read from one of the pamphlets which stated that "the ceremony of saluting the flag and heiling citizens was hypocritical and had its origin in Nazi Germany."

J. H. O'Neal, counsel for the defense, referred to the packed courtroom and said he knew he represented the unpopular side. "I have always supported the underdog," he said. He deplored the fact that innocent children had been expelled from the schools of the county. He charged that not one iota of proof had been presented to prove the men guilty of disloyalty to America.

Has No Apology

T. N. Gore of Marks, defense lawyer, said he would make no apology for defending these men. He said he fought in the other war for two years and saw overseas service. He said he would fight again if necessary, and that he had two sons who would soon enter the service.

"What in the name of sense are we fighting for," said Mr. Gore, "if our Legislture can pass crazy laws prohibiting men to worship as they see fit?"

Mr. Gore rapped school officials of Coahoma County for expelling the 11 children at Dublin because of their failure to salute the flag.

"Schools are supposed to educate, not prosecut," he said.

The county attorney closed the arguments. He said the issue involved was not the right to worship as the defendants desired, but that the state challenged their right to distribute literature detrimental to the best interests of this county, and their attitude to discourage respect for the flag and fighting in the United States armed services.

66a-1942

Argus

St. Louis, Missouri

MISSOURI

Increase Co-op Cheap Coal Yards to 18

JAN 9 - 1942

JAN 9 - 1942

The number of co-operative coal stations for needy families increased to 18 Wednesday as the zero weather made the demand for fuel a pressing problem. The movement was started by a group who felt they had the right idea to solve the problem of lower-price fuel which has had the city stumped. The Board of Aldermen are also conducting hearings and study on the problem.

JAN 9 - 1942

Launching the co-operative plan with the approval of Mayor Wm. D. Becker were the Rev. Joseph S. McHattie, S. J., pastor of St. Malachy's Catholic Church; the Rev. John Andrews, S.J., pastor of St. Elizabeth's catholic Church, John G. Steinle, superintendent of the City Infirmary and Henry Freytag. Daily many other leaders have thrown their support to the movement.

Above is shown a photo of the opening of one of the yards at 115 South 23rd Street. Left to right John G. Steinle, Henry Freytag, Jack Patrick, Harry Murray (attendant), Petter James, 2212 Clark avenue (customer) Justice of the Peace Crittendon Clark, Committeeman Langston Harrison and Justice of the Peace Robert Walker.

JAN 9 - 1942

The coops sell a bushel basket of Illinois processed coal for 15 cents. Yards are now located at 2914 Clark Ave., 2719 Pine St.; 3037 Caroline St. 2822 Cass Ave.; 107 S. 23rd St.; 3002 Pine St.; 2808 Washington Ave.; 16 N. Compton Ave.; 4141 Gratiot St.; 820 N. Leonard Ave.; 3308 Franklin Ave.; 1409 Cole St.; 2707 Stoddard St.; 1706 Cole St.

66a-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

NEBRASKA

Democracy Lives at Boys Town

Color of Skin No Bar in City Of Little Men

MAY 29 1942

A trip to Boys' Town, Neb., 11 miles west of Omaha proved that Father Flannagan's home for homeless boys is all that we had ever heard it was or hoped that it would be.

Boys' Town is truly a City of Little Men, operated for and largely by boys. There is a boy mayor, elected by the boys in a regularly conducted political campaign. There are boy commissioners, and a Boys' Town municipal court with boy judges.

Boys' Town is a living example of real democracy. There are 375 youths at Boys' Town now, about 35 of whom are Negro boys. There is no jim-crowism, no discrimination, no segregation for the group of boys whose skins chance to be brown or black or yellow. In addition to white and Negro boys, there are Mexican and perhaps members of other minority groups.

All are treated alike. There are no separate quarters for the colored boys. They are scattered throughout the four dormitory buildings wherever there chanced to be a vacancy when they arrived.

MAY 29 1942

When we arrived within the city limits of Boys' Town, a young chap ran up to our car, asked whether we were interested in a tour of Boys' Town and told us where to park our car.

Then he led us to the principal building of the town where we secured a guide—Joseph Colletts, a white boy from Kentucky. He was an excellent guide. His manner reflected the training in citizenship that he is receiving at Boys' Town.

LIFE AT BOYS' TOWN IS AN EXAMPLE FOR ADULTS

MAY 29 1942

In our tour we met Negro boys in various activities. We found them integrated thoroughly into the life of the little city in the town. We saw Louis Carpenter, a Negro lad from St. Louis, who is president of the senior class at the Boys' Town high school.

Carpenter was busy in the art room preparing exhibits for the Postage Stamp exhibit to be on display during Commencement week. Carpenter has been voted the best liked boy in the senior class. He is a former commissioner and hopes to go to college to continue his art training.

We saw another Negro lad and two white boys mopping the floor around the swimming pool. It was Saturday and "clean up" day. Another youth was sitting in the living room of his dormitory (or apartment as they are called) listening to the radio. Another was playing in the yard with two white friends.

MAY 29 1942

Life at Boys' Town is an example of what can be done in the adult world. The present mayor of Boys' Town is white. The mayor who preceded him was from Hawaii. There has been a Negro mayor, maybe more, of Boys' Town.

There may be a permanent price regulation covering used egg cases. Meetings were held this week at which egg case emptiers and used egg case dealers and the Office of Price Administration discussed OPA's proposal to replace the present temporary maximum price regulations with a permanent schedule of maximum prices.

In Boys' Town it is the individual that counts, not his color. Carpenter was voted the best liked boy of Boys' Town. It made no difference that he is colored.

Father Flannagan, who established Boys' Town on the theory that there is no such thing as a bad boy, is giving America a practical lesson in what the democratic way of life really is. There is no pretense there, no sham. It's the real thing.

BOYS ENJOY ALL TYPES OF ENTERTAINMENT

Young Colletts was asked how often the boys were given passes to leave Boys' Town if they wanted to go to Omaha or some other nearby place. His answer was "There's nothing for us to go anywhere for."

And that is true. Everything that the boys want is right there—moving pictures, boxing ring, swimming pool, playground for the young boys, school post office, trade shops of all kinds, band, orchestra, choir, a beautiful chapel for worship, their own newspaper published weekly by the boys, in their own printing shop, a farm, a dairy. Boys' Town offers youths more than the average youth gets in the average home town.

To visit Boys' Town almost makes one wish he were a homeless boy to get the privilege of living in this model community.

Boys' Town is operated by the tholics but the boys are under no obligation to adopt the Catholic faith, although a large percentage of them do so voluntarily. Our guide said that about two-thirds of the boys are Catholics while about a third are not.

66a-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

NEW JERSEY
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Politics Forces Resignation of Newark Housing Authority: Had Negro Member

FEB 6 - 1942

NEWARK, N. J.—(ANP) — The entire Newark Housing authority resigned last week following a conference with Acting Administrator Leon Keyserling of the United States Housing authority. Harold A. Lett, former Urban League secretary in Newark, was a member of the Newark Housing authority and regarded as one of the most progressive members of any of the authorities scattered throughout the country.

FEB 6 - 1942

Mr. Lett had been instrumental in establishing a forward-looking policy in housing in Newark where six projects had been developed for Negroes, including dwellings for 1,900 low-income families and 600 defense families. These represented 47 per cent of the low-rent dwellings in Newark.

Lett fought segregation in Newark so that Negroes share three of the projects. He is credited with organizing and directing the social service group which co-ordinates private and public agencies with housing. Employment opportunities were opened to Negroes through Lett's efforts, including lawyers, photographer, construction clerk for the building trades and other posts.

FEB 6 - 1942

Keyserling said: "The United States Housing authority in no way intends this as a personal reproach to any member of the housing authority in Newark. On the contrary it feels that each and every member of the housing authority taking this step makes a concrete and definite contribution to the success of the low-cost public housing program."

Citizens March On City Hall In Protest Against White Housing Manager

MAR 7 - 1942

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Organized groups of citizens in Asbury Park have been fighting for the past three weeks here to accomplish the removal of Charles Lumley, white, from the managership of Asbury Village, a federal low cost housing project for Negroes here.

Charging that Lumley placed a dictatorial ban on free speech by arbitrarily deleting the name of Lorenzo Harris from the Negro History Week program which was scheduled for History Week at the Village's recreation center, local groups have carried their protests directly to the city manager and city council.

Following a recent mass meeting at the Reindeer Rest, attended by 150 local residents, a picket parade was organized and the pickets, carrying huge signs expressing disgust with the administration of the housing project under Lumley, moved on the city hall in the first step to force the removal of Lumley.

TO D. C. IF NECESSARY

Walter J. Upperman, local attorney, represented the citizens committee in the council chambers. Local leaders threatened to take the matter directly to the housing authority in Washington, if city council or the local housing authority did not take immediate action.

MAR 7 - 1942

Members of the committee declared that the NAACP was interested in the case and predicted that it might become "New Jersey's Scottsboro Case."

The protest group, led by the West Side Civic League, requested the appointment of a colored manager for the project, pointing out that the Asbury Park housing units were the only federal low cost homes for colored in the country which are managed by a white man. They called attention to the fact that two of the members of council had been elected with the support of the West Side League on the basis of campaign pledges to see that a colored manager is installed in the project.

MAR 7 - 1942

WOULD REMOVE AUTHORITY

In the appearance before the city council, the counsel for the colored citizens implied that removal of the whole local housing authority would be sought if the matter had to be taken to Washington for action.

MAR 7 - 1942

City Council told the committee that its hands were tied. However, spokesman for the colored group insisted that they intended to find ways to have Lumley removed. Several speakers likened Lumley's ban on a speech by Harris to Germany's ban on free speech and many declared that they would be as glad to die in America fighting for civil rights as to die in Germany fighting that style of dictatorship."

Gov't, Unions Act to Crack Trenton Housing Shortage

The Worker, New York

Dec. 13, 1942

By Eric Webber

(The Worker Staff Correspondent)

TRENTON, N. J.—Federal Housing and Manpower authorities lashed out at city commissioners for their indifference to the severe housing shortage, cut through red tape here this week and took necessary steps to expand housing through erection of Federal projects. Moves are also afoot to mobilize manpower for increased production.

War industries here have inserted advertisements in newspapers throughout the country calling for workers. But they are hesitant to come. Those who have come and left because of the housing shortage have passed the work on to other workers. Those who have had the determination to remain, are compelled to live under sub-human conditions.

The need for war workers is tremendous. And consequent lack of dwelling units has resulted in an alarming lag in producton and given rise to a transportation problem of considerable proportions. Thousands of workers commute from within a radius of 50 miles.

HAS BROAD BACKING

Everyone in Trenton is behind the movement to build houses, the Federal government, the Mayor, labor and management—but there's no housing. And the responsibility lies with the city commission which has until the past week been hostile to Federal housing.

AFL and CIO spokesmen have repeatedly gone before the city commission and demanded that they take action in conjunction with the Federal government for an expansion of housing projects, but to no avail.

The following is a verbatim statement made to **The Worker** by Louis Josephson, city counsel and prominent labor lawyer:

"The government has been wanting to build housing here for war workers for a long time. But real estate interests have thrown sand in the machine.

"The position that the landlords have taken toward government housing is that it would cut their rents.

MANY WORKERS LEAVE

"Scores upon scores of capable workers have left Trenton because of the lack of housing facilities. They come here with their families but can't find rooms. In many instances, Eastern Aircraft has secured rooms for its workers in notably "bad" hotels.

Mayor John A. Hartman told **The Worker** that the condition is "damn bad" and "something has to be done very soon if we're going to avert trouble."

He disclosed that it was possible to get thousands of war workers, 'but there's no place to house them."

Trenton already has two housing projects, the Donnelly and Lincoln homes. The latter is a jim-crow project housing less than 150 Negro families, while the Donnelly is somewhat larger. War workers attempting to place applications for apartments in these homes run into the thousands.

While these two projects were supposedly an experiment, the city refused to permit any further construction despite their successful operation.

Dec. 13, 1942

FEDERAL PROPOSALS

Washington authorities, having been inundated with protests from management and labor over the housing shortage and consequent production difficulties, moved into action here with the following proposals:

1. Construction of large housing settlements on land purchased from the city. (If the government purchases land, it doesn't come under the Federal or state housing act. And while the city would have to be paid taxes under such an arrangement, Federal agencies could still maintain low cost dwelling units for war workers.)

2. Transfer of workers from non-essential industries to war industries. (Under this set-up, workers would be guaranteed their old jobs upon the termination of employment in war plants.)

Dec. 13, 1942

3. Mobilization of man and womanpower from communities within 20 miles of Trenton. (If this plan is put into action, a plan will be worked out with gas rationing boards whereby workers will be given "C" cards to facilitate transportation.)

The War Manpower Commission has classified this city among the labor shortage areas and recommended that contracts having a maximum delivery date of six months not to be placed here.

HOUSING THE BOTTLENECK

The crux of the problem, however, is not a shortage of workers, but the lack of facilities to house them. One plant alone in this area is in need of more than 11,000 workers.

Dec. 13, 1942

Dr. Leroy Morris, outstanding Negro leader declared that in spite of the need for workers, the community has shown complete neglect for the health of Negroes. They are compelled to live in veritable stables and under conditions conducive to disease.

"The problems of the Negro war workers is the same as the white worker—with one addition—discrimination. Of course we're just starting to break through that in the war plants . . . but we've got a long way to go. But when it comes to housing . . . well . . . they can only get the worst there is and they're lucky to get that."

50,000 in Harlem Ask Jan. 1, 1941, Rent Level

OCT 7 - 1942

Harlem leaders have asked FDR to direct Leon Henderson, head of the Office of Price Administration (OPA), to roll back rents in New York City to the level of Jan. 1, 1941, and stabilize them there.

In a telegram to the President, Edgar G. Brown, of the National Negro Council; Donellan J. Phillips, president of the Consolidated Tenants League; and the Rev. O. C. Maxwell, vice president of the New York Baptist Ministers Conference, said the action was asked in a petition signed by 50,000 Negro tenants.

OCT 7 - 1942

In another telegram, Supreme Court Justice Byrnes, as Stabilization Act Director, was asked to issue a directive providing for appointment of Negroes to places on the 8000 OPA price and rationing boards in the U. S. A.

New York Age

New York, N. Y.

FREEZING RENTS IN HARLEM

SEP 19 1942

TIED UP with the fight against inflation is the effort now beng made to "freeze" rents in Harlem. Although parts of New York City have been declared defense areas with the resultant "freezing" of rents at their present levels, the Harlem area and most of the Island of Manhattan have been excluded from such zones. For this reason rents have been advancing steadily along with the cost of food and clothing so that in some instances they are as much as 20 percent higher than they were two years ago.

Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employees Association, has taken the lead in a fight to have the President designate Harlem as a defense area and "freeze" rents at levels of December 1941. Real estate interests and business generally is fighting this program with the argument that the law of supply and demand should govern the cost of an apartment or home. But such an argument would call for a reduction in rentals if New York City as a whole were considered.

Outside of Harlem there are thousands of vacant apartments, due to many residents leaving the city for war jobs elsewhere and to others joining the armed forces, resulting in the doubling up of small families. Stores are vacant in all parts of the city due to the shrinkage of civilian business. Only in Harlem where Negroes are restricted to a limited area is there any indication of a housing shortage. And unless the rent are kept down in this area, we predict that Negroes will migrate to other boroughs, just as they crowded into this section during and immediately following the last war.

SEP 19 1942

In the intervening years since the last war, the Negro religious civic and economic life of this city has been largely centered in Harlem. Another migration on a large scale would seriously handicap the work of the Harlem churches, the Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A., and other such organizations as well as the businesses that have been established here.

New York Age
New York, N.Y.

For these reasons we feel that it would be far better for those who own and control the real estate in this section to be satisfied with present profits and hold the population than to try and squeeze more money from the tenants and force many of them to move to the Bronx and Queens. The enlightened self-interest of the residents of Harlem calls for keeping down the cost of living in this area to the same level as that found in sections which have been classed as defense areas.

SEP 19 1942

Mr. Brown's program should have the united support of all Negroes in New York City and especially residents of Harlem.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Union Fighting Two Months Utility Billing Plan by Edison

SEP 26 1942

SEP 26 1942

Special

Every month 18,000 NYers are without gas and electricity because of non-payment of bills. Yet Consolidated Edison has applied to the Public Service Commission for permission to change its present monthly billing practice so that consumers will be billed every two months. If the Commission approves the company's request according to opponents of the change, there will be a jump in the number of meters turned off monthy. Protests against granting the company's request were made at a public hearing held by the commission Monday, September 21, at 80 Centre st. Chief arguments were presented by the Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Employees (new union composed of Consolidated workers). Objections were based on the unwarranted hardship a change in monthly billing would work on low income groups. Average bill is $5-$6 per month—if paid every two months most payments would be $10-$12.

SEP 26 1942

According to the union, few budgets are geared to make lump sum payments.

Because of the union's objections, the hearing has been postponed to October 9. Unless widespread protest is made at the coming hearing, Consolidated will be granted permission to read meters every two months. Therefore, Joseph Fisher, chairman of the Council of the Brotherhood, is urging civic and taxpayers associations and labor unions to flood the Public Service Commission, 80 Centre st, with letters of protests against granting the request.

SEP 27 1942

He also suggests that representatives of all organizations and individuals plan to attend the hearing.

The change in billing has been requested by the company because of wartime economies. The union, however, states that the change would only benefit the company, for it squeezes the consumer and threatens the job security of thousands of Consolidated employes. NYC has 500,000 unemployed and Consolidated's action will further add to the number. The company already has a surplus of employes as a result of the curtailment of construction and sales activities.

Union spokesmen also argue that government income tax payments are made in installments rather than lump sums because the average person finds such payments easier.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

HARLEM RESIDENTS PRAISED BY MAYOR

He Speaks on Anniversary of Service Men's Center

Dec. 30, 1942

Mayor La Guardia vehemently denied yesterday that there was any real basis "for all this talk about the so-called Harlem problem" and asserted that the residents of Harlem, generally speaking, were as fine, respectable, patriotic and law-abiding people as one could find in any similar community in the country.

The Mayor evoked loud cheers as he stood, head bared to the rain, on a makeshift rostrom outside the Harlem Center for Active Service Men, 2368 Seventh Avenue, and defended Harlem against criticism.

"Of course we have some bad people in Harlem," the Mayor added. "But then we have some bad people in other parts of the city and in the country, too. The average is no higher here than elsewhere. As for the bad ones, you can take my word for it—we're going to crack down on them. And when I say crack down, that is exactly what I mean."

Mayor La Guardia, taking note of the uniformed men in the audience, pointed out that Negroes in the armed services had been "making good."

The occasion for the Mayor's talk was the first anniversary celebration of the Harlem Center, which serves the recreational, welfare and information needs of Negro service men.

66a - 1942
Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Crime in Harlem

SEP 12 1942

THE MOST SERIOUS and pertinent question outside of how can we help to win this war, is: Are young hoodlums to rule Harlem? It is becoming increasingly evident that a breakdown in law enforcement in this area has come about. It is alarming that irresponsible young hoodlumns are creating a situation in which the whole community will suffer in years to come if something isn't done at once to check their depredations.

Neither is it only a question of Negroes assulting or robbing white visitors in our midst, nor is it just a question of scattered groups of youngsters "having their fling" as some are wont to describe it. The real cause is a breakdown of domestic standards and a demoralization of moral values among our parents who are showing an increased inability to control their own offspring. It is an indication that that sturdy, God-fearing capable type of Negro womanhood, which has stood guard over our progress not only here but throughout the nation, is disappearing and in its stead is appearing a younger and more modern type of womanhood which believes it can indulge itself in its own pleasurable pursuits and at the same time successfully rear law-abiding, self-respecting children. Of course, it is unfortunate that conditions under which we live in Harlem and in New York City crowd us together in such fashion that we daily come in contact with all types of persons and situations. But the fact that proper housing is not available right now; that proper recreational centers are overtaxed; that living standards in Harlem are lower than in any other community in New York City, and that unemployment has wrought havoc with Negro family life is no excuse for parents relaxing control over their children and over themselves to the point where damage to us all is the result. The proximity of bars and grills, of gambling places and adult amusement centers to our homes and our children is properly to be regretted, but not to be used as an excuse to hide the fact that the glamour of New York City or the difficulty of making a go of it here has the power to engulf us all in a wave of immorality that comes from overindulgence in questionable pleasure and failure to observe the rights of our fellow citizens.

The rise of hoodlumism in Harlem comes at a difficult period. It comes at a time when Negroes are making their greatest effort to gain economic, political and social justice. It slaps the community in the face when it would press home points for advantage in the continuous war of oppression that is being waged against us here all over America and which threatens to defeat the Negro in New York, where he enjoys a measure of social freedom that is foreign to the Negro in other large northern metropolitan centers.

SEP 12 1942

There is one way whereby we can gain control of the hoodlums and vandals who would wreck us: We can, with the permission of the mayor and the police commissioner, form a vigilante group in Harlem patterned after the Chicago Committee of Fifteen, or the Chicago Crime Commission and work hand in hand with the police department in an unceasing war on vice, gambling, corruption and crime in all of its forms. This committee would be an independent body with no political tieup, not subservient to any organization or individual. Its sole purpose would be to provide an auxiliary force to the police department and other law-enforcing agencies to tackling the problem of hoodlums in Harlem and to help all of us to avoid having Harlem roped off as the "redlight district" of New York City.

New York
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Earl Brown of Life Appeals for Foster Homes for Homeless Waifs

NOV 7 - 1942

NOV 7 - 1942

Earl Brown, of the editorial staff of *Life* magazine, appealed last week to Negroes of NY and vicinity to open their homes for foster care of homeless and neglected children whose own homes have been broken temporarily by war conditions, sickness or death. In an appeal made public thru the NYCCommittee on Child Welware of the State Charities Aid Association, he pointed out that taking a child into one's homes is an important contribution to the war effort on the home front.

Earl Brown

Homeless Children "By-Passed"

"In the countries conquered by the Nazis and their allies, there are countless, homeless children," said Brown. "These waifs of the war are doomed to endure a living death. Many of them have neither food, clothes nor shelter; many of them have died of broken hearts as well as of broken bodies. These children are indeed a major tragedy of World War II.

NOV 7 1942

"Do we ever stop to think, however, that here in our own midst are also thousands of children who have no homes? Well, there are, because our homeless children are being 'by-passed' by us as if they were something to be scorned instead of good, wholesome, potentially useful Americans."

He commended 17 child caring agencies for their joint campaign to find homes for Catholic, Jewish and Protestant children, including both white and Negro youngsters

Need Is Great

"Although the campaign is emphasizing the fact that most of these agencies care for colored children and that Negro homes

66a-1942

NEW YORK

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

By WALTER R. CHIVERS

Harlem Is To Be Pitied

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

HARLEM HAS BEEN CALLED the worst community in the United States. I doubt whether this charge is true if limited to the bare fact of the numbers and types of crimes committed. I believe, however, that psychologically it is true. Harlem has accepted and incorporated crime as a way of life. This I am sure has been unconsciously done as a result of a con-

Chivers

stantly losing struggle for survival. Negroes started off in Harlem "behind the eight ball." They were not wanted by either "native" Negroes or the whites.

However they insisted upon coming in ever increasing numbers. For the most part they were ignorant, installed rural and small town folk. The "Big City" was like a foreign country to them. They were ripe for exploitation so Negroes, Italians, Jews, and Gentiles scrambled for the opportunity of exploiting them.

The ways in which these by Negro realtor for the benemigrants were conspired against fit of themselves and rapid enrichment of absentee white landlords is a base scandal that still stinks into the high heavens.

LOSE ALL FAITH

These migrant Negroes soon lost faith in mankind. They wanted to live. They were forced to pay a price for the right to exist far in excess of ability and opportunity for earning. They did and are doing today no more than their severest critics would do were they faced with the same problems of survival. It is natural that any people will resurrect forgotten ways of life and invent new ones when threatened with destruction. It is just incidental that the Negroes occupying Harlem have adopted ways of meeting their problems that are degenerating and threaten in the end to be totally destructive

For fully twenty years now the Negro masses have been bled whiter and whiter by the shrewder element of the community through exorbitant rents (incidentally called good business by the rental agencies), numbers barons, night club operator and unethical merchants. Even the ministers in many instances have encouraged both, directly and indirectly, the getting of money illegally or unethically with which to pay off mountainous mortgages incurred by them in purchasing old cathedrals "from white congregations."

Life with Harlem dwellers has been so totally on focussed on economic survival until all other values of life have ceased to hold any real significance for them.

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While they were being drained financially they were also being denied employment, on an increasing sale, as well as being forced to work for wages too low to possible provide bare living necessities. The displacement of Negro workers by white workers in New York, especially Negro men, is notorious, while the under employment of Negro women is downright immoral. Both conditions place employers in a direct position of being contributors to the moral degeneracy of Harlem.

The white people, who either came to Harlem themselves to get rich or sent their Negro satellites to get the money for them, are not nearly so reprehensible to this writer as those Negroes who "made" their money pile and then retreated to distant suburban respectability of Long Island and points in New Jersey. They are among the most "shocked" at the conditions in Harlem.

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What is happening to white people in Harlem is due to the fact that they have gotten all of the money that Negroes could steal from other Negroes. Yet they keep demanding their "pound of flesh-' so Harlem Negroes are now killing and robbing other white people in order to get money with means of bare subsistence. Just a vicious circle.

The Harlem Community has little to look forward too for it is isolated, deserted, ridiculed and oppressed. Its degraded condition furnishes too good an opportunity for moral cowards among Negroes and whites to revel in filth without chastisement to hope for its salvation by means of any real and intensive spiritual revival.

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These are exalted sentiments far superior to the sob stuff Wheeler and his minions handed out to American motherhood. The way Negroes are responding to this nation's emergency call is heartening. A man is honored to be a member of a race of such super-patriotism! I thank Japan for blasting away the fetters which bound our nation in the thrall of confusion.

My Christmas was much more cheerful with the knowledge that Gov. Talmadge of Georgia has further unmasked the hideous spectre of race hatred. If race hatreds and prejudice can once be divested of their make-up with tuxedo, spats and derby hats, and can be shown with its club foot and tail and horns, it is no more trouble! The cause of race relations owes Gov. Talmadge a debt of gratitude for unmasking before the startled gaze of the nation the ugly and horrid octopus of race hatred.

Divested of its make up prejudice is a hateful, dangerous and loathsome thing as is indicated in the case of Talmadge. Our outlook for 1942 is just a little brighter to know that the cloak of subtle respectability is being gradually lifted from the horrifying contenance of the world's greatest evil. Thanks, Gov. Talmadge.

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The first article quotes a number of people as saying that for general depravity, there is no other Negro settlement in the world to equal Harlem and even quotes Mayor LaGuardia as saying that while conditions are very bad in Harlem, they are no worse than in other Negro communities. The police are quoted as advising the authors that it is unsafe for whites to walk the streets of Harlem even in the day time.

To show how absurd such a statement is, we have only to call attention to the fact that several thousand white persons live in Harlem and hundreds of others have places of business in this area and are about the streets at all times, day and night. Most of these people have never been molested, nor have their places of business been robbed. The police are well aware of this fact, and for them to advise any one that the streets of any part of the city are unsafe for pedestrians is, in our opinion, more a reflection on their efficiency than on the people who reside in a particular area.

The branding of Harlem as a crime center and the New York Negro generally as a criminal is just as unfair as to call Brooklyn the home of gangsters and to brand the Jewish race as criminals just because most of the members of recently convicted Crime Syndicates of Brooklyn were of the Jewish race. No publication in the country would be so irresponsible as to dare make such a charge against the Jew because of business reprisals,

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We do not deny that there is too much crime in Harlem, just as there is too much unemployment, but what we do object to is the broad general charge that a whole community is criminal just because a small percentage of its population is lawless. White newspapers and magazines could do most to clean up these "sore spots" in our municipalities by giving Negroes jobs in their own

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New York City has several thousand Civil Service employees, mostly in the Post Office, Street Cleaning Department, Police and Fire Departments, and by the very nature of their jobs, they cannot afford to be criminals. Most of these people live in Harlem. There are several thousand Pullman porters, attendants and maids in the Metropolitan District of New York, many of whom live in Harlem,

66a-1942 NEW YORK

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

Harlem Is To Be Pitied

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

By WALTER R. CHIVERS

HARLEM HAS BEEN CALLED the worst community in the United States. I doubt whether this charge is true if limited to the bare fact of the numbers and types of crimes committed. I believe, however, that psychologically it is true. Harlem has accepted and incorporated crime as a way of life. This I am sure has been unconsciously done as a result of a constantly losing struggle for survival. Negroes started off in Harlem "behind the eight ball." They were not wanted by either "native" Negroes or the whites.

Chivers

However they insisted upon coming in ever increasing numbers. For the most part they were ignorant, installed in small (town folk. The "Big City" was like a foreign country to them. They were ripe for exploitation so Negroes, Italians, Jews, and Gentiles scrambled for the opportunity of exploiting them.

The ways in which these by Negro realtor for the benemigrants were conspired against fit of themselves and rapid enrichment of absentee white landlords is a base scandal that still stinks into the high heavens.

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We do not deny that there is too much crime in Harlem, just as there is too much unemployment, but what we do object to is the broad general charge that a whole community is criminal just because a small percentage of its population is lawless. White newspapers and magazines could do most to clean up these "sore spots" in our municipalities by giving Negroes jobs in their own

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JAN 17 1942

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Topics of The Times

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His own figures supply the answer. He says the Negro population of the city is close to half a million. It has increased in the last ten years by 40 per cent, while the whole population of the city grew only 8 per cent.

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They Have Gained

That is it exactly. If the city's colored people have been increasing five times as fast as the general population it is obvious that the process of absorbing the Negro must be much more difficult than if his growth only kept pace with the city's growth. An economic system will operate like that without being necessarily depraved. No economic system is flexible enough to meet unusual strains without resulting maladjustments and inequities.

No doubt there is job discrimination against Negroes in many fields. It becomes sharper when there are fewer jobs to go round. New York grew only 8 per cent in the last ten years, against a rate more than three times as large in previous decades, largely because there were so many fewer jobs for everybody.

As to economic depravity leaving in its wake destruction and disease, New York is not the awful example. Harlem, with all its tragic shortcomings, signalizes a marked advance in Negro health, economic opportunity and general well-being.

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Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee of Washington, D. C., chairman of the family planning committee of the National Council of Negro Women, in one of two addresses at the meeting, said the Negro's need for family planning was greater than any other group in Harlem or elsewhere. She continued:

"In recent months there has been much publicity regarding the so-called 'crime wave' in Harlem. Among those whose thinking goes deeper than the surface, it is obvious that these situations which are attracting public attention now are a result of inequality of opportunities, poor housing, poor nutrition and so forth.

"These all result in the inevitable breakdown of health and morale, as well as social and civic responsibilities. Therefore we must recognize that we are not dealing with problems to be settled by courts and police."

Says One Clinic Is Inadequate

Dr. Ferebee reported that the demonstration birth control clinic established in Harlem more than ten years ago was "still performing a most useful community service" but that one clinic, privately financed, could not begin to meet the need. She went on:

"And until the public health agencies of New York City make birth control information accessible to Negro mothers through existing public health centers and through the city hospitals and clinics, the number of Negro mothers given this constructive help will remain ridiculously inadequate to meet the great need.

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Dr. John Rodger of Bellaire, Mich., made a plea for the women in rural communities, saying:

"In the past they have been too much forgotten, and under the present national emergency they, along with their urban sisters in the lower income groups, confront the possibility of being urged to have more rather than fewer children.

"We as a nation may unwittingly descend to the cannon-fodder concept, forgetting that it takes more brains than brawn to win a mechanized war, and forgetting what is even far more important—namely, that the very democracy we seek to preserve can perish more surely from a qualitative decay within than from disaster without."

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A message from Dr. Mark V. Ziegler, senior surgeon of the United States Health Service, said: "The inventory of the nation's health services reveals both extended and expanded organizations for the application of preventive measures. However, the coverage is incomplete and the contents of the program insufficient. Especially is this true as to health promotion activities and basic services such as maternal hygiene and planned parenthood programs."

Legal Progress Outlined

To clarify the progress made by the birth control movement throughout the country, officials of the federation issued the following statement:

JAN 30 1942

"Birth control is legal when prescribed by physicians in all but two States, Massachusetts and Connecticut, where statutes specifically forbid it. In three States, North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama, birth control is part of the tax-supported public health services. In nineteen States no mention is made in the statutes of birth control. In twenty-seven States there are restrictive statutes which, however, exempt physicians in prescribing birth control, either expressly or by implication. In Massachusetts and Connecticut either legal action or referendum procedures are under way to make birth control legal when prescribed by physicians."

The federation announced the appointment of Dr. Nicholas J. Eastman, Professor of Obstetrics at Johns Hopkins Hospital, as chairman of the National Medical Council on Birth Control. Dr. Richard N. Pierson, president of the federation, and other officers were re-elected.

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A message from Dr. Mark V. [illegible], senior surgeon of the [illegible] birth control [illegible]

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.
66a-1942

Sugar Hill Purchases "Sugar" at Modern Co-op

SEP 12 1942

Buying Club Becomes Thriving Enterprise in Two-year Period, Aiding Low-Income Families

BY ELLEN TARRY

There is something about the Modern Co-op at 479 W. 150th Street, that makes you want to buy and buy until your pocketbook yawns with emptiness.

SEP 12 1942

As a customer enters the door, brightly labeled cans and packages of foodstuff and staples beckon from the shelves. From behind the cash register a smiling clerk points to the "self-service" sign and you help yourself from soup to nuts, not to speak of an enticing cookie table where that sweet tooth can best be served.

It is a long way from this gay little store to its beginning with 23 items of groceries in a basement at 413 W. 147th Street. But the foresight of the 20 charter members who placed that first order is greatly responsobile for the success of the Modern Co-op. They insist, however, that most of the credit goes to Walter Ramsey, who first called them together.

SEP 12 1942

Formed Buying Club

While a salesman for the Dobbins-Trinity Coal Corp., Mr. Ramsey became interested in making recommended foodstuff and staples more accessible to residents of Harlem. He called a few friends in and they formed a buying club. At the suggestion of John A. Morsell they began a study of cooperatives.

It was in September 1940 that the first order was placed. They used a part of Mrs. Minna K. Ross' basement at the 147th St. Address. The members were delighted at the quality of the products they were able to purchase through the Eastern Co-operative Wholesalers, 135 Kent Ave., Brooklyn. Naturally they told their friends and sales increased.

By the Spring of 1941 the volume of business was so great it was evident that larger quarters were needed. A membership campaign was launched and with the additional share owners it was possible to open a full-fledged store. With 146 members and a complete grocery stock, business continued to increase and it was necessary to take on a full time clerk.

At a great financial loss, Mr. Ramsey resigned his position and took over the job, which he filled until recently when he became a physicist at Fort Monmouth.

Held Financially Sound

Listening to Mr. Morsell, his wife, one or two customers and Mrs. Barbara Harris (who succeeded Mr. Ramsey) praise the movement, the writer was forced to comment on the sincerity and enthusiasm of people who become interested in cooperatives.

Acting as spokesman for the group, Mr. Morsell said that most "cooperators" are vocal in their enthusiasm. The movement, he explained, is not glamorous like Communism or Socialism, but is FINANCIALLY sound. He said that while the cooperative movement is not the solution to the problems of the world, it can do a great deal to improve living conditions—especially for Negroes.

In answer to the charge that cooperatives are only effective among middle class Negroes due to the fact that participation requires capital, Mr. Morsell pointed out that shares may be purchased for as low as $5, in installments of $1 each.

Nobody in the Modern Co-op owns more than six shares. Two of the charter members are WPA workers and few of the[m] are "people of means." The aim of the group is to include as many lower-income families as possible because that is where the true spirit of cooperatives can best serve its purpose.

From the beginning of the movement a century ago in Rochdale, England, cooperatives have always been planned with the intention of making life more enjoyable for the largest number of persons.

Formed By Weavers

The Rochdale co-op was founded by a group of weavers, who, caught in the Industrial Revolution, were finding it hard to maintain their existence.

There were 28 of the weavers and they decided to organize in an attempt to reduce some of their economic hardships. Food being a basic need, they bought a quantity of flour and staples. The first year was a hard one, but at the end of that time they were able to buy a grocery stock. Five years later they moved from the little barn they had rented to the largest grocery store in Rochdale. It is estimated that 40 percent of England's retail trade is now transacted by co-ops.

In the United States, co-ops are strongest among the farmers of the mid-West. Only 4 per cent of our trade is cooperative, but as the public becomes better informed on the merits and advantages of mass buying more co-ops spring up. One of the essentials is that share owners must be educated to the real purpose of the movement.

While it is true that the mid-west is more Co-op conscious than other sections of the country, records show that this was one of the few business projects that grew during the depression years. This held true throughout the United States.

Rebate Is Given

One of the most attractive features offered by the co-op stores is the patronage rebate. Share holders or customers save their purchase slips and at the end of the year the profits are distributed according to the amount of total purchases.

Some of the other Rochdale principles are: open membership, democratic rule-one member—one vote, vote, limited interest on capital, neutrality in race, religion and politics, and constant education plus continuous expansion.

Co-operatives also offer the consumer products labeled according to U. S. Food gradings. If a housewife tells a co-op clerk that she wants tomatoes for an attractive salad, the clerk will suggest a product with the red label, which is first grade. If the customer says she wants the tomatoes for a soup or stew, the clerk will most likely offer second grade tomatoes in the blue labeled can. There is a green label for third grade products.

The constitution of each cooperative requires that only union labor shall be used in operations directly controlled by the organization. Many of the co-op labels carry a union sign.

A couple of hours spent at the Modern Co-op made the writer realize anew that because of the organization of cooperatives calls for a certain amount of unity and study, they can become one of the most effective weapons in the Negro's struggle for economic security.

66a-1942

NEW YORK

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Rip Holes in Harlem 'Crime Wave' Trial

FEB 6 - 1942

Evidence Fails to Identify Two Youths as Assailants of Women

FEB 6 - 1942

Police detectives, witnesses in the case of Alfredo Ortiz and George Johnson, Puerto Rican and Negro youths charged with attacking and robbing women in Central Park last October, yesterday continued presenting such contradictory testimony as to keep the spectators wondering which of the prosecution's stories it would decide upon as the right one.

The case is being tried before Judge Saul S. Streit, General Sessions, Part 8.

FEB 6 - 1942

Defense attorneys, Morris Dickman, Henry Pollack and Mrs. Sara Pelham Speaks, yesterday subpoenaed the arresting detective's original report of the alleged crime. Detective Kennedy the day previously had testified that the youths were detained on description given by the supposed victims. Those descriptions, he declared, fitted the Ortiz and the Johnson boy.

Ortiz is of medium height and brunette. Johnson is very dark and unmistakably a Negro.

The alleged assailants of the women as described in the arresting officer's report were, one, "a white man" and, the other, a "light-skinned Negro." Ortiz, the Puerto Rican youth, is not referred to in court by the prosecution as "white" nor is his appearance that of persons commonly referred to as whites.

FEB 6 - 1942

The detective's report omitted any mention of the charge of "sodomy," one of the counts on which the youths were indicted and a crime for which they are being tried. The defense yesterday hinted that this charge had been tacked on the indictment as an afterthought, in order to make the other charges stand up.

FEB 6 - 1942

There was a moment's flurry of excitement in the courtroom when the report subpoenaed by the defense was grabbed by Assistant District Attorney Ernest Lappano. A brief tug of war ensued between him and defense attorney Speaks, Negro woman lawyer. She won.

The case will be continued at 10:30 this morning, all spectators being barred by order of Judge Streit.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Asks Jobs at Decent Pay; 170,000 Idle, on WPA or Relief

Interracial Church Group Appeals to City and to Religious Organizations to Help Solve Negroes' Unemployment Problem

FEB 12 1942

Problems confronting the Negroes in Harlem were discussed yesterday at a conference held in the Riverside Church under the auspices of the Women's Division of the Interracial Committee of the Greater New York Federation of Churches. Two hundred and fifty persons attended.

Dr. Robert W. Searle, general secretary of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, called Harlem a "symbol of the struggle in the world today and a testing point of our democracy." He reminded the audience that most of the Negroes in New York were Protestants and that, according to the Bible, God made man in His own image and all of one blood.

The Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell Jr., co-chairman of the New York Coordinating Committee for Employment, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church and City Councilman from Harlem, discussed the inability of Negroes to get jobs at decent wages and in many instances their inability to get jobs of trust at all.

FEB 12 1942

He said out of 350,000 Negroes in Harlem 117,000 were unemployed, on relief or WPA. He accused employers of finding out the amount of relief allowances and offering to hire a Negro for only $5 more a month. He mentioned the pressure brought on store owners and utility companies with the result that many Negroes have been hired.

He called on the church women to help Negroes to obtain good jobs, saying there were many were qualified.

Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, Negro director of the Division of Field Administration of the Department of Welfare, deplored the conditions under which the Negro women have to work as domestics, the long hours and small pay, and said that this was in part responsible for the Harlem problem, as the children had to get along during the day without their mothsr.

Jobs The Basic Problem

Miss Rhoda McCulloch, editor in chief of the Women's Press of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., led the afternoon session on bettering conditions in Harlem. She said unemployment was the basic problem in Harlem, and recommended employing Negroes in some of the church organizations.

It was decided to write to the City Council asking that Negro instructors be hired in the City Colleges, and the Federation endorsed a letter to be sent to the City Council, Board of Estimate and the Mayor regarding hiring of Negroes in defense jobs.

FEB 12 1942

The school situation was discussed and will be further investigated to try to provide better relations between parents and teachers and teachers and children.

The morning session was in charge of Mrs. Allan K. Chalmers, chairman of the Interracial Committee. The luncheon held in Union Theological Seminary, was in charge of Mrs. John Hope and the group was addressed by Mrs. George T. Scott, and the afternoon session was in charge of Mrs. Horation S. Hill, a Negro.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

A NEGRO FOR THE CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY

FEB 21 1942

GERARD SWOPE, former president of the General Electric Company, has resigned as chairman of the New York City Housing Authority to accept a position with the federal government during the war emergency, and William H. Davis, another member of the Authority is also on leave of absence to work with the National Labor Mediation Board. It is expected that Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, vice chairman, will be promoted to head the Authority but there are still two vacancies to be filled through appointment by the Mayor.

We would like to urge that the Mayor give consideration to the claims of Negro citizens to representation on this board. Public housing is primarily for the poor of the city and since Negroes make up a large percentage of this group, they are vitally interested in the policies of the city in this respect.

Such qualified architects as John Louis Wilson and Vertner Tandy, as well as many laymen in Harlem can, we believe, meet the qualifications for membership on the Housing Authority.

FEB 21 1942

At the present time eleven public housing projects are being managed by the Housing Authority. Of these, two are occupied solely by Negroes and two others have mixed groups with Negro families among the minority. We submit that Negroes are entitled to a representative of their own in the policy-making body of the public housing program.

FEB 21 1942

Since writing the above, we have noted from the New Jersey Herald News that the Rev. William P. Hayes, pastor of Bethany Baptist Church, was sworn in last Wednesday morning as a member of the Newark Housing Authority, succeeding Harold A. Lett, executive secretary of the New Jersey Urban League. And they are not the only Negroes who have been appointed to local Housing Authorities. Such appointments offer precedent for Mayor LaGuardia to fill the vacancy now existing in the New York City Housing Authority by appointment of a Negro.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

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FEB 12 1942 FEB 12 1942

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FEB 12 194

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

BUILDING PROJECTS FOR HARLEM

MAR 7 - 1942

SOME THREE YEARS AGO announcement was made that the Department of Public Welfare would erect a building in which would be centralized all the relief and welfare activities of the Harlem area. A site was selected at 136th street and Fifth avenue and plans were drawn and approved but so far we have learned, the money has not been appropriated for the project. The buildings on the site are being razed and it is expected that the plot will be fenced in to await the end of the war.

MAR 7 - 1942

Similarly, the proposed extension of the East River drive north from 125th street along the Harlem River has been postponed indefinitely. Also another housing project scheduled for this area has been postponed.

The excuse for these postponements is reported dne not so much to a lack of money but more to priorities on building materials which limits them only to "defense areas." In this connection, it should be noted that while Brooklyn is recognized as a defense area, because of the Navy Yard, Manhattan has been denied this designation. It seems to us that because of the huge waterfront surrounding the city all the boroughs that make up New York City should be placed in the same category. The danger to one is as great as that of others in case of an attack.

MAR 7 - 1942

Any project that will provide work for the unemployed or which will improve transportation or housing should be counted as important to winning the war and should be completed.

Negroes in Harlem need jobs and one way to provide these jobs is to complete the projects begun before the war started.

Both White and Colored

Charlotte N. C.
Farm & Home Weekly

WHITE AND BLACK GET ALONG NICELY IN THIS PROJECT

Former Charlotte Colored Man Heads Housing Project For EVERYTHING IS LOVELY

Naudin Joseph Oswell, said to have once been a teacher in the colored schools of Charlotte, is manager of a housing project in New York City where both whites and blacks live in the government-constructed building. An article sent from New York to the Christian Science Monitor of Boston tells about it in detail, as follows:

Evidence that Negroes and whites can get along harmoniously in the same building, even the same apartment, is found in the South Jamaica Houses, New York City Housing Authority project where 1,050 Negroes and 459 white persons live. The development is a "mixed project," which means that negro and white families share the same building, even the same apartment floor. There is no color demarcation in any of the community activities in which persons of both races participate.

Inter-racial co-operation at the Jamaica project was seen here as providing a bright contrast to the rioting in Detroit, Michigan, where 150 whites battled to keep Negroes from a defense housing project which had been allocated to them.

The only disturbance at the South Jamaica houses since their opening 18 months ago have been three fist fights. These involved only whites and were not concerned with racial questions.

The tenants are not ionscious that their harmonious commingling is unusual. Dark and light-skinned children romp hand-in-hand in the playground and along the broad cement walk between the buildings.

Each Helps the Other

A white mother teaches her two little girls and a group of Negro girls how to knit at a bench on one side of the central court while on the other a Negro woman teaches a mixed brood lots of guessing games.

The women of the project have their own Red Cross group and an organization called the Dorcas Society, both of mixed membership. The latter group aids tenants in need, Mrs. Fred Caldwell, president of the society, is a Negro. and Mrs. Gladys Herzog, vice-president, is white. The men have an association concerned with the promotion of sports and civic pride.

The Housing Authority office at the project is staffed by members of both races, Naudin Jooseph Oswell, resident manager of the project is a Negro.

"We have no minority group," Oswell said. "The only time we are aware of any color break-down is in the election of officers for civic groups. We try to keep a 50-50 balance, although 70 percent of the tenants are Negroes.

"The fears and trepidations which some of us had have been proved absolutely nothing. In the beginning, some of the white men organized a card club among themselves, but it lasted only a few weeks. They said they weren't having any fun."

Face Facts Squarely

Far from denying that a color problem exists, Mr. Oswell emphasized that officials and tenants recognized it as "a serious problem" and "faced the facts realistically." Persons who do have a definite "color prejudice" are permitted to go their own way and no effort is made to force tenants to join inter-racial activities.

Only four white families have refused to mix with Negro tenants since the project has been in operation, Mr. Oswell said. He admitted that occasionally new white tenants will refrain from participating in community activity. A short time after a new family moves in, Mr. Oswell calls on them, learns their special interests and introduces some Negroes and whites with similar interests.

At this point Mr. Oswell interrupted to point out negro and white children playing in the central court. "Look out that window," he suggested. "There's an Italian kid and the friend he's skating with is colored. Honestly, I don't see any hard-and-fast difference between them."

Born in Massachusetts, Mr. Oswell was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1930 with an engineering degree. Before his present $3,000-a-year job, he was field supervisor for an insurance company, head of the natural science department in the negro schools of Charlotte, N. C., and an employee of the New York City department of public welfare.

The $2,100,000 Jamaica project, consisting of 11 buildings with 448 clean, modernistic and sunny apartments, replaced one of the most blighted sections of Queens.

Camera Catches Numbers Racket in Harlem

MAY 4 - 1942 World Tele

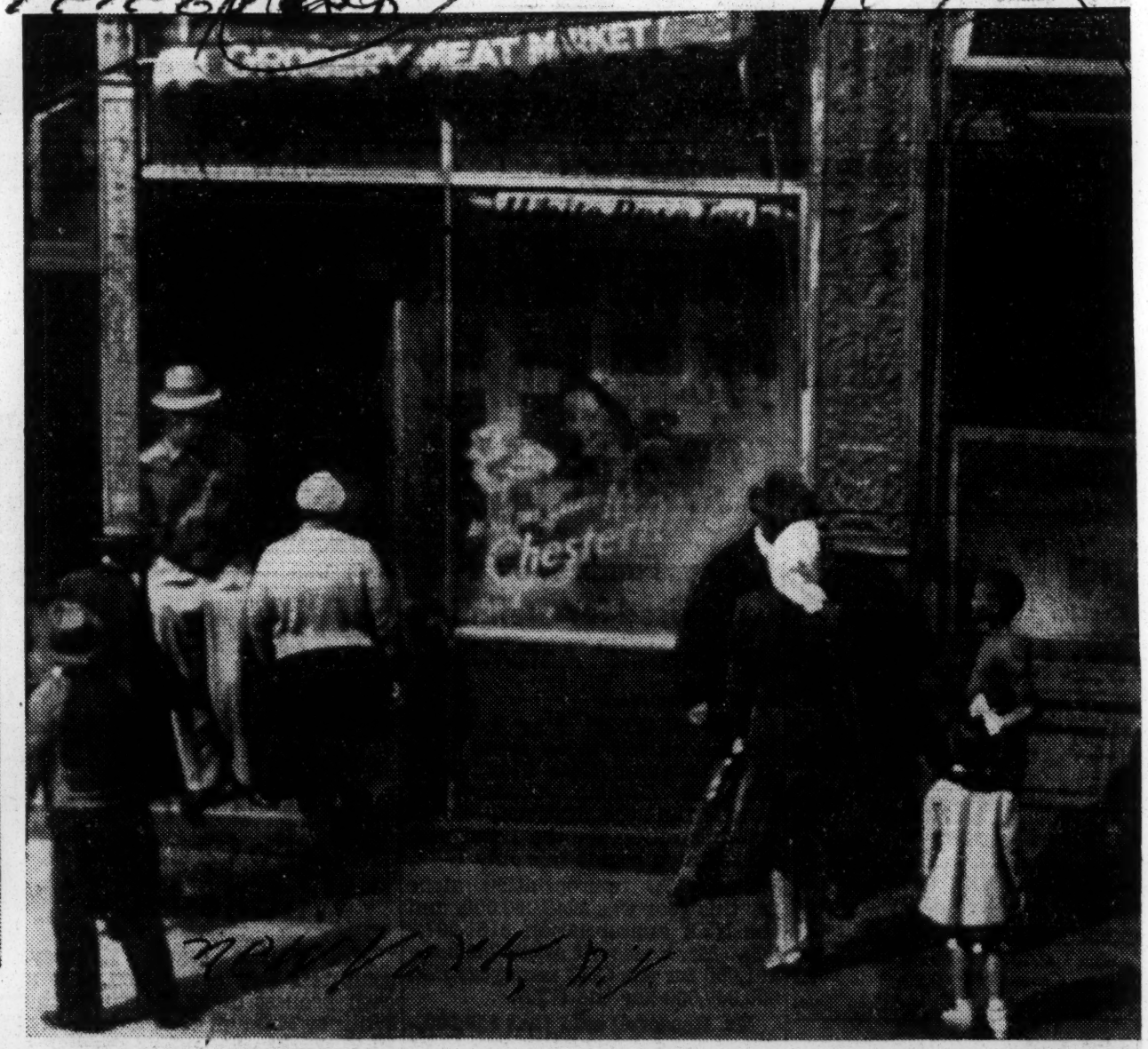
The Lookouts

World-Telegram Photos by Aumuller.

A long-range camera, equipped with telescopic lens, recorded this picture of two lookouts on guard at the W. 117th St. "drop" where a World-Telegram reporter counted 141 men, women and children—most of them collectors—enter a vacant grocery store during a 45-minute period.

MAY 4 - 1942 N.Y.

The Collectors



With one of the lookouts keenly eying them, men and women collectors file into the store that serves as Harlem numbers "drop.

MAY 4 - 1942

Boy Slipholder

Boy at extreme right, about 10, holds on to small sister as he tries to hand slip to one of lookouts, who seems to be instructing him to report inside the store.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Will the Journal-American Join Us?

HARLEM IS AGAIN IN THE spotlight as the centre of New York City's organized vice and crime. It is being villified in the daily press, principally in the circulation-hungry Hearst-owned Journal-American. It is being raided daily, on a 24-hour schedule, mainly on the publicity and demands of Hearst's evening mouthpiece in New York bands of policemen from other districts.

MAY 16 1942

Apparently, there are no distinctions being made in the wholesale arrests that are taking place throughout Harlem. Any well-dressed Negro, male and female, is liable to arrest on suspicion; liable to detention while the police probe into his or her private life; go into his or her private affairs with full description of the same as the price of freedom. Any honest, upright citizen is in danger of indiscriminate arrest if he doesn't carry credentials to establish his identity. The wives of Harlem citizens are in constant danger of being seized and thrown into jail as the police obey the yelpings of the circulation-seeking Hearst newspaper.

The Journal-American is launching no crusade for cleanup; its sincerity in this respect is to be seriously doubted.

Every thinking Nego knows that the problem does not lie actually in Harlem, but lies directly on the doorsteps of the "tired white business man," seeking carnal pleasures across the color line; the Un-American white employer who refuses to hire intelligent Negroes in his office or his factory because of the color of their skins.

It lies on the doorsteps of the landlords who don't live in Harlem, but who allow known prostitutes and procurers to lease apartments in our best buildings where they (the landlords) know that "call houses" will be established.

MAY 16 1942

It lies on the doorsteps of the unholy alliance of police in high places and politicians who grow fat and greasy off the protection for a price allowed the denizens of the monstrous empire of vice and crime that grows almost without interference under their very noses. This is the vicious alliance that permits the "tired white business man" out for a night of "pleasure" in the Negro district to roam at large, armed with money he refuses to put into living wages for the very people he carnally exploits.

Within a few weeks the raiding will abate. The emphasis on Harlem as a centre of vice and corruption will lose interest and the Journal-American will return to reporting war news, if it is good news and likely to be mirrored in increased newsstand sales. Then the prostitutes, the procurers, the "numbers" barons, the vice overlords and hoodlums will come out of their hiding places as they have in the past and resume their regular occupations until some daily newspaper sees the need for another scare to gain abnormal circulation. But Harlem is the place that suffers.

It is the Negro woman who endures humiliation, indignity and disgrace that comes from being suspected of prostitution as occurs when she is questioned by the police.

It is the Negro business man who loses when the insurance companies refuse to grant him protection on his personal and real property because of the publicity given conditions in this district.

MAY 16 1942

We know of a way to stop, to some extent, to a large extent, the practice of prostitution in Harlem. But we wonder if the white man can take it. We wonder if the "tired business man" looking for a night of pleasure with colored women for a price can take the consequences of being locked up with his colored paramour and charged with co-habitation with a prostitute? We wonder if he can stand that kind of publicity? We also wonder if the police will be as diligent in raiding and arresting people indiscriminately in Harlem if their net catches the head of a department store, the president of a factory, and others among the "tired business men" which, if revealed in print, would constitute a "Blue Book" of the real supporters of Harlem vice and crime. We are starting our campaign to obtain such a provision in the law to make the man co-habiting with a prostitute equally guilty. Do we hear the Journal-American joining us?

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Organization's Control Sought

MAY 2 - 1942

The six-year-old bitter controversy for the control of the New York Urban League came to a climax at a stormy session of the board on Tuesday night in the League's headquarters at 202 West 136th Street. The angry debate lasted until midnight and ended in the stalemate of straddling resolution.

The lengthy resolution adopted establishes a marked control of the activities of the League by the philanthropic agencies financing the League. The resolution provided no impairment of the authority of the executive secretary, James H. Hubert, but at the same time the committee system set upstairs the working personnel of the League from under his exclusive direction. Mr. Hubert could not be reached for comment.

Welfare Council to Decide

Life or death for the veteran community organization will be decided on May 11 when the Welfare Council will recommend or disapprove the grant of funds by the New York General Welfare Fund to carry on the work of the League.

The issue was raised as to the scalping of the strenuous secretary by chairman of the League board, Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, a former Georgian. The resolution to that end was based on surveys of the work and service of the League by Dr. Warden Brown, a member of the board.

Issue Compromise Statement

The following statement, prepared by a Committee composed of Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, chairman; Dr. Lucien M. Brown, vice chairman and James H. Hubert, executive director, and approved by the Executive Board of the New York Urban League, was issued immediately following the special meeting of the Board on Tuesday, April 28.

The New York Urban League, in Executive Session on April 28th, received the report from the Chairman of the Board, which was discussed at length. It was voted unanimously to initiate the new program with the Executive Director and the entire staff.

The work of the Urban League will be expanded and more precisely defined through the respective departments: Industrial Department, Convalescent Department, Fresh Air Work, Information and Referral Service.

The Industrial program will specialize in opening up new opportunities for employment; the Convalescent work will make a special effort to open up new opportunities for convalescent patients and to integrate colored people into existing institutions.

The Information and Referral Service is a new department. It will undertake to carry information along all lines in an effort to better meet the needs of the people of Harlem.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Marshall Field Finds Lack Of Interest Cause

MAY 16 1942

Publisher Sees Need of More For Colored Child

NEW YORK—(ANP)—A most serious shortcoming of child welfare work has been the lack of interest in Negro children, Marshall Field, founder and publisher of the Chicago Sun, declared last week. Field, a member of the board of managers of the New York State Charities association, was speaking at the 70th annual luncheon of the organization.

"In the main," he said, "there are enough agencies of different faiths to receive and care for such numbers of children as the authorities need to provide for. There is, however, still need for further adaption to changing conditions.

"One conspicious instance in which social agencies have failed to adapt themselves to the changing volume and type of need is in relation to dependent Negro children.

MAY 16 1942

PRESENTS A PROBLEM

"The number of such children since the tremendous growth of the Negro population of New York City shortly after the first World War presents a problem which is not yet wholly solved.

"Some useful and helpful steps have been taken by agencies estiablished to care for the Negro child or by those agencies who receive and care for a certain number of such children, but it remains a difficult and almost insoluble problem still for the department of welfare to find suitable and sufficient care for all the dependent Negro children for whom the city must provide."

66a-1942

NEW YORK

Sad Boy Learns Some Bear Facts

World Telegram AP New York, N.Y.

Disillusioned Earl Baptiste (left) tells his pal William Kirby about a bear that was not tame.

Earl Baptiste, a gentle, conspicuously polite Negro boy, big for his 8 years, sat stiffly still on a sofa in the front parlor at 1888 Marmion Ave., the Bronx, today, and told sadly of the loss of a dear illusion. He had thought that all of the animals at the zoo—bears especially—were tame. World Telegram

Bears, he learned yesterday, are not tame. Polar bears, he believes now, are permanently wild. One reached through bars at the Bronx Zoo yesterday and clawed young Earl. His disenchantment has grieved him sorely. APR 2 - 1942

Learns He's Mistaken.

Earl, an orphan and ward of the Catholic Home Bureau for Dependent Children, living with Mrs. I. McIntosh and another orphan, William Kirby, 12, ran over sketchily the events of the day before he found out he had been mistaken for years about bears.

He had called purposefully for his hammer and saw, really intending to build a wagon; but the day was so fine he pottered rather aimlessly, and, anway, he didn't have an axle. So when Harry and Junior came along and asked him to go to the zoo he thought that would be slick.

Stiff, unmoving, polite, Earl said: New York

"And we saw the ducks and then we saw the squirrels and then we saw the peacock and then we were going home and we saw the bears, the black bears first, and they were fighting. One bear was wrestling the other bear and then they would scratch each other and then one bear went: 'Whooff!'

Lapse of Manners.

"And then Harry spit in that bear's eye. Harry did not like that bear."

Earl wagged his head in mute appeal to overlook Harry's lapse of good manners.

Young William Kirby, wriggling in the chair next to the sofa, was fit to choke with laughing. It was plain he admired Harry's way of dealing with a bear he didn't like.

Then Earl admitted he essayed the forbidden. He and young Harry, he said frankly, climbed the outer guard rail before the polar bear's cage. But, you see, he had thought all along that bears were tame.

First Over the Fence.

"I was the first one over the fence," said Earl. "Harry was after me. Junior, he didn't climb the fence. He stayed outside. And he told us about the sign. That was the sign saying nobody should climb the fence."

Earl tossed in a couple of peanuts. APR 2 - 1942

"Then," he said, "I felt something grab my leg. I looked around and it was the bear. He jumped for both of us and he got me. He was trying to take my pants off. I thought he was tame. Harry looked at me and he didn't say anything. His mouth was open and he tried to say 'Earl.' But all he could say was 'Whew' and then he ran."

Junior stood outside the fence and yelled mightily. At this point in Earl's recital Mrs. McIntosh looked anxiously at young William Kirby. He was so far gone in laughter it seemed he might not survive. Earl was not amused. A keeper had rescued him, rushing him off to Fordham Hospital. He showed the bandage, symbol of a vanished illusion.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
May 6, 1942

Dean Sowers Gives Review Of Conference

Council of Social Agencies Hears High Points of Discussions Held.

"My first impression of the Florida State Conference of Social Work was that it was significant in that it was widely represented," said Dean Ray V. Sowers in reviewing the recent State Conference of Social Work, to members of the Council of Social Agencies at its regular monthly luncheon meeting yesterday.

"My second impression was the fact that it was "forward looking." It seemed to me that this conference was extremely helpful, vital and democratic because of the topics presented, points of view expressed, and general participation by those present.

The major topics discussed were (1) "Mental Hygiene", led by Dr. George H. Preston, commissioner of mental hygiene for the State of Maryland. As a result of the very fine interest in this field a mental hygiene section was added to the conference for next year.

2. "National Defense Migration", discussed by Glenn E. Jackson, executive director of public assistance, New York State Department of Social Welfare. Mr. Jackson stated, pointed out Dean Sowers, that "here in Florida we welcome all of those who are able to come and pay but we want to turn back at the county or State line those who are unable to pay." Taking the country as a whole, less than 2 per cent of the migrants become dependent or delinquent. "Is it fair for Florida as a State to welcome 98 per cent who are able to bring great reservoirs into the State, and exclude the 2 per cent who are unable?" he asked.

3. "Minority groups and the War", presented at the conference by Dean Sowers himself. "Dealing intelligently with the problem between the races," Dean Sowers stated, "is one of the most pertinent facts we are now facing. We must quit calling it the negro problem, for we are as much of a problem to them as they are to us."

4. "Importance of Group Work", discussed by Abel J. Gregg, National Boys Work secretary of the YMCA. "Group work tecnique," stated Dean Sowers, "is something we have not yet explored—we are not familiar enough with it."

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In closing Dean Sowers stated that the conference "gave a good general social outline of the State of Florida; that while we are high in natural resources and human resources, we are lagging in the institutional programs, such as health, education, library facilities, etc. Even though we are skilled workers, we are working with dull tools," he stated.

Dr. Edwin C. Gillette gave the invocation at the luncheon, at which more than 70 persons were present. The speaker was introduced by Judge W. S. Criswell.

Words of welcome were extended by President William Madison to the meeting were as follows: Mrs. Gardner Gillette, welcome to Sherwood H. Smith, who has just returned to take up his duties with the Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies, after a three- months' leave of absence while working with the Office of Civilian Defense in the Southeastern Region.

New members introduced and officer; Misses Jean Cumming and Virginia Pfohl of the USO-Travelers Aid; Misses Frankie Mayfield, dean of girls, Robert E. Lee Senior High School; Kenneth Wing, and Lucy Morton of the Duval county, adult education, Mary Hankins and Mary Hankins Marguerite P. Culp, Misses Lucil Ketterer, Federal probation mentrout of the American Red Cross, and Misses Mildred Woodham of the County Family Welfare Agency.

66a-1942

NEW YORK

Sad Boy Learns Some Bear Facts

World Telegram AP New York, N.Y.

Disillusioned Earl Baptiste (left) tells his pal William Kirby about a bear that was not tame.

Earl Baptiste, a gentle, conspicuously polite Negro boy, big for his 8 years, sat stiffly still on a sofa in the front parlor at 1888 Marmion Ave., the Bronx, today, and told sadly of the loss of a dear illusion. He had thought that all of the animals at the zoo—bears especially—were tame. World Telegram

Bears, he learned yesterday, are not tame. Polar bears, he believes now, are permanently wild. One reached through bars at the Bronx Zoo yesterday and clawed young Earl. His disenchantment has grieved him sore.

APR 2 - 1942

Learns He's Mistaken.

Earl, an orphan and ward of the Catholic Home Bureau for Dependent Children, living with Mrs. I. McIntosh and another orphan, William Kirby, 12, ran over sketchily the events of the day before he found out he had been mistaken for years about bears.

He had called purposefully for his hammer and saw, really intending to build a wagon; but the day was so fine he pottered rather aimlessly, and, anway, he didn't have an axle. So when Harry and Junior came along and asked him to go to the zoo he thought that would be slick.

Stiff, unmoving, polite, Earl said: New York

"And we saw the ducks and then we saw the squirrels and then we saw the peacock and then we were going home and we saw the bears, the black bears first, and they were fighting. One bear was wrestling the other bear and then they would scratch each other and then one bear went: 'Whooff!'

Lapse of Manners.

"And then Harry spit in that bear's eye. Harry did not like that bear."

Earl wagged his head in mute appeal to overlook Harry's lapse of good manners.

Young William Kirby, wriggling in the chair next to the sofa, was fit to choke with laughing. It was plain he admired Harry's way of dealing with a bear he didn't like.

Then Earl admitted he essayed the forbidden. He and young Harry, he said frankly, climbed the outer guard rail before the polar bear's cage. But, you see, he had thought all along that bears were tame.

First Over the Fence.

"I was the first one over the fence," said Earl. "Harry was after me. Junior, he didn't climb the fence. He stayed outside. And he told us about the sign. That was the sign saying nobody should climb the fence."

Earl tossed in a couple of peanuts.

APR 2 - 1942

"Then," he said, "I felt something grab my leg. I looked around and it was the bear. He jumped for both of us and he got me. He was trying to take my pants off. I thought he was tame. Harry looked at me and he didn't say anything. His mouth was open and he tried to say 'Earl.' But all he could say was 'Whew' and then he ran."

Junior stood outside the fence and yelled mightily. At this point in Earl's recital Mrs. McIntosh looked anxiously at young William Kirby. He was so far gone in laughter it seemed he might not survive. Earl was not amused. A keeper had rescued him, rushing him off to Fordham Hospital. He showed the bandage, symbol of a vanished illusion.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union

May 6, 1942

Dean Sowers Gives Review Of Conference

Council of Social Agencies Hears High Points of Discussions Held.

"My first impression of the Florida State Conference of Social Work was that it was significant in that it was widely represented," said Dean Ray V. Sowers in reviewing the recent State Conference of Social Work, to members of the Council of Social Agencies at its regular monthly luncheon meeting yesterday.

"My second impression was the fact that it was "forward looking." It seemed to me that this conference was extremely helpful, vital and democratic because of the topics presented, points of view expressed, and general participation by those present.

The major topics discussed were (1) "Mental Hygiene", led by Dr. George H. Preston, commissioner of mental hygiene for the State of Maryland. As a result of the very fine interest in this field a mental hygiene section was added to the conference for next year.

2. "National Defense Migration", discussed by Glenn E. Jackson, executive director of public assistance, New York State Department of Social Welfare. Mr. Jackson stated, pointed out Dean Sowers, that "here in Florida we welcome all of those who are able to come and pay but we want to turn back at the county or State line those who are unable to pay." Taking the country as a whole, less than 2 per cent of the migrants become dependent or delinquent. "Is it fair for Florida as a State to welcome 98 per cent who are able to bring great reservoirs into the State, and exclude the 2 per cent who are unable?" he asked.

3. "Minority groups and the War", presented at the conference by Dean Sowers himself. "Dealing intelligently with the problem between the races," Dean Sowers stated, "is one of the most pertinent facts we are now facing. We must quit calling it the negro problem, for we are as much of a problem to them as they are to us."

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New members introduced were as follows: Mrs. Marguerite P. Culp, Robert E. Lee Senior High School; Kenneth Wing, adult education, County Welfare Agency; Mrs. Gardner Gillette, welfare officer; Misses Jean Cumming and Virginia Pfohl of the USO-Traveler's Aid; Misses Frankie Mayfield, and Mary Hankins of the WPA; Misses Lucil Ketterer, Mildred Woodham and Lucy Morton of the Duval County Family Welfare Agency.

Mrs. Gardner Gillette, chairman of the Junior Doree G. Sefton and Mrs. B. Ar-

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Rent Control, Crying Need

New York pleads with the Legislature for the passage of one of the rent control bills now before it. We take issue with those who have apparently killed those measures on political and sectional grounds.

Whether the punishment of gouging landlords rests with Federal or State courts is not a matter of dominant and vital interest. The question of lodging further control in the hands of the Federal Government which already has unlimited control over the commodities and the wages of the American people is academicy. The welfare of the masses is dependent upon their shelter as well as upon their food and earnings. It is as necessary that Government jail the gyps in housing as it is that it stop the racketeers in food or the profiteers in private or national defense industry. Neither should New York City, and especially Harlem, Legislators oppose the rent control bills on the theory that New York City is not a defense area and therefore would not be directly within the province of rent control. We are not able to follow this line of reasoning.

The entire State under the broad aspects of these measures is the province that will be affected. New York City's congestion and the present as well as promised outlaw practices of many of its landlords and realtors are the real reasons for rent control in this State. The courts of the State and the nation would be forced to so construe this as the present intent and purpose of the Legislature.

Any rent control bill is better than none. The welfare of hundreds of thousands of Harlemites demands that they be given protection in their living. Rent control is one of Harlem's crying needs!

Harlem Still Center Of the Policy Racket

It's Just as Flourishing as When Dutch Schultz Was Head of It

World Telegram
MAY 4 - 1942

By MURRAY DAVIS,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

The policy racket is flourishing in the city as openly and prosperously as before Thomas E. Dewey smashed the Dutch Schultz numbers empire, a World-Telegram survey disclosed today.

New York

Harlem, which always has been the headquarters for policy, is pouring more money into the numbers racket than ever before, those who are in close touch with conditions say. These persons report that more residents of the area are working and many are employed at high wages in defense occupations. The general increase in employment and income has put a new life into the racket that previously had been estimated to realize from $10,000,000 to $100,000,000 annually.

The renaissance of law-breaking also includes dice, prostitution, clip joints, mugging and other crimes, according to reports received by the police. As a result, selected detectives have been withdrawn from their regular assignments and put on the new 24-hour Harlem patrol. Gambling, according to police reports from some areas, is becoming "wide open."

MAY 4-1942

One drop in Harlem, where the slips with the names or initials of the bettors and the numbers they have selected is collected, does a land-office business daily.

Shortly after 3 o'clock each afternoon a stream of men and women averaging three a minute, or 180 an hour, flows in and out of the drop until about 5 o'clock.

By actual count a World-Telegram reporter saw 70 women and 71 men go into the drop in 45 minutes from 3:20 to 4:05. They included boys and girls in their 'teens, young and old, well dressed and poorly clothed, persons in the uniforms of beauty parlor operators and doctors' assistants, men in working clothes smeared with plaster and cement, bright clothes and widows' weeds, all contributing to the policy racketeers. Most of these who visit the drop are collectors who have been out on their routes.

One boy about 10, tightly clutching the hand of his little sister, was seen to give slips of paper to the lookout who stood guard outside the drop.

The traffic to this particular drop, which is in W. 117th St. and appears to be a vacant store, is so heavy that police in the district are failing in their duty if they do not know of it, the survey indicated.

Although many of the collectors glanced furtively around before entering the drop, most of them walked nonchalantly into the place as if it really were a store and nothing else. One or two lookout men always stood outside, on guard. The lookouts have an elaborate system of tip-offs whereby they are able to keep a stranger under surveillance as long as they consider necessary.

By a motion of a lookout's hand he can instruct other members of the racket, a half-block away, to be on guard and pass along the order. Up and down the nearby streets the signals are flashed and strangers are kept under watch.

That the policy racket had returned generally to the city was indicated by recent action against members of the Police Department instituted by Assistant Attorney General John Harlan Amen, after his investigators had taken moving picture of officers in uniform taking graft from numbers operators. Mr. Amen said that the policy racket was widespread and the grafting officials were keeping it alive.

Johnson City, Tenn. Chronicle
May 24, 1942

Our Colored Folks

To preserve the good name of our Johnson City colored folk it should be made plain that the Negro recently convicted in Jonesboro of housebreaking, attempted criminal assault, and so forth, was not a resident of this city, but a recent arrival from a neighboring State.

It is a pleasure to bespeak the good reputation of our colored population, a reputation unmarred by any such heinous crime as that referred to. The most cordial relations obtain between white and colored folks here, as well as mutual respect.

My Day

By Eleanor Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Friday.—The President and I were delighted to welcome the Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands again to the White House. They came in the late afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Van Tets. Mr. John Gunther joined us on the White House porch for tea. In a busy day it was a pleasant break which my husband rarely enjoys.

We had a few guests for dinner and then enjoyed a short concert given by an a cappella choir from Monongahela High School in Morgantown, W. Va. Congressman Jennings Randolph asked me to let them sing here while they were on tour in this part of the country. I confess that I had not expected to find them a very good choir, but they turned out to be excellent and gave us all a very delightful three-quarters of an hour.

New York Herald Tribune
APR 25 1942
World-Telegram

Afterward the President took Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard up to his study for a talk. Some of the rest of us who are interested in the International Student Service met to talk over the Leadership Institute, which is to be held in North Carolina this summer. It ought to be a very interesting few weeks for the young people.

Because of an appointment which I made long ago I have to leave our guests this afternoon to speak at the YWCA in New York City to a group of industrial girls. Tomorrow I have promised to go to Sarah Lawrence College for lunch and a panel discussion in the afternoon. In the evening I am to meet with the students of the New York School of Social Work at the close of their day's session.

New York, N.Y.
APR 25 1942

The juvenile delinquency problem in New York City has caused real concern among the social workers, who feel there should be no cutting down in trained workers dealing with young people. In the big cities like New York and Chicago there should be recognition also of the work done by qualified and trained Negro people, because they are much needed to help the young people in their districts.

I was happy to see that Mrs. Charlotte E. Anderson, wife of a Negro practicing physician in Harlem, had been elected last week to the board of trustees of the Community Service Society in New York City. This is a step forward to a better understanding of juvenile delinquency problems in the city.

66a-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Launch Negro Housing Program

MAY 27 1942

By Eugene Gordon

The City-Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem at 8 o'clock tonight is holding an open meeting at the New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th St., where a sub-committee on housing will make a detailed report. Leaders in the discussion will be Donelan Phillips, of the Consolidated Tenants League, Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs, and others who will describe conditions under which most people of Harlem are forced to live.

Some of the participating organizations, in addition to the Consolidated Tenants League, are the Citizens Housing Council of Greater New York, the National Public Housing Conference, the National Committee on Housing Emergency and the United Neighborhood Houses.

Tonight's meeting will be among the principal events of City-Wide Harlem Week. Dedicated to the betterment of living conditions for Negroes as a necessary part of the anti-fascist war program, City-Wide Harlem Week was initiated last Sunday afternoon with a radio broadcast by Algernon D. Black, leader of the Ethical Culture Society and co-chairman of the City-Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem. The committee Sunday evening entertained Miss Marian Anderson at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eliot D. Pratt, of 8 W. 9th St., when a prospectus of the week's program was outlined. Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Jr., and Stanley M. Isaacs are among the members of the City-Wide Committee.

The committee at a meeting Monday night in Freedom House, 32 E. 51st St., appealed for organizations and persons to join it in its work of improving conditions in all Greater New York's Negro communities.

MAY 27 1942

HOUSING PROGRAM

A statement issued by the sub-committee on housing says the Citizens Committee "will ask for a long-range plan, in which "federal, state and local authorities will cooperate on a comprehensive program to reshape the pattern of the city." The statement declares that an "overall, farsighted plan will be demanded, with sites for housing projects to be acquired now." The sub-committee also asked stringent rent control.

MAY 27 1942

The statement continues:

"The problem which besets New York City's Harlems is the inevitable outgrowth of residential segregation, high rentals, and the low income of the majority of Negro citizens. Overcrowding, run-down and unsanitary properties, and poor service are the chief irritants."

The statement adds that the problem of housing for Negroes "is not entirely one of providing for the low-income groups, since private enterprises does not provide houses for the Negro at all, regardless of his economic status.

The committee's sub-committee on housing said:

"The Harlem problem is being vitally affected by current federal housing policy. The Lanham Act which provides that war housing may not be used after the emergency as subsidized housing, should be amended to permit its use for that purpose. Values which are being created in the name of defense and war should be preserved wherever possible for peace time use. It may become necessary to build housing under the war program in New York City. Some war housing already has been completed. It is essential that this and future housing be available for the low income group rather than be offered for sale to the highest bidder. So too, war housing in every part of the country should be made available to occupancy without distinction in tenant selection as to color or creed. . . . Alleviation of the Harlem housing problem involves alleviation of the Negro housing problem in other parts of the country.

Episodes such as 'Sojourner Truth' accentuate the need for a firm and clear policy of equality in occupancy selection."

These Must Go: **Typical of the tenement conditions of Harlem is this row of poorly ventilated, run-down apartments.**

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Week. MAY 26 1942

This week a series of conferences and broadcasts brings to the attention of New Yorkers the special needs of the city's Negro population in the fields of employment, housing, health and education.

This timely and democratic move is sponsored by the City-Wide Citizens' Committee on Harlem, of which Algernon D. Black and Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Sr., are co-chairmen, while Mrs. Edward A. Norman heads the committee in charge of the week's program.

The term "city-wide" is wisely chosen. The committee's secretary, Henry W. Pope, points out that half of New York City's 450,000 Negroes live outside of Harlem. Responsibility for their welfare, equality of opportunity and freedom from unfair economic pressure rests, therefore, upon the city as a whole and is shared by all its citizens.

MAY 26 1942

City-wide interest and encouragement are the committee's due. It also deserves, we think, the hearty cooperation of Grover A. Whalen and his aids in giving Negro fighters and workers good representation in the great "New York at War" demonstration planned for June 13 next.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Some Facts on Harlem Conditions

MAY 27 1942

1. **Employment:** A few patriotic employers have begun to comply with the spirit of President Roosevelt's orders and statements against job discrimination. But by and large unemployment is still the chief evil against the Negro community. For example, of 135,000 public utility workers in the city only 1.3 per cent are Negroes. The first break in this wall of discrimination was achieved last year through the joint cooperation of the Harlem National Negro Congress, of which Attorney Hope Stevens is local chairman, the Coordinating Committee for Employment, headed by A. Clayton Powell, Jr., and the Harlem Labor Union, in collaboration with the Transport Workers Union, headed by Mike Quill.

MAY 27 1942

2. **Relief:** Over 100,000 Negroes are compelled to depend upon some form of relief.

3. **Housing:** Segregation confines the Negro family to a ghetto in which rents are extortinately high (although under Price Control Administrator Henderson's rent-freezing measure rents cannot be raised). Overcrowded, unsanitary, slum conditions are still the worst in the city.

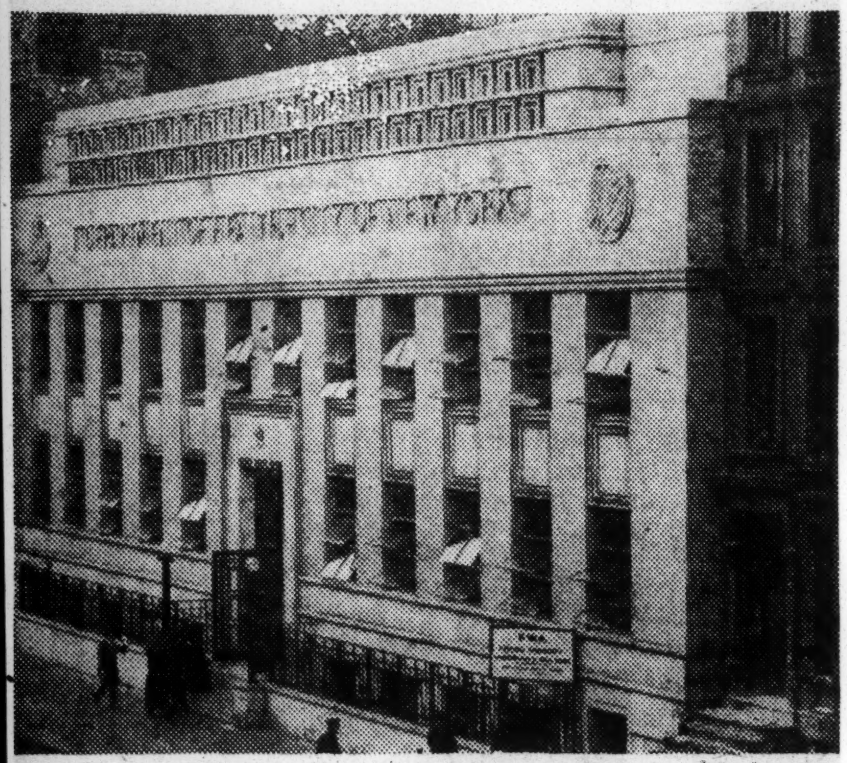
4. **Health:** Due to bad housing and health conditions, the death rate from tuberculosis in Harlem is five times that for the rest of the city. Only one public hospital, the Harlem Hospital, exists for Harlem's 275,000 population. There are still prejudices against Negro physicians and nurses in training and apprenticeship facilities.

5. **Education:** Schools are crowded, equipment seriously inadequate, teachers overburdened. High schools are lacking and there is

insufficient number of teachers—particularly Negro.

6. **Recreation:** Recreation centers are scarce. More playgrounds are needed.

7. **Delinquency:** Poverty, denial of opportunity, forced idleness aggravate the problems of delinquency which are common to all slum areas. Only six out of thirty-four agencies accept neglected or delinquent Negro children.



More of These Needed: Here is a view of the East Harlem Health and Teaching Center at 158 East 115th St. It was opened in 1937. More of these are needed for Harlem.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

PRACTICAL ACTION ON HARLEM URGED

Immediate as Well as Long-Term Program of Aid to Negroes Is Pressed

JOB BETTERMENT ASKED

Citizens Group, Opening Harlem Week, Calls for New Hospital, Improved Conditions

MAY 26 1942

A program for the improvement of Negro conditions in New York's Harlem, to be "translated into practical action," was made public yesterday by the City-Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem in opening City-Wide Harlem Week.

The program was presented last night at a meeting of the committee in Freedom House, a wartime organization for the propagation of democracy, under the presidency of Herbert Agar, editor of The Louisville Courier Journal, who explained that justice for Negro Americans in the national effort was a searching test of American democracy.

The program appeared in the form of four detailed reports by separate subdivisions of the City-Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem, covering long-standing evils in the field of Negro employment, education, health and housing—and proposing specific corrections.

Prompt Action Is Urged

The keynote of the discussion last night among authorities in these fields, and civic leaders, was that the necessity for immediate as well as long-term improvements no longer could be ignored.

In the field of Negro employment, where corrections depend more on immediate change of policy than on the long-term establishment of institutional facilities, the report was made by the Rev. Robert W. Searle, General Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. He called attention to the vast reservoir of Negro man-power available in the imperative mobilization of our total manpower.

MAY 26 1942

He laid down a broad program for the inclusion of Negroes in all war industries and in such private enterprises as deparement stores, which now are restricted against them; with facilities for training Negroes for these expanding opportunities, and a campaign to educate them in taking advantage of this opening road.

In the report of education, with which recreation also was joined, Frank E. Karelson Jr., vice president of the Public Education Association, said in part:

"Total war by the total population can be accomplished only by extending as nearly as possible equal advantages to the total population. Underprivileged peoples are most susceptible to anti-democratic propaganda. This same group, however, if given equal benefits in tangible improved conditions rather than merely euphemistic democratic phrases, is capable of virilely supporting democratic government."

MAY 26 1942

Report in Booklet Form

The educational and recreational report is a thirty-one-page printed booklet of specific recommendations, as to administration and construction projects—notably the immediate provision of vocational schools—which are waiting their turn on the city's building list, with priority orders numbered twenty and over.

The housing report by Charles Abrams, an expert in the field, said "the problem as a whole is one of overcrowding" and added that "there is no easy short cut to a solution."

His report contained recommendations for the control of existing housing, the financing of repairs by the city and the enforcement of air raid precautions as well as the rent ceiling, which still is in abeyance.

The health report, by Dr. George Cannon, president of the Manhattan Medical Society, said "the three greatest killers in Harlem are tuberculosis, cancer and accidents—those usually rampant in an environment of poverty, overcrowding, ignorance and lack of adequate health facilities."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

HARLEM WEEK

MAY 26 1942

New York City's Negro residents, like the rest of us, must have come here to better their lot in life. Some of them succeeded. Yet as a group, even in this great free city, they haven't enjoyed equality of opportunity. They have been at a disadvantage in housing, paying higher rent than their white neighbors for worse quarters. Their tuberculosis death rate in Harlem is several times the normal, their infant death rate twice the average. For no reason except color, they find many jobs closed to them. The City-Wide Citizens' Committee on Harlem, under the co-chairmanship of Algernon D. Black and Rev. A. Clayton Powell, has this to say:

> Restrictions and prejudices bar Negro internes and nurses from training and apprenticeship in health and hospital institutions. Proper methods of meeting the diverse needs of gifted, normal and retarded children have not been worked out in the Harlem area. Schools are crowded, equipment pitifully inadequate, teachers overburdened. There is an insufficient number of Negro teachers and administrative officers. High schools are lacking.

MAY 26 1942

The committee is conducting a series of meetings under the general title of City-Wide Harlem Week. Last night it presented some of its findings and recommendations at Freedom House. We cannot expect all the recommendations to be put into effect at once. The Negro suffers from an undeserved historic misfortune. He does not enjoy, anywhere in the United States, opportunities equal to his individual capacity. He has made much progress, but he ought to be helped to make much more. It is time that more of his white neighbors stopped being so patient about this situation. An injustice to any group, whether we realize the truth or not, hurts all of us.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

PREJUDICE IS DISLOYAL

MAY 30 1942

While Americans of almost all races and religions prepare to fight abroad and on the sea, a quiet campaign is being carried on to support them in an essential way on the home front. Their task will be easier and shorter, and they will return to a happier homeland after the war, if the evils of intolerance and inequality of opportunity are abated. The speeches and discussions which have accompanied Harlem Week have revealed distressing facts about the plight of New York City's Negroes. Harlem's recent "crime wave," as Dr. Robert W. Searle, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, said this week, was in reality "an overt manifestation of the underprivileged and overcrowded conditions" under which Harlem's citizens live. What the Negro wants most is a job. If he could get one "a great many of his problems would be cut off at the source."

Something is accomplished just by making this condition public. Ill will is not half so common a factor as ignorance. Something can also be done through such orders as that of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which this week cited eight concerns in New York and New Jersey for discriminating against qualified persons because of their race or religion. Such discriminations affect not only Negroes but many others who are thoroughly good Americans. Once the principle of inequality is established there is no telling who will be the next victim.

MAY 30 1942

This nation is the result of a wonderfully successful experiment in blending many races, cultures and religions. Our strength in this war, our ability to appeal to the Chinese, the East Indians and others whose help we need, just as much as they need ours, comes largely from this peaceful blending. It is disloyal, even subversive, to obstruct its further development. The principle of legal equality is the very foundation stone of our system. And, despite setbacks and outbreaks of intolerance, it works. The Negro is a shining illustration. In the eighty years since he was freed from slavery he has made progress such as no comparable mass of people has ever made in so short a time. The friendship of kindly and civilized white persons, North and South, has helped him to realize his capabilities. But this friendship must be wiser and more general. We cannot tolerate, at this time of all times, any refusal of the fair chance to which he has equal claim with all other Americans.

80,000 School Kids Get Their Lunch Every Day From WPA Kitchens Here

JUN 7 1942

The fragrance of cooked apricots filled an entire floor of the three-story WPA central kitchen at Long Island City as workers ladled the golden liquid into metal cans to be shipped within the hour to New York public schools.

Hundreds of pounds of the nutritious fruit boiled briskly in the huge steam kettles. An hour earlier, the same vats were filled with tomato soup.

Upstairs, thousands of sandwiches were being prepared for thousands of New York school children, who get free lunches. Negro and white women workers seated at long tables with spotless caps and aprons were smearing cream cheese thickly on buttered bread slices.

In one corner of the floor, butter, cheese, bread were being weighed; in other, the finished sandwiches were packed into large tin boxes lined with wax paper. In the basement, apples were being placed in huge crates.

FOOD BELT-LINE

A three-way belt-line converged on the main floor bringing soup, sandwiches, fruit and dessert right up to the trucks waiting outside the building ready to start on their routes. Every article was marked: contents, quantity and destination.

All this work was done early before the very children who ate the food at noon, were even awake.

In speed, efficiency and usefulness, the WPA central kitchen is comparable to a Ford factory. Not a moment wasted, not an extra motion.

JUN 7 1942

This excellent performance makes it possible to supply 80,000 lunches daily; 14,000,000 yearly. Many children depend on this free lunch as the most important meal of the day.

More than 650 men and women work in the three central kitchens in Long Island and Staten Island and 52 trucks take the food to 700 schools.

In the past, the Long Island unit has fed as many as 119,000 public and parochial school students daily. This record was reached after the WPA took over the operation of the Child Nutrition Project.

HUGE WAR KITCHENS

These huge kitchens will figure largely in the mass feeding of New Yorkers in the event of a war emergency, a Washington spokesman revealed recently.

The kitchens are equipped to step up their output three-fold were the project put on a 24-hour basis. They are the start of a huge program of mass feeding and community kitchens, which may be needed in the near future.

The facilities of the big kitchen and similar units in other cities, which provide 2,500,000 lunches daily, would have to be requested by Army, Navy or authorized civilian defense agency, F. H. Dryden, acting commissioner of work projects, has pointed out.

The commissioner also estimated that simultaneous feeding of as many as 3,500,000 persons might be possible.

JUN 7 1942

Before the war is won, mass feeding and community kitchens which were strange to the American way of life just a year ago, may become extremely popular. New work and living habits are being made under the stress of war.

Community feeding has been the existence in the USSR for many years; Great Britain is catching on.

In the United States, the facilities exist. All we need is the go-ahead signal.

Nation
New York, N. Y.

What About Harlem?

JUN 6 1942

THE problems of the Negroes in Harlem have been increased rather than lightened by the war boom which has aided the Okies, tenant farmers, and many other "forgotten men" in our population. Such is the disheartening conclusion that must be drawn from a study of the reports of the four subcommittees of the City-Wide Citizens' Committee on Harlem which were released last week. The report on employment shows that very few Negroes have found their way into the war industries. This is partly because New York is not a defense center, but it is primarily the result of discrimination against Negroes in the more skilled occupations. There has been, it is true, a steady rise in the relative number of Negro placements through the New York section of the United States Employment Service. But this means very little, since 83 per cent of the placements were for women and consisted largely of short-time domestic jobs. Only 1.8 per cent of the Negroes placed were skilled workers, a decline from 4.5 per cent in 1939. It is estimated that only about 1,500 Harlem Negroes have been able to find war jobs outside the New York area.

Harlem's wretched housing situation has been aggravated by the war. Private and public housing construction has practically ceased owing to the existing shortage in materials. Although the number of vacancies in New York City appears to have increased somewhat as a result of the war, the change has been too slight to ease Harlem's problem. The severity of the overcrowding in this section may be seen from the fact that 3,871 persons live in a single Harlem block. At this density the whole of the population of the United States could live in one-half of New York City. Although there is a greater proportion of structurally sound houses in Harlem than in other slum areas in the city, the overcrowding is much more serious than elsewhere. It is, of course, a direct result of low incomes. Half of Harlem's families have incomes of less than $837 a year, and at all income levels from $500 to $3,000 Negroes pay higher average rents than white families. To meet the situation a very large proportion of Harlem's families take in lodgers. Among the families studied the average ran considerably more than one to a household.

JUN 6 1942

Bad housing conditions and low incomes are reflected in the statistics on health, crime, and low educational opportunities. Harlem has four times as high a death rate for tuberculosis as New York City as a whole. The death-rate for syphilis among Negroes in New York is seven times higher than among whites. The accident rate is also materially higher. Schools are operated on a three-shift basis; teachers are badly overworked; playground and recreational facilities are grossly inadequate.

In an effort to alleviate the situation, the four subcommittees have made a number of recommendations. These include plans to promote more liberal employment policies with regard to Negroes, suggestions regarding new public-housing projects to be constructed at the end of the war, and a number of very concrete recommendations for new schools, lighter teaching loads, admission of Negroes to nursing schools on the same basis as whites, and expansion of health facilities. So far as they go, these recommendations are excellent, and a vigorous effort should be made by all social-minded citizens to see that they are put into effect. This will not be easy. The LaGuardia administration and Tammany have apparently been trying to outdo each other in recent months in seeking the curtailment of vital social services. We believe that we can trust the City-Wide Citizens' Committee to wage a vigorous campaign to see that its recommendations are adopted. But we hope that it will not stop there. The committee is doubtless well aware that the basic problem of Harlem will not be solved by the building of schools or the extension of social services. It cannot be solved until Negroes obtain full equality, in fact as well as in law, in employment opportunity, and until the practices which result in housing segregation are eliminated. A great deal of education is required before we can expect legislation to achieve these ends; as never before of the evil results of racialism as practiced by Hitler, would seem an auspicious time to begin. but the present moment, when public opinion is aware

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro, Whites Fight Rent Gouger; Tenants Pledge to 'Stick Together'

The Negro and white tenants conducting a rent strike at 234 E. 98th St. were slow getting started for their protest meeting Thursday night.

The men had worked hard all day; the women had to feed the family and tidy up a bit before they could come to the meeting, where they were to take up the matter of dispossesses, rent raises and housing violations—and perhaps relax a little.

Sitting in the one-room store of the Baptist Church on E. 89th St., which also has as many violations as some of the tenants' apartments, the slum dwellers determined that landlord Morris Jackson was in for a fight.

Organized by the Lower East Harlem Tenants League, the meeting planned to bring building and electrical violations to the attention of the city. The Department of Building and Housing at the request of the tenants has already asked that the violations in five apartments be repaired.

DEFIES OPA REQUEST

Not only has landlord Jackson allowed his tenement to rot away but contrary to the request of the Office of Price Administration, he has asked for 20 and 25 per cent increases in rent. Without improving the services, he is demanding $4 and $5 more on each apartment.

And there's a limit to a landlord's greed, especially in wartime, the tenants said Thursday night.

In an effort to stem tenant organization, the landlord has already handed out two dispossesses.

Mrs. Adana Douglas, widow with six children living in three rooms, is one of the "trouble-makers." Supported by the Board of Child Welfare, Mrs. Douglas' youngest son is in the hospital with a fractured skull received in an auto accident.

All Mrs. Douglas wants is that landlord Jackson fix the rat-holes, the leaking ceilings, the broken walls and rid the house of roaches and rodents.

Another "trouble-maker" is the 69-year-old Mrs. Amanda Smith.

At the meeting the tenants decided that they weren't going to be "scared" by the landlord's attempts to divide them. They were going to hold on to their rents until the violations were fixed.

Bernard Hancken, organizer for the United Tenants League, told the gathering that all landlords had been asked to freeze rents at March levels and that Landlord Jackson was trying to evade his responsibility in helping the nation win the war.

"If we stick together like bricks in a house," he said, "landlord Jackson will regret the whole thing."

The meeting broke up about 12 P.M. The men and women walked out of the church, inspired with their new tenant organization. They returned home to crowded, unhealthy apartments, sure that the landlord would have to come across with improvements and stabilized rents—because they were all sticking together.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT

THE NAMING of Frank Crosswaith to the New York City Housing Authority by Mayor LaGuardia last week should meet with approval of Negroes generally throughout the city. The position was first offered A. Philip Randolph, but because of his duties as head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which keeps him out of town a great deal, he declined the appointment and strongly recommended Mr. Crosswaith, long active in civic and housing problems as they affect the Negro in New York.

Mr. Crosswaith's background and training well fit him for the job. He has been a tenant in Harlem and the Bronx throughout his long residence in New York and through his connection with the labor movement is well acquainted with the problems of housing from the average New Yorker's point of view. He has definite opinions on the race probelm and does not hesitate to express himself. We are sure that he will be a worthy addition to the Housing Board.

LaGuardia has shown a commendable desire

As head of the City of New York, Mayor to have all racial groups represented in the city government. His appointments have been exceptionally good and all of his Negro appointees have made good. We are sure Mr. Crosswaith will do likewise.

66a-1942
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK

The Watchtower ..... *By Roy Wilkins*

CONTINUING these occasional essays on how we behave in our roles as citizens of Harlem, a city of more than 200,000 persons, this writer would like to report on an event common to all Americans, but one which is given a peculiar flavor by Negro Americans. We mean the great American pastime of baseball as it is played and enjoyed—especially as it is enjoyed—by the Brother.

Mr. Wilkins

From 'way back in the good old days of the Chicago American Giants and the Kansas City Monarchs we have been devoted followers of Negro baseball. The first daily paper we ever actually edited was one issued by The Call of Kansas City during the Negro world series one year between the Homestead Grays and the Monarchs. Our little staff had baseball extras on the streets every day about twenty minutes after the last out.

So, like in the good old days, I have been going to the Yankee Stadium to see the fine baseball played there by our boys. But after the events of the game of July 4 I think I will take along my running shoes, just in case. Why can't we go to a ball game and watch the players? Why do some of us have to stage a few private brawls and attract attention and spoil the game for thousands of others? If we have to fight, how about picking a good alley, instead of behind first base or third base on a bright holiday afternoon?

Now Comes a Fight

I was behind first, getting a kick out of some fast foot-and-glove work by the Cuban first baseman, "Showboat." Then came the first fight. I mean the first fight of the second game; I do not know how many occurred during the first game. Hardly had the alcoholic combatants been separated and duly admonished when the second fight started. This one was almost in the middle of the band and one player had to move his drum out of the way to save it from two drunks who thought they were Joe Louis.

Quiet for about a half inning. Then, directly behind me a few rows away, two Brothers began hugging, grunting, cursing, and tearing at each other. Came the cops again. One policeman had my own idea of what should have been done; he wanted to snatch the aggressor, who was drunk, out of his seat and toss him out of the park. Another policeman decided to talk things over. After ten minutes of profane and obscene language the man was finally led gently away.

Peace for another inning. Two Sisters, having seen how the Brothers were acting, decided to settle a few matters and we had a session of hair-pulling, scratching, socking, and attempted stripping, all accompanied by the usual foul language. (It seems that women, once they decide to get vulgar, can always beat the men.)

Woman Raises "Ned"

The rest of the game was quiet on my sector except for a colored soldier who became so enthusiastic over a Cuban double play that he made the mistake of patting a young Spanish lady where ladies do not like to be patted in public. So she raised more chatter than the whole Cuban baseball team, called an usher and had the soldier removed from the vicinity.

Why don't we stop this kind of behavior? Ninety-nine percent of the Negro fans want to enjoy a ball game. The Negro National League does not want this fighting at its games. It tries to give the fans good baseball and it does not want the box office hurt by drunkenness, rowdyism, vulgarity, and fights. The Yankee Stadium management wants good sport. Why can't we, as responsible citizens of Harlem City, exercise the self-discipline required by the Big City? Are we always going to be children?

But fights or no fights I am going to be out to see Satchel Paige and the Monarchs next month and the way I feel now I wil start a fight with the first guy or gal that starts a fight when Satch is doing his stuff.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

"Mr. Hollowell On Housing and Wages"

IN OUR Voice of the People column on this page we are publishing an interesting letter from Mr. Otto Hollowell, secretary of the Norfolk Real Estate Board. Mr. Hollowell is among those who have opposed the Federal Government's Slum Clearance program. He states that his opposition "is based upon its hidden subsidy and tax free features." His letter was inspired by an editorial in the June 27th editions of the Journal and Guide, entitled "Norfolk's Housing Dilemma Discussed."

It would be of no avail now to debate the merits or demerits of the USHA housing program subsidy features. But there are one or two constructive suggestions in Mr. Hollowell's letter to which we should like to call attention. We list them in order:

1. I am certain you fully realize the slum conditions in every city are due entirely to economic conditions. Here in Norfolk, (I am confident) you would find many of those complaining loudly about slum conditions were paying their domestic help an amount so small they were unable to provide themselves with decent food, clothing and shelter.

While this is no doubt true—certainly as to some of the adherents of slum clearance—one of the main arguments used by the opponents was that slums were due to "slum" people, and not to economic conditions. We are glad to see Mr. Hollowell take the position that they are due to economic conditions.

2. I wonder if I might suggest that instead of using the weight of your influence in attacking the result of an unhealthy economic condition, that you wage a battle for a living wage for your people? You will find me ready to help with this.

Mr. Hollowell evidently has not been reading the Journal and Guide. For 42 years we have been doing just the thing that he suggests. For the past year we have been "using the weight of our influence" as vigorously as we knew how against restrictions and discriminations upon Negro labor in gainful occupations connected with the war effort; for trade courses for Negroes which would equip them for more efficient service; for integration into labor unions, which have been handed a monopoly upon all gainful occupations; and for a reasonable and just wage for an honest day's work for laborers in the lower brackets, including domestic servants and farm workers, who do not have the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act. We are very glad to have the assurance of Mr. Hollowell's sympathetic support in these efforts.

As to "attacking the result of an unhealthy economic condition," we are pretty much in the position of the physician who must do something for his patient while he is trying to get at and remove the cause of his illness. Slum clearance projects as programed by the government could not possibly remove more than a tenth of the slums. But the whole program has proved to be a powerful remedial agent in improving the whole housing situation," we have been established they have had a some-magical effect upon the morale of the people, and in most instances private real estate owners have promptly gone about improving the physical condition of their rental properties.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Gab, Guffaws, Giggles

Are Harlem Movie-Goers Morons?

There isn't any such thing as audience courtesy in Harlem theatres. Too many people leave thei manners behind when they purchase a ticke. The7 gab, giggle, guffaw—and completely ruin the sho for those who haven't a misplaced funnybone, or who innocently came into a theatre intending seriousl to enjoy a picture, poor things!

Audience discourtesy reached a new high this year at the benefit show for the Harlem Children' Center at the Apollo. Paul Draper, one of American's greatest dance stars, as well as other outstanding talent, both Negro and white, was booed and hissed disgracefully. Draper, who had turned down other theatrical commitments to appear uptown, said he'd never appear at another uptown benefit. But that's water under the bridge.

The bad conduct doesn't come from the better class of Harlem theatre-patrons; it comes from a certain uncouth, ignorant group, many of whom are teen-age youngsters. Others are adults whose mental age has never kept pace with their physical development. Whites have often, to the disgust of Negroes, described us as "happy children." The term aptly applies in a surprisingly large number of cases, only I'd change it to "slap-happy."

It's irritating and maddening for a serious-minded theatregoer to have an evening ruined by the loud-mouthed "humor" of some of these morons. Some of the most vital scenes in **Wuthering Heights** and **Rebecca** were ruined for this reporter by noisy guffaws from the balcony. Love scenes bring forth such nonsense as: "Aw, lay it, Jack"; "Now, THAT'S what I mean!" "Whoooo-EEE!"; "G'wan, boy, whatcha' waitin' for?" Important dialogue is interrupted by noisy cackles, and if the lines preceding were "funny" enough, actual hysteria breaks out. They roll in their seats, slap each other, jitter-up and down until the house almost rocks. Sometimes, so help me, I never DO find out what's so funny.

Lack of air-conditioning in most Harlem theatres during hot summer months plus noisy audience antics send a lot of theatre coin downtown where a picture can be enjoyed in peace, comfort and quiet. It's up to theatre managers to see that ushers patrol houses more capably. If necessary, a few bouncers of the size and mien of the Savoy Ballroom boys, should be used.

The only language some of these ruffians can understand is the head-thumping kind, but a few lads ala Savoy who know their business would help the whole lot. If a little physical brush-off would bring peace to uptown theatres, then, I'm FER IT, not agin it!—NELL DODSON.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

HOW TO CURE A CRIME WAVE

The report of the City-Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem, just issued, is none the less valuable because it underlines facts which have been of common knowledge and makes recommendations which should have been acted upon long ago. There are some truths that cannot be uttered too often.

"Poverty plus discrimination plus crowding," the committee declares, "equals crime." There is a rhetorical exaggeration in this statement, for the majority of Negroes, like the majority of white people in slum districts, remain good citizens. But there is a real connection between the shocking percentage of juvenile delinquency and adult crime among Negroes and the kind of home the Negro has to live in, the kind of job he is able to get and the kind of treatment he receives from his white neighbors.

Many who go wrong could be saved. The committee recommends a seven-point platform: to "reduce discrimination in employment"; to "construct more low-rent housing"; to "provide additional social service for Negro children"; to "provide more adequate probationary and psychiatric care in the courts and schools"; to "keep the playgrounds, parks and community centers open, war or no war"; to "provide a new type correctional institution for first-offender adolescent girls, which will be operated without race discrimination"; and, lastly, to assign more policemen to the victim of Central Park and Negro plainclothes officers to the Harlem squad, some of which could be taken at once, while others would require time, would cost a little money. In the end they would save much more money, and human lives as well.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Tenants Of 3 Large Apartments On 130th Street Strike Against High Rents Charged By Landlord

The tenants of buildings 408, 410 and 420 West 130th street are now in the midst of a rent strike struggle, demanding a reduction of $2 per room per month in the rents they are now paying. The landlord issued 35 dispossesses, and approximately two thousand dollars in rents are being held up, as a result of the tenants' refusing to pay rent commencing as of July 1, after the House Committee, which met with the landlord, Charles Jaffee, of 420 West 130th street, on June 30 as a last resort to adjust the dispute, failed to reach a satisfactory adjustment.

At the conference, held June 30 last, the House Committee, headed by D. J. Phillips, president of Consolidated Tenants' League, Inc., of which the buildings are a unit, is composed of Mrs. Clarence Gonzales, Reginald Gibbs, Alice deLoach, Harriet Lundy, Albert Bland, Sarah Van Dorn, and Louise Bailey, discussed one point only, and that was "rent reduction." Mr. Phillips asked Mr. Jaffee pointedly, "We are here to get your reply with regard to our demand for a reduction in rents. We are requesting of you a $2 per room per month reduction. What is your answer?"

The League said Mr. Jaffee replied, "I will not reduce the rent one cent. If anything, I will increase the rent." Then he was asked, "Did you increase our rents above the rents that you charged the former white tenants?" Answer: "Yes, I did. I charged you tenants three to five dollars more. What are you going to do about it?"

The discussian came to an abrupt end, and the committee left.

The dispossess cases came up for trial on July 22 before Municipal Court Judge George N. Carney, in the Seventh District Court, 447 West 151st street. The tenants were represented by Vernal G. Williams and Lamar Perkins. The Landlord was represented by Julius Weiss. One case was tried which took all day and the judge reserved decision, requesting attorneys to submit briefs to him on questions of law on or before Friday, July 24.

The landlord, Mr. Jaffee, called at the League office on Saturday, and asked for a conference wi the House Committee. The conference was held on Monday, July 24, at 5 p. m.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Hoodlums in Harlem

WE WERE RIDING a Fifth Avenue Number 2 bus Sunday night and because of the heat, sat on the upper deck. It was crowded mostly with white couples who had boarded the bus below 57th Street for the ride uptown.

Not far behind us sat four colored couples whom we probably would not have noticed had it not been for their conduct. None seemed over 20 years old, but their actions showed the evidence of wrong experience far beyond their years. The loud language they were using was not vulgar; it was filthy and disgusting and made the few Negroes present actually sorry for the moment that they belonged to a race that would tolerate such persons as the two boys and two girls in question.

One young vulgarian in particular was obnoxious. He had pulled a long knife and was waving it in the air and shouting about what he would do to anyone who "bothers me." No one paid him the slightest attention, but this neglect did not shame him nor call his attention to the fact that he was a disgrace to himself as well as to his race. He became all the more vicious, loud and vulgar.

Tuesday and Wednesday the Selective Service Act went into operation again, registering all youths between the ages of 18 and 20. The registration served only to put on record a contemplated estimate of the nation's reservoir of manpower for future use. We have a respectful suggestion to make to Col. Arthur V. McDermott and others in charge of Selective Service. Please help Harlem to help itself by taking these embryo hoodlums into the armed forces where discipline and hard work will go some toward making them into decent men.

As things shape up, Harlem is ill-equipped, as is the city for that matter, to deter thousands of its youngsters from taking the wrong path. The Army might be a solution.

NEW YORK

How One Harlem Housewife Battles Cruel Shopping Conditions, High Prices by Careful Planning, Buying

MRS. IONA L. PETERS, 228 W. 136th St., Manhattan, believes it is up to every woman these days to do the most economical job possible in buying and preparing food.

"Organization," says Mrs. Peters, "is the first step in successful buying.. Careful planning saves money and time and provides better food for the family."

"It is difficult to start a weekly budgeting schedule," said Mrs. Peters, "but it can be accomplished." She plans menus a week in advance. Staple and meat purchases are managed in one or two trips. This means buying in larger quantities at a considerable saving.

It is important to buy by weight. In asking for 10c worth of cheese the piece cut off may come to 9c but you may still be charged 10c.

Mrs. Peters finds trading at a consumer cooperative store has solved grocery, egg and dairy buying. Here she is assured of the same prices as in other sections of town, good quality and correct weights. She believes that weekly trips to the Co-Op are worth while, even plus carfare. An active member of the Co-Op organization herself, she feels that more buying clubs would help solve Harlem's cruel shopping price problem.

There are three Co-Op grocery stores in Harlem. The Harlem Consumers Cooperative Society is at 138th St. and Seventh Ave. The Cooperative Trading Association, 2085 Lexington Ave. at 125th St., also has a meat department. The Modern Cooperative is located at 479 W. 150th St.

Mrs. Peters feels that women must demand clean, good quality meat. If they refuse to deal with inferior markets standards will be raised. For economy she buys large cuts that will serve for two or three meals.

The Park Ave. Market at 116th St. is a good place for fruits and vegetables. Because competition is keen between stands, an alert shopper can get good buys.

Mrs. Peters finds trading with a vegetable huckster satisfactory. She warns people to see that they get what they select and not inferior produce which is kept out of sight.

If a woman must use the stores in her immediate neighborhood, Mrs. Peters recommends continual comparison shopping to find best prices.

Mrs. Peters does her staple shopping once a week, taking advantage of lower prices gained by bulk buying.
Photo by Irving Haberman, PM.

Mrs. Peters follows good news in the daily papers for seasonal buys and Victory Specials.

PM's *Food Page* believes that if more shoppers would diligently follow Mrs. Peters' system, they could do much toward improving shopping conditions in Harlem.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

How Harlem Merchants Cheat On Food Prices Revealed in Survey

NEW YORK.— Proof that Harlem families are being systematically overcharged for the food they buy, and that price ceilings on food set by the Office of Price Administration are being violated, is contained in a comparative survey of retail food prices just released in pamphlet form by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In the light of findings in the study, made by the N.A.A.C.P. in July, Leon Henderson, director of the OPA, has been asked to consider steps to roll back prices in areas such as Harlem to an equitable level.

The Association is convinced, it stated this week, that the charging of excessive prices and exploitation of a disadvantaged section of the population are to be found in almost every urban community in the country. It has instructed its branches throughout the country to make similar surveys and report the results to local OPA offices.

Called "Food Costs MORE In Harlem," the study shows that for every dollar spent on food by a housewife in Harlem, she pays six cents more than housewives in other sections, where the income level is comparable, are charged.

It reveals that the same products Harlemites get for the higher price they pay are inferior to those sold in other economically comparable sections. It shows that in only one meat market in Harlem were the better grades of meat sold. Crooked scales are used, and short-changing is almost a common practice. Of all the Harlem retail food stores covered, only one was owned by a Negro, the N.A.A.C.P. study says.

Chain stores in Harlem exact prices from five to twelve per cent higher from Harlem customers than from customers in the five other sections surveyed, and for a list of essential food items a Harlem housewife will have to pay from four to six per cent more than if she lived in any of the other five sections where the income level is about the same, according to the comparison.

In Harlem flour costs at the most 27 cents, at least 23 cents, whereas in Greenwich Village, Chelsea-Hell's Kitchen, Lower East Side, Greenpoint and Bedford-Stuyvesant, the highest price is 25 cents and the lowest, 21 cents.

Chicken in Harlem costs at the highest 45 cents, at the lowest, 35 cents. In the five other areas the highest price ranges from 45 cents to 39 cents, the lowest price from 32 to 34 cents.

It was found in some cases that the lowest prices on a food item in Harlem are higher than highest prices on the same item in other sections.

"Store rents in Harlem are from 20 to 50 per cent higher than those for similar stores in other sections," it is stated in the pamphlet. "This added overhead can in one way account for higher prices."

The N.A.A.C.P. stated that much of the responsibility for checking on cheating and violations of price regulations must be taken on by consumers. If inflation is to be averted and the standard of living kept at a reasonable level, decisive action is imperative, the Association said.

Copies of the pamphlet "Food Cost MORE In Harlem" are available at the New York office of the N.A.A.C.P., 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for five cents each.

Charges Harlem Prices Unfair

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People says the Harlem housewife spends an extra 6 cents more for every dollar than does the housewife of a comparable income level in any other section of New York City.

After a survey the NAACP charges that this overcharging by Harlem retailers is "systematic cheating." It also charges that price ceilings set by the Office of Price Administration (OPA) are being violated in many cases.

The NAACP has recommended to Price Administrator Henderson that prices in Harlem be adjusted.

Negroes Protest Harlem Smearing

Five Negroes representing labor organizations, professional men and women and tenants' groups, have protested to police against the "smear-Harlem" newspaper campaign.

The group's spokesman, Hope R. Stevens, of the executive board of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, tried to see Police Commissioner Valentine. He talked to 1st Deputy Commissioner Louis F. Costuma when he learned Valentine was out. He asked that:

¶ The police clear themselves of any responsibility in the smear campaign.

¶ Harlem police be prevented from making statements to the press dramatizing racial matters.

¶ Valentine explain why Patrolman John M. Bou has been glorified for killing three Negroes in two years.

¶ Valentine repeat his denial of having ordered soldiers and sailors to stay out of Harlem.

By Albert Deutsch:

Harlem Crime

When Will We Stop Kidding Ourselves?

It looks like we're in for another Harlem "crime wave" scare, what with the latest news of muggings, murders and rapes coming out of that tragic area.

Yes, there are muggings, murders and rapes in Harlem. There's no sense glossing over the ugliness and brutality of such crimes as that perpetrated on a Harlem roof the other day. Yet a fruitful presentment on the crimes of Harlem should include the people and the elected officials of New York as accessories before the fact.

The crime rate in Harlem is higher than in any other part of the city. That has been the case for a long time. It will continue so till New York and the nation start tackling the problem at its roots.

Harlem is slums. Slums breed crime. Before Harlem there was Hell's Kitchen, Little Italy, the Ghetto, the Car Barn district—all with long somber records of chronic crime coupled with economic disadvantage. When economic betterment came to these districts "crime waves" subsided proportionately.

Harlem staggers under all the disadvantages of all the other crime-breeding slums in the city's history. In addition it bears the burden of racial discrimination and segregation.

If you want to understand crime in Harlem you must understand these things first:

Negroes make up most of Harlem's 400,000 population. Like everybody else, Negroes need decent jobs to live decently. Despite all the fine words about non-discrimination in industry, he is the last to be hired. Only five per cent of New York's population is Negro, but Negroes comprise twenty-five per cent of the people forced to accept home relief.

That figure has a striking parallel in crime rates. The ratio of prison inmates in this city and state is about five Negroes for every white. There are five times as many Negroes as whites, proportionately, in our city and state prisons.

Rotten dwellings in crowded, rat-infested tenements, grossly inadequate medical care, lack of education opportunities and facilities—all these help to round out the picture.

Harlem, most in need of special social services, gets the least because of rampant discrimination in social agencies. Add to this a niggardly, short-sighted municipal policy.

The best way to prevent adult crime, next to abolishing its economic causes, is to prevent child delinquency. New York had a promising agency for preventing juvenile crime—the Juvenile Aid Bureau, which did most of its work in Harlem. It was terribly under-staffed with respect to social workers. Experts urged that its work be expanded. So the city fathers responded by throwing out nearly all its social work staff this year as an "economy" measure. It "saved" the city some $40,000 and undoubtedly helped breed future muggers and murderers in Harlem.

The City-wide Citizens' Committee on Harlem summed up the whole thing neatly in a recent report: "Poverty plus discrimination plus crowding equals crime. The equation is as inevitable as it is tragic."

The wonder is not that many Harlem youths go wrong, but that so many scores of thousands of Harlem folk manage to lead decent upright lives under the terrific disadvantages that add up to Harlem.

When will we start thinking in terms of the crimes **against** Harlem?

Harlem Speaks Out Against Crime Smear

"Open the second front against Hitler now . . . not against Harlem."

That slogan touched off one of the most effective meetings ever held in the community of Harlem.

Monday night more than 5,000 Harlemites crowded into the Golden Gate Ballroom, paid tribute to the **Daily Worker** for having effected the release of four of Harlem's "crime" smear victims framed on charges of rape and robbery and demanded that Negro discrimination and inequalities be ended to aid national unity and victory over fascism.

When Charles A. Collins, executive secretary of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, sponsors of the meeting, mentioned the **Daily Worker** reporter for having blown the lid off the case, cheers and applause silenced the chairman for a full four minutes.

URGE 'NEWS' BOYCOTT

Speaker after speaker concretized the sentiments of the audience when they called for boycott of the appeasers press. Mention of the Daily News brought cat-calls and boos. This feeling was turned into a practical step when a resolution was unanimously passed urging the people of Harlem to boycott the paper.

Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, the main speaker, pointed out that poverty and crime stalk hand in hand.

Referring to the railroaded youths' mothers, four of whom were seated on the platform, he said:

"Do you think that these mothers wanted to raise children to live in slums . . . to walk the streets penniless."

From the audience came back loud ejections of "No . . . no . . . no."

"We Negro people are growing strong," he continued. "We know what our rights are and we're going to get them. We will never go down. We will fight for our rights with the determination of the Red Army."

Then he added. **"And the Red Army is not going down."**

The audience again took up the cry and came back with "No . . . never . . . never. . . ." And from one part of the hall rose the cry, "second front. . . . Second front."

Chairman Collins set the meeting's tempo when he said, "we Negro people are not alone in our fight," referring to the solid backing of the labor movement.

Then union leader after union leader arose to back Harlem's fight and received rounds of applause and took their places again on the platform that symbolized by its composition the great determination of America's people for national unity.

Tom Jasper from the Fur Floor Boys hit the nail right on the head, when he took the floor and said, "The fascists are not only in Europe . . . the Klu Klux is not only in the south. They are all here in America . . . they are everywhere. They will get away their smear tactics, with their sowing disunity only as long as we let them."

Other speakers at the meeting included Canada Lee, star of "Native Son," Louisi Weinstock, secretary-treasurer, District 9, Paperhangers and Decorators Union, AFL; James Lustig, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, CIO and Lynden Henry.

Lead Belly and Josh White had their say in sang.

Four resolutions were unanimously passed during the course of the meeting. They called for a second front immediately, freedom for India, boycott of the Daily News and called upon President Roosevelt to devote a fireside chat to Negro rights.

It concluded with the Star Spangled Banner. The color guard was composed of two torpedoed Negro seamen, representing the National Maritime Union.

New York Age
New York. N. Y.

THREATEN RENT STRIKES IN 3 BIG APARTMENT HOUSES

Give Landlord Until July 1 To Make $2 Per Room Reduction In Rents

"The tenants of buildings 408-10-18-20 West 130th street, solemnly pledge to go on a rent strike July 1st, unless their landlord, Charles Jaffee, 420 West 130th street meets with the House Committee, and reduces the rent schedule in the buildings. They are demanding a $2.00 per room, per month reduction in rents. This action was taken at the regular meeting of the tenants, held on Wednesday, June 24, Donelan J. Phillips, president of the Consolidated Tenant's League, announced Monday.

"This action was taken in view of the fact that the tenants have discovered that they are now paying for the same apartments that the white tenants occupied previous to March 1, 1942, $3.00 to $8.00 more rent per apartment, per month than the white tenants paid. This was ascertained by the aid of some of the white tenants who left their rent receipts with a few of the colored tenants," he said.

The other house in question is 421 West 162nd street. The House Committee of this building, of which W. W. Carmichael is chairman, and Donelan J. Phillips, president of the League, met with the landlord, J. H. Holding Corporation, Clarence Horowitz, secretary at his office 270 Broadway, and discussed with him the rent schedules of the building. They informed him, that they had receipts in their possession which will show that they are paying for the same apartments that the white tenants occupied from $2.00 to $7.00 more rent per apartment, per month, and upon that basis they are demanding a $2.00 per room reduction in their rents. The same to apply to all apartments.

After a heated discussion pro and con, Mr. Horowitz agreed to take up the question of rent reduction with the other members of the corporation. He further indicated that they might consider $1.00 reduction instead of $2.00 which the tenants are demanding.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Tenants May Strike 4 Harlem Homes

Negro tenants living in 408, 410, 418 and 420 W. 130th St. have threatened to go on a rent strike July 1, unless landlord Charles Jaffe reduces their rent to the amounts paid by white tenants on March 1, 1942.

The Office of Price Administration has asked for the voluntary cooperation of New York landlords in keeping rents to March 1 levels

The decision to go on a rent strike was made at a tenants meeting last week, which Donelan J. Phillips, president of the Consolidated Tenants League addressed.

This action was taken after Negro tenants discovered that they were paying $2 a month more for the same apartments that white tenants occupied up until March at lower rents. The facts were ascertained with the aid of white tenants who left their rent receipts with the Negro tenants.

Tenants living at 421 W. 162nd St. are also requesting reduction in their rent for similar reasons, M. W. Charmichael, chairman of the house committee, revealed yesterday.

Meeting with the landlord, J. H. Holding Corporation, secretary Clarence Horowitz agreed to take up the question with other members of the firm. He indicated that the corporation might consider a $1 reduction. The tenants are asking for a $2 decrease.

This house is also organized by the Consolidated Tenants League.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Project Tenants Facing Eviction

Residents of the Harlem River Houses, 151 st between Eighth and Seventh aves, sent President Roosevelt and other federal and city officials associated with housing, a petition asking that 40 residents be excused from eviction because the added increase in their salaries, altho above maximum for project dwellers, was temporary; due to the nature of defense work and would return to normalcy as soon as the boom is over. The Harlem River project has been leased to the NYC Housing Authority and FDR asked the local office to reply. On June 5 the local Federal Public Housing Authority denied the request in a special letter to John J. Edwards, president Harlem River Residents Association. In order that the general public may understand the reasons for the action the National Housing Agency, 270 Broadway, sent PV the following information last week:

"We wish to point out that we know of no possible system whereby all tenants of a public housing project would be permitted stability and security of tenure, other than a complete relaxation of all the regulations confining the use of public funds for housing purposes, to provide only for those families definitely in need.

"Administrative regulations designed to assure housing only to those in need will require some tenants to vacate public projects under certain cicrumstances. We wish to point out that the present administrative regulations affect a relatively small percentage of the existing tenant body in the Harlem River Houses, there being approximately 20 families out of the total of 573 families, or 3½ percent.

"Under these circumstances we believe that the NYC Housing authority, in maintaining its standards with respect to the housing of those most in need, is atcing conservatively in requiring this small number of families of higher incomes to leave public housing in favor of applicant families whose incomes are materially less and who are, therefore, less able to provide themselves with decent, safe, and sanitary housing."

According to the decision the 40 tenants of the project with salaries above the requirements will have to move during the month. When the eviction notices were served last May, the time limit was 90 days. At that time a spokesman for the residents' association said that the move was contrary to the spirit of the war effort.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

RACE BIAS SEEN KEY TO HARLEM CRIME

Citizens Group Holds Opening of Better Jobs to Negroes Is First Consideration

LOW-RENT HOUSING VITAL

More Social Service Work and Improvement of Correctional Institutions Are Stressed

The City-Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem, of which Algernon D. Black and the Rev. A. Clayton Powell Sr. are co-chairmen, made public yesterday a report of its subcommittee on Crime and Delinquency, with several recommendations for decreasing crime and juvenile delinquency among Negroes.

Paul Blanshard was chairman of the subcommittee but resigned after the report was completed to take a post with the War Shipping Administration at Washington. The committee was organized after public attention was centered upon the so-called Harlem "crime wave" last year.

Major finding of the report is that Negro crime and juvenile delinquency "cannot be substantially decreased by any remedies short of large-scale soocial reconstruction both in New York and in those underprivileged areas of the South which now pour a flood of racial emigré into New York" or, "without the cooperation of the 95 per

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Renovating Harlem Apartments

WE HAVE HEARD SEVERAL complaints that Harlem landlords are staging a sort of "strike" against renovating their apartments. Some Harlem apartments, we understand, have not been cleaned, repaired or painted in four or five years. The excuse since Pearl Harbor is the war emergency. While we do not dispute the fact that demand for certain materials by the Government has made it and is making it difficult for landlords to keep up repairs of property, the question of renovating apartments in Harlem, where the rents are higher than in any other section of the city, is an old one.

According to the report of the Sub-Committee on Housing of the City Wide Citizens' Committee on Harlem. "The overcrowding and high rents in Harlem have been capitalized into high assessed valuations. High rents have swelled asking prices. The physically sound structures in many parts of Harlem add to the high cost of housing developments. Overcrowding makes extensive assemblage at reasonable cost almost impossible. . . . The low income of the Negro is the most serious aspect of his housing problem. Half the Negro families in Harlem have incomes under $837 per annum."

The overcrowding and high rents in Harlem are al' the more reason why landlords should make every attempt to see that their apartments are renovated at shorter intervals and that needed repairs are made. There must be some compromise or some return to tenants who, because of their race and color alone, are forced to live such under-housing conditions as exist in Harlem. Cleaning, repairing and painting are necessary even in war time and the landlord who fails to keep his property tenable also fails in his duty as a citizen.

Public health even in Harlem is on the nation's front line of defense; a healthy and well-housed Harlem is a responsibility of every good citizen and his government.

cent of the Negro community which is self-respecting and law-abiding." Increased education for crime-prevention is urged in connection with the social changes needed.

Committee's Recommendations

The report recommends a campaign to:

"1. Reduce discrimination in employment. That is more important than all the other remedies combined.

"2. Construct more low-rent housing.

"3. Provide additional social service for Negro children such as family case work, foster homes and institutions for problem children. If private charitable institutions cannot provide these services, the city and State must shoulder the burden without delay.

"4. Provide more adequate probationary and psychiatric care in the courts and schools for Negro children at the beginning of their delinquency careers.

"5. Keep the playgrounds, parks and community centers open, war or no war' Harlem needs them.

"6. Provide a new type correctional institution for first-offender adolescent girls, which will be operated without race discrimination.

"7. Increase the police force, especially in the vicinity of Central Park, adding Negro plain-clothes officers who can circulate in Harlem without easy identification."

Crime Linked to Environment

Asserting that crime among Negroes, as among whites, cannot be considered apart from the social conditions under which they live, the report points out that Negro residence districts are "uniformly both high-delinquency and poverty districts."

"Poverty plus discrimination plus crowding," it adds, "equals crime. The equation is an inevitable as it is tragic."

It says that a Negro boy may become a burglar because his mother is working every afternoon and evenin gand must leave him neglected, "and the mother may be compelled to work because some white employers discriminate against the boy's father by refusing to employ Negroes."

Finding that the rate of criminal arrests and arraignments for juvenile delinquency are much higher among the Negroes than the whites in New York, the report gives the following details:

"There are about five times as many Negroes ah whites in city and State prisons in proportion to their respective numbers in the population. In this respect New York is not worse or better than many other States, but the Negro percentage of criminal commitments has grown larger in recent years. There are more than twice as many colored defendants as white arraigned in our magistrates' courts on genuine criminal charges, in proportion to racial population.

"More serious than the adult criminal proportion is the alarming size and increase in colored juvenile delinquency in recent years. Indeed, Negro juvenile delinquency is today the most important crime problem in New York.

"The wartime delinqnency of all races (January, February and March, 1942) took place chiefly among the white boys and girls of Brooklyn and the Bronx. Negro juvenile delinquency in Manhattan actually declined during those months. Possibly the public agitation concerning Harlem crimes and the increased attention of police officers accounted for this temporary decline."

Neglect a Factor in Rise

Saying that a neglected child rapidly becomes delinquent, the report said neglected Negro children in the city increased 6.7 per cent in 1941 over 1940, while neglected white children decreased 6.6 per cent.

Although the increase in Negro juvenile delinquency has been continuing for more than two decades as the Negro population of the city increased, the report emphasizes that the 1941 increase is "especially striking," because there was a substantial decrease in juvenile delinquency in Central and East Harlem in 1940 as against 1939.

Declaring that Negroes specialize in crimes of personal violence, crimes against property, prostitution and gambling, especially the numbers or policy racket, the report finds that "economic need plays a vital part in sending Negro women into prostitution as a business."

Although there is bitter feeling against the police in Harlem and individual policemen may "sometimes betray race bias," the report exonerates the New York police as a whole from charges of systematic or deliberate discrimination against Negroes.

The report says the refusal of some private charitable institutions handling neglected and delinquent children to take Negro children has meant that several hundred such children each year have been returned to unfit homes or handled more severely than they should be because of lack of proper facilities for their rehabilitation.

The race discrimination amendment recently adopted by the Board of Estimate should improve this situation with respect to institutions that receive city funds, the report adds, but it "does not itself solve the problem of the placement of Negro children."

Support for School Urged

It particularly urged emergency support for the Wiltwyck School which handles Negro delinquent boys from 8 to 12, and the Service Bureau for Negro Children, which places Negro boys and girls in foster homes. Threatened with closing, the report adds, the Wiltwyck School has recently been saved for another year by a successful campaign for a $50,000 fund.

The report finds a shortage of institutions in the intermediate clas to handle the less serious offenders among Negro adolescent boys.

Harlem has relatively more underprivileged children than any other section of the city, the report says, it naturally has many children with emotional problems that need the attention of mental specialists, without which they may become serious delinquents and criminals.

Public and private institutions have failed to provide anything like adequate facilities for such children, according to the report.

Therefore it urges the establishment of a psychiatric clinic in the Outpatient Department of Harlem Hospital, the increase of psychiatric facilities in the Bureau of Child Guidance, the expansion of the Children's Court Psychiatric Clinic, and the training of Negro physicians at Bellevue Hospital for psychiatric careers.

Inadequate Probation Charged

Boys and girls brought into the Children's Court "do not receive as adequate probation service as adult gangsters and criminals arraigned in the higher criminal court," and that adolescents receive less than half the probation attention they should receive, the report says.

The report asserts that a properly staffed and supervised Juvenile Aid Bureau would help reduce delinquency in Harlem, but that the bureau's "professional staff of social case workers has been gradually whittled down in the years since its creation, and more recently the city's budget eliminated provision for retention of any trained case workers, leaving their functions to policemen and policewomen."

Members of the subcommittee that made the report were Parole Commissioner Samuel J. Battle, Dr. Viola Bernard, Justice Jane Bolin, S. Paul Boochever, Mrs. Sidney Borg, Nathaniel Burrell, Mrs. Eunice H. Carter, Lieutenant Lewis Chisholm, Elizabeth DeMaris, Leon DeKalb Jr., Mrs. Douglas, Dr. Herta Gans, Mrs. Charlotte Hanson, Esther Hilton, Magistrate Anna Kross, Hilary Leyendecker, Austin McCormick, Mrs. Caledonia Mays, Mrs. Willard Parker, Justice Justine W. Polier, Dr. John Slawson, Justice James S. Watson, Mrs. Ira Wile, Dr. Max Winsor and Dr. Caroline Zachry.

William T. Andrews, the Rev. George Ford, James Hubert, Dr. David de Sola Pool, Dr. Robert W. Searle, Robert F. Wagner Jr. and Walter White are vice chairmen of the city-wide committee, Henry W. Pope is executive secretary.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

HARLEM FOOD PRICES HELD CITY'S HIGHEST

Survey Made to Get Henderson to Revise Regulations

In a report on a survey conducted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People — specifically directed at getting OPA Administrator Leon Henderson to revise price regulations—it was said yesterday that shoppers in Harlem paid 6 per cent more for food than did residents of other sections.

The report added that if a person went out to buy flour, cornflakes, salmon, sugar, tub butter, face soap, bacon, peaches, cocoa, coffee, milk, eggs, pork chops or roasting chickens, they would pay $3.88 in Harlem, $3.66 in Greenwich Village, $3.73 in Chelsea, $3.60 on the lower East Side, $3.68 in Greenpoint and $3.67 in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn.

The manner in which dollar totals was reached was not explained, but it was said that the tabulation showed Harlem to be obviously the highest-priced market. The report said that while staple items, such as flour, found a higher-priced market in Harlem, many stores additionally sold meat of the poorest quality at peak prices.

The study covered chain as well as independent stores. One chain official, commenting, said, "I don't understand how they arrived at those conclusions as far as we're concerned. Cost distribution and profit are figured for the whole metropolitan area. All stores are figured as an integral whole and prices are alike in all stores in that area."

Explaining its reason for putting out the report, the association said: "Related to the whole problem of segregation of Negroes and discriminatory practices against them is the problem of the price they pay for food and shelter."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Climaxed Six-Year Struggle

By Ernest E. Johnson

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—(ANP)—The ouster of James H. Hubert, as executive director of the New York Urban league became effective on Monday, August 31. This 24-year-old association was terminated when a three-months' period of grace given the well-known social worker expired.

Pending the selection of a new executive director Charles A. Collier, for 10 years an Urban League worker, will direct the league's activities. Until he came to the New York branch in 1937 Mr. Collier had been industrial secretary of the St. Louis Urban League where he is understood to have done a commendable job under John Clark. In 1938 he assumed similar duties here, replacing Miss Grace E. Walker, and was still active in that position when the recent change came.

Differences between the director and his executive boards have been a recurring thing for the past six years. At least three times since 1936 attempts had been made to relieve him of responsibility. This last time, however, proved successful.

William Garvin, counsel for a group which is known as "the members," served papers on the board inviting it to show cause why Mr. Hubert should not be retained. The case is scheduled to come up in Supreme Court on September 14.

James H. Hubert is one of the oldest Urban League workers in point of service. When the founders of the movement decided in 1918 to establish a branch in New York, he was taken from the Brooklyn Urban League and made director of the new unit. Mr. Hubert was the first graduate on an Urban League fellowship. Although no longer with the league, he continues as director of the New York State conference on Social Work Among Negroes.

66a-1942
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Rally Against Cops, Newspaper Smears

SEP 5 1942

Special!

Harlem responded en masse Monday night to the insistent campaigning of its progressive press and organizations to arouse citizens to protest action against crime-smearing, appeaser white newspapers and gestapo-minded police.

4,500 Negroes and 500 whites crowded the Golden Gate ballroom to hear Charles Collins, Hotel Employees' Union, Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, Lyndon Henry of the Fur Dyers Union, James Lustig of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, and Louis Weinstock call for a boycott of the *Daily News*, the *World Telegram* and their advertisers.

They denounced the poll-tax element, Horace Wilkinson's White Supremacy League and the anti-New Deal group as agents of hitler attempting to establish fascism in the US. "Open a second front against Hitler, not Harlem" was the meeting's slogan.

The mothers of the falsely arrested youngsters in the Coleman Case walked to the platform amid applause. This sight, many said, gave citizens a feeling of security, as did the community response to the meeting called after the Armstrong case.

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A delegation of torpedoed seamen from the National Maritime Union were cheered when they entered, as was Adam Powell, who arrived after the meeting had started.

From the speaker's stand hung a long and beautiful engraved petition, later signed by the audience, that read in part . . .

"On the occasion of the enlistment in the Army of Mr. Ewart Guinier, secretary of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, and Horace Small, sponsor, . . . we petition the Commander-in-Chief . . . to issue a Presidential Proclamation calling for an end to lynching, Jim Crowism and for the granting of full manhood rights to Negro people. . ."

Charles Collins, opening the meeting as chairman, said:

"While hitler is in conflict with the United Nations on the battle front, fascists at home, such as Talmadge, Vinson and the *Daily News*, carry on a campaign of smear and slander to create disunity."

Councilman Powell inveighed against poverty and exploitation, high rents and job inequalities, and called for cooperative mass action, declaring:

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"Right here in Harlem the battle of fascism must be fought even as in Russia and Australia. . . . My Harlem is no worse than any other community where there is poverty. Poverty and crime go hand in hand, whether you are black or white. . . . The greatest comic is a Negro buying the *Daily News* for its comics." Powell also gave a startling and swift explanation why PV did not appear on the stands two issues back.

James Lustig, introduced as representing a union that has put hundreds of Negroes in skilled jobs heretofore closed to them, told how his union convention scheduled to be held in Cincinnati two weeks hence, had been switched to Cleveland when the Cincinnati Hotel Association failed to give a satisfactory answer to the union's demand for equal hotel facilities for Negroes.

Walter A. Bell, president of the Civil Liberties League, gave *PV* the following statement:

'At a meeting Monday night, the executive board vigorously endorsed the mass meeting held at Golden Gate protesting police brutality and the smears of various newspapers, particularly the *Daily News*. The board declared a boycott of these papers until they change their attitude toward the Negro population of New York, and called upon every race-loving citizen to refuse to patronize these publications until the smears are retracted or an apology made to the public."

Also on the program were Canada Lee, who spoke, and guitarists-singers Josh White and "Leadbelly." The meeting closed with J. B. Phillips and Albert Chisholm, both war veterans, forming the color guard while White led the singing of the National Anthem.

Columbia, S. C. State
August 10, 1942

NEGROES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Tucked snugly away on page 28 of a recent issue of the New York Times, far from the front where similar news from the South might be found, is a two-column report headed "Race Bias Seen As Key to Harlem Crime."

It is a report of the City-Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem, with several recommendations for decreasing crime and juvenile delinquency among Negroes. The major finding, so the Times thinks, is that conditions, as found, cannot be substantially rectified "by any remedies short of large-scale social reconstruction both in New York and in those underprivileged areas of the South which now pour a flood of racial emigre into New York," or "without the co-operation of the 95 per cent of the Negro community which is self-respecting and law-abiding."

Since a good many members of the Negro race migrate to New York from South Carolina we assume that this state is one of those underprivileged areas to which the report refers. As to that, of course, endless argument could ensue and counter-charges made that New York, itself, has a good many underprivileged citizens, but this would be of no avail.

The Times leaves to numerical cataloging the No. 1 recommendation of the committee, which is that a campaign be conducted to "reduce discrimination (in New York City) in employment." This it describes as "more important than all the remedies combined." The odd thing is that the headline writer of The Times went down into the article to get this feature while whoever wrote the lead to the story did not think it worthy of mention.

"Poverty, plus discrimination, plus crowdings," says the report, "equals crime. The equation is as inevitable as it is tragic." It is cited that a "Negro boy (in New York City) may become a burglar because his mother is working every afternoon and evening and must leave him neglected" since "the mother may be compelled to work because some white employer (in New York City) discriminates against the boy's father by refusing to employ Negroes."

Also it is found that the rate of criminal arrests and arraignments of juvenile delinquency are much higher among the Negroes than the whites in New York. From the report we quote:

"There are about five times as many Negroes as whites in city and state prisons in proportion to their respective numbers in the population. In this respect New York is not worse or better than many other states, but the Negro percentage of criminal commitments has grown larger in recent years. There are more than twice as many colored defendants as white arraigned in our magistrates' courts on genuine criminal charges, in proportion to racial population. . . ."

South Carolina figures show the Negro in much better light. In the state penitentiary as of Friday there were 1,194 prisoners. Of these 685 were Negro and 509 white. The population ratio in South Carolina is, in round figures, 57 per cent white and 43 per cent Negro. Which means that in contrast to New York's "five times as many Negroes as whites in city and state prisons in proportion to their respective numbers in population," there is only 1.75 per cent Negroes as to whites now in South Carolina state prison. Only those convicted of more serious offenses reach the state prison, and sometimes they don't, since the person guilty of such charges can be kept in the custody of the county in which the warrant was sworn. So accurate totals are not, for the moment, available, but a high official, in position to observe, believes that in the commission of more serious crimes the percentage in South Carolina is about equally divided between the two races.

Columbia police records, which show every summons, regardless of how minor, reveal that for last year there were 6,570 arrests of

Negroes in comparison with 2,866 of whites, a ratio in proportion to population of less than threefold. These figures include crap game roundups, fights, drunkenness, and whatnot, except traffic infractions. In more serious charges, however, the arrests more or less equalize between the races.

So while now and then a case may arise, such as the recent Roland Hayes episode in Georgia, over which a great deal will be made, the record, in South Carolina bespeaks for this state exactly what the Harlem report claims for New York, which is that though some individual officers, out of all who compose the various police agencies, "may sometimes betray race bias," there is no systematic and deliberate discrimination against Negroes by them as a group.

"More serious than the adult criminal proportion," says the report, "is the alarming size and increase in colored juvenile delinquency in recent years. Indeed, Negro juvenile delinquency is today the most important crime problem in New York. . . ."

Here again, the New York picture is darker than ours, for in Columbia those coming before the juvenile court are pretty equally divided between the races and last month, as has been the case during other periods, the white boys and girls outnumbered the Negro children.

Economic need plays a vital part in Negro crime in New York City as it does elsewhere.

The Harlem report also charges that "the refusal of private charitable institutions handling neglected delinquent children to take Negro children has meant that several hundred such children each year have been returned to unfit homes or handled more severely than they should be because of lack of proper facilities for their rehabilitation." But it believes that "the race discrimination amendment recently adopted by the board of estimate should improve this situation with respect to institutions that receive city funds," though, according to the report, this "does not itself solve the problem of the placement of Negro children."

"Boys and girls," The Times reports, "brought into the children's court (of New York City) do not receive as adequate probation service as adult gangsters and criminals arraigned in the higher criminal court and adolescents receive less than half the probation attention they should receive." And in Harlem, which has the city's greatest juvenile problem, the "professional staff of social case workers has been gradually whittled down in the years since its creation and more recently the city's budget eliminated provision for retention of any trained case workers, leaving their functions to policemen and policewomen."

All of which shows that the grass is not always so much greener over the hill as it is pictured to be.

Ask Harlem Rent Control

P. M.

Residents Appeal to Henderson for 'War Area' Status

N. Y. Mir.

SEP 7 - 1942

More than 6000 Harlem residents today sent an appeal to Leon Henderson, head of the Office of Price Administration (OPA), asking that Harlem be designated a "war area" and that rent control be applied to the district.

The National Negro Council yesterday sponsored two mass meetings at the Abyssinian Baptist Church and the Union Baptist Church at which the petition was drawn up.

SEP 7 - 1942

It declared that rents in Harlem were skyrocketing and quoted increases of from $20 to $25 a month imposed on Harlem tenants.

Edgar G. Brown, of the Council, declared: "There seems little reason, when more than 80 per cent of all metropolitan areas have been placed under rent control, that Harlem should not be placed under the same control."

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Daily Press Only Half-Hearted Correcting 'Out of Bound Story'

AUG 29 1942

By S. W. GARLINGTON

Special

One would hardly know that Harlem has not been declared "off limit" for white service men if he relied on corrections appearing in the local press after false stories to that effect in the *Daily News* and *Journal-American* here last week. Retractions of the unjustifiable report were half-hearted and buried in items on 'Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine's resentment, anger and defense of the city's vice reputation.' The story provoked and stimulated a five-day boycott against the *Daily News*, sponsored by Negro Women, Inc., the Negro Labor Victory Committee and *The People's VOICE*, which ended Saturday.

AUG 29 1942

John Martin and Neal Patterson, writers of the *Daily News* account, followed up the story with an article on *Valentine Defends City's Reputation on Vice*. At the tail-end of the item they said there were no barred areas, according to the commissioner and the army's Second Service Command, but not before attempting to justify their original story on "information from other police sources."

The *Journal-American* headed its follow-up *Vice Revelations Anger Valentine*, saying that the commissioner's statement "to correct inaccuracies in the press" was conflicting, and brushing it off with the assertion that the press had revealed details of a secret conference." The *Journal* failed to mention that no section of NYC is barred to service men, but pointed out "the spread of vice, chiefly in Harlem, and the need to protect the health of soldiers and sailors coming into the city."

AUG 31 1942

The *World-Telegram* and the *Herald-Tribune* carried full comments on refutations by the commissioner and Second Service Command to the effect that no barred areas exist in the city. Seemingly, in an attempt to clear up the origin of the inaccurate reports, the *Tribune* explained:

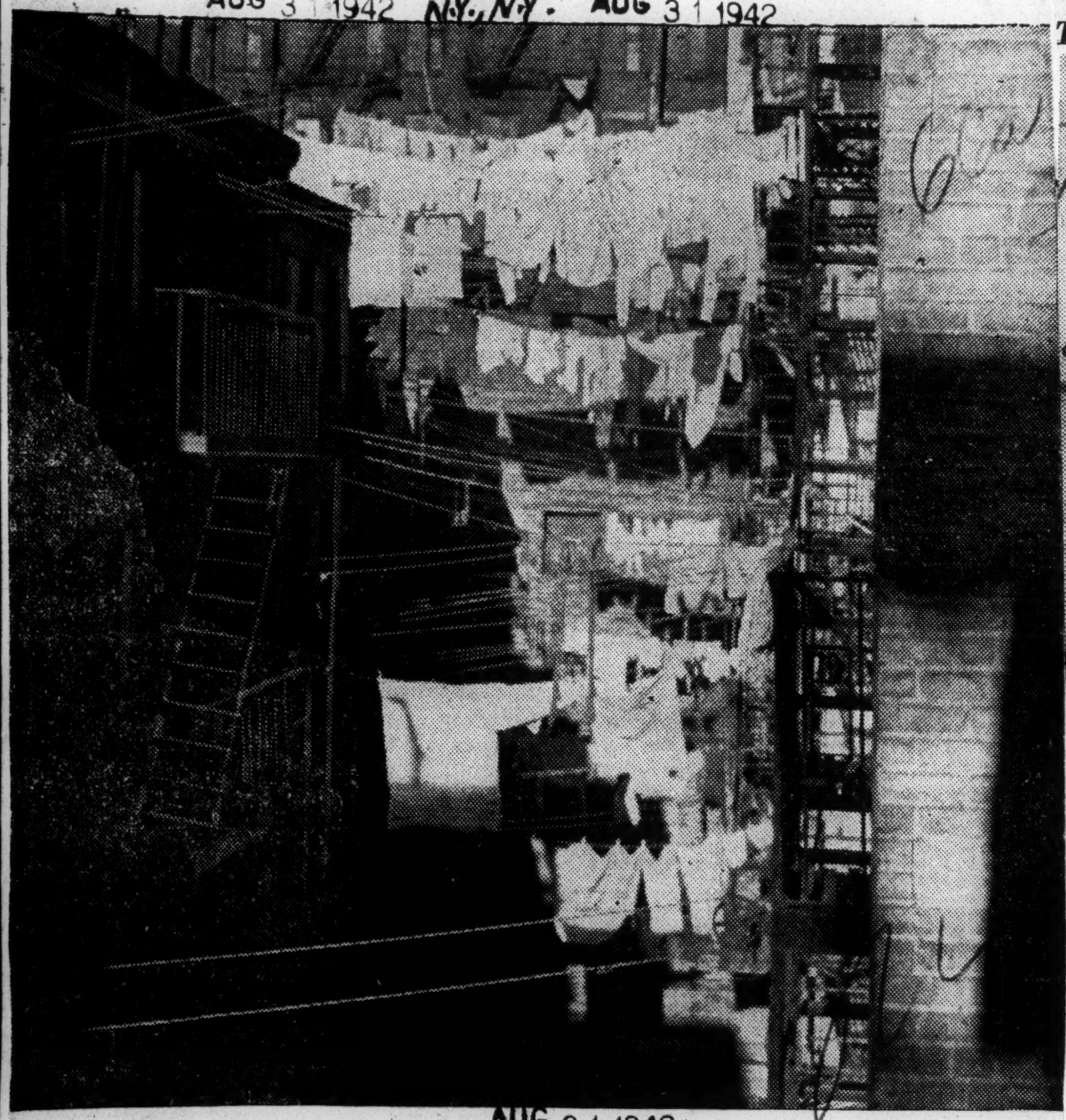
AUG 29 1942

"The army and navy, however, have posted military and shore police in and near Harlem, as they have in certain other sections of the city, to warn soldiers and sailors not familiar with NYC that they might get in trouble in those areas. The usual procedure, which is not based so much on fear of venereal diseases as on fear that the uninitiated might run into 'muggers' or speak out of turn and cause trouble, is to advise the men to go to midtown areas where they will be safer and can be better watched by military and city police."

NYC's liberal daily, *PM*, was conspicuous by its failure to carry an item on the *Daily News* smear (except a one and a half inch note) or the Harlem boycott of the world's largest circulated newspaper. The *Daily Worker* and the *Post* covered both events.

The Real 'Crime' in Harlem

Daily Worker N.Y.N.Y. AUG 31 1942



AUG 31 1942

Slums Like These are typical throughout Harlem where unemployment, scandalous housing and exorbitant prices beat down the fighting power of the Negro people. Instead of campaigning to improve the living conditions of 350,000 persons living in segregated Harlem, the New York press has unloosed a wave of terror against the Negro people.

What the Negro Hating Press Chooses To Ignore

Daily Worker N.Y. N.Y. AUG 31 1942

Tough Going: This little Negro girl has a hard time keeping clean. The whole washstand is on the point of collapse. Such shocking plumbing conditions are not unusual in Harlem where poor housing is a constant threat to health and morale.

66a - 1942
New York Age
New York, N. Y.

THE FUTURE OF THE N.Y. URBAN LEAGUE

SEP 19 1942

RESIDENTS OF HARLEM sincerely interested in the future of the New York Urban League have been considerably alarmed in recent weeks with the adverse publicity and subsequent action of the Board of Directors in summarily dismissing James H. Hubert, founder and for 24 years director of the branch. There is no denying that this action has hurt the standing of this organization in the minds of the public.

While we hold no brief for Mr. Hubert's shortcomings and his failure to gear the New York branch to the war program at the same time we feel that his services over a long period of years warranted better consideration from those in charge of the league's policies. In our opinion, he should have been offered the alternative of retiring on a pension or a position somewhere else should have been found for him. Nothing kills the morale of an organization more quickly than the failure to recognize seniority rights of the individuals who make up that organization.

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Under Mr. Hubert's direction, the branch was enabled to secure its own home and to initiate health and convalescing care programs which materially benefitted the people of the community which it serves. It also served the community well during the depression years when various WPA projects in the community were initiated through its leadership and guidance. The most notable of these were the Harlem Housing survey, the Housekeeping Aides Project and the reopening of the Lafayette Theatre as the home of Negro drama under the WPA Theatre Project.

The weakness of the New York Urban League has always been in its failure to devote the major portion of its time to the job of getting work for the residents of the area which it serves. Nevertheless, there have been several notable achievements in this field, one such was the placing of an all-colored staff in the Lenox Avenue Branch of the New York Telephone Company.

We have been told that the directors plan to revamp and rebuild the entire program of the League, as it affects the City of New York. But pending litigation between Mr. Hubert and the directors may delay this program. The former secretary has started an action to test the legality of his ouster.

In the meantime, we wish to affirm our belief in the need of a privately operated and controlled social service agency to serve the needs of this community. Since most of the ills of the Negro have an economic basis the primary objective of such an organization must be to break down the barriers against Negroes in industry and the securing of jobs for our young people coming out of high school and college.

The League should take the lead in such work as vocational guidance, the training for war jobs and the placement of those who have completed such courses. It should also join with other organizations in the fight for better housing and at reasonable rentals and should continue its program to improve the health of the community.

SEP 19 1942

It should also be controlled by a mixed board of experienced and liberal-minded citizens who are sincerely interested in the improving of the economic status of the Negro with no attempt at domination by any individual or clique, and which is responsive to the wishes of the public which has given and will continue to give financial support.

SEP 19 1942

The New York Urban League has gotten too good a start to be killed off now, but the factional fight now being waged among its board members must cease if it is to continue its usefulness to the public. Wise leadership is indicated.

Ben Davis, Jr., Praises Negro Tenants

Harlem Rent Victory Only the Start

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

By Roger W. Berry

The Harlem tenants who just scored a smashing victory against discriminatory rent raises received the praise of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Communist Candidate for Congressman-at-large. These tenants, said Mr. Davis, "are to be commended for their victorious fight against a practice which affects Negroes all over Harlem and in other New York communities."

OCT 10 1942

Fighting militantly over a five month period, having lost a case in court and exhausted all legal weapons, 120 tenants of the Jachar Realty Corporation located at 408-10 130th St. won compromise rent reductions when the landlord signed an agreement with the tenants' committee on Thursday.

The Communist Party called the attention of the community to their fight and Ben Davis took time off from his political campaign to personally aid the tenants. However, he does not claim the entire credit for the victory.

OCT

"The Communist Party," he told the Daily Worker, "is proud to have been associated with the Consolidated Tenants' League, the United Tenants' Leagues, the Coordinating Committee on Employment, led by our Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Jr., Mr. Ludlow Werner and others in this fight."

OCT 10 1942

He pointed out further that the labor movement had been actively supporting from the start. The Fur Workers, whose leader, Al Bland, was one of the tenants involved gave support. Saul Mills of the Industrial Union Council wrote to the Mayor, as did a umber of other unions.

It was reported that the tenant's fight had aroused the fear of the Realty Board which put pressure on the corporation to settle.

"I think, too," David said, "that the Daily Worker was of great assistance in holding the tenants together and in giving perspective to their fight. It was through the Daily Worker that they learned of the tenants victory in Brooklyn. That aided their morale."

Following a meeting called by the Communist Party where he addressed the tenants they voted to set up a committee sponsoring his candidacy for Congressman-at-large "If I did not include in my platform such issues as this," he told them, "then I would not be worthy of you or my party."

Davis feels that the present victory only foreshadows others — principally the fight to wipe out throughout the city discriminatory rents. "We must win from OPA," he said, "the rolling back of rents to an equitable level for Negro communities. This victory shows how it can be done."

Mrs. Streator Named To Charities Post

OCT 5 1942

Mrs. Olive D. Streator, Negro social work executive, has been appointed secretary of the Bedford District office of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, it was announced Saturday.

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She is the daughter of Brig.-Gen. B. O. Davis. Her husband, George Streator, is with the War Production Board in Washington.

Mrs. Olive Streator

She served with the Dept. of Welfare for five years as supervisor and field administrator.

Starting today, she will supervise family case work in the Bedford Section from an office at 16 Macon St.

OCT 5 1942

Harlem Has A Program

The Worker
SEP 20 1942
N.Y. N.Y.

Add It All Up and You Get An Outline for Victory

SEP 20 1942

By Abner W. Berry

WHEN the Negro people began the trek to Harlem 30 years ago from "San Juan Hill" (the Negro community in the west fifties and sixties) it was in protest against the ghetto.

They have never settled down to a contented acceptance of the conditions they found in the new community. The most violent rejection of discriminatory practices was the famous Harlem outbreak in March, 1935.

The March 19 events brought many gains to Harlem. Outstanding among these was the formation of numerous organizations through the activity of which the aspirations of the community could be expressed. Civil rights associations, committees and conferences, tenant's leagues and trade unions sprang to life and have since helped to shape the ideas and activity of the people.

SEP 20 1942

ALMOST seven years before the involvement of America in the present war for survival the Communists were fighting to attain national unity in one of its most important aspects.

The value and role of the Communist Party during this period is best illustrated in the official report of the Mayor's Committee on Harlem which wrote:

". . . the main role which the Communists played at the public hearings was by no means that of professional agitators and propagandists; they only defined and gave direction to the often vague dissatisfaction of the people, and attempted to interpret injustices which were regarded merely as racial persecution as a phase of the general expression of the submerged classes. Although it is difficult to say how far they succeeded in accomplishing this end, they certainly played a part in preventing the indignation which was expressed at these hearings from becoming purely the resentment of blacks against whites."

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It would not be far amiss to say that the activity of the Communists inspired the organization of many groups during and following these events. And since the Italo-Ethiopian war was an important factor in these events, deep and profound anti-fascist lessons were drawn for the community. For in the campaign for the defense of Ethiopia were forged many of the instruments so valuable to the community and to the nation in the present war crisis. These events, in the recent memory of the majority of Harlem's citizens' were forerunners of the community's present movement and program for victory.

On many fronts this program is being fought for and developed. The Co-ordinating Committee on Employment, led by Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., located in the office of the Abyssinian Baptist Church on 138th St., led off in the fight for jobs. Its campaign has been eminently successful, having placed hundreds of Negroes in jobs which hitherto had been closed to them.

Next door to the church is the Harlem Consumer's Co-operative Store, the first in Harlem, led by John Harman, an efficient young executive, a specialist in his field. The Co-operative is not only interested in keeping prices down for its members and friends, but advances a program for enforcing the President's seven-point program to curb inflation. The store is becoming a center for buyer's information concerning price and quality of goods. One other Co-operative recently has been organized on "Sugar Hill" in Harlem's middle class neighborhood.

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ON 125th St. one finds the Negro Labor Victory Committee offices. Its co-chairman, Charles Collins, an official of the Hotel and Club Employes Union, announces that their immediate program is one of community mass education and activity on the meaning and application of the four freedoms to Harlem. Already, in cooperation with union affiliates of the committee, they have placed young Negro men and women in jobs created by the war, thereby reducing idle hands. The committee interprets for Harlem the whole picture of the war effort and how Harlem and its problems relate to it. In addition to jobs the committee has campaigned for passage of the anti-poll tax bill, organized a mass meeting against the "crime" smear campaign and is presently seeking to solve the railroad labor shortage through breaking the anti-Negro barriers in the industry and the unions.

Just off 125th St. occupying a ground floor space below the Hotel Theresa, is the March on Washington Movement. Headed locally by Dr. Lawrence Ervin, the Movement also conducts a placement service. It is campaigning, with petitions to the President, for a Presidential statement on the Negro question.

Right across the street from the Hotel, on 125th St., the Consolidated Tenant's League has offices on the third floor of Harlem's principal office building. The league is fighting to enforce, through the actions of its members, what the OPA has only "requested"—a ceiling on rent. Members of the league also fight against the policy of segregation and higher rents charged Negroes when a house is rented to "respectable colored" as the stock insulting phrase of the landlords put it.

SEP 20 1942

A branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has a Harlem branch on 135th St., its moving spirit is a school teacher, James Egbert Allen. While not initiating many of the campaigns conducted in the community, the NAACP, through Mr. Allen, has given its support to them.

THE National Negro Congress, one of the most vocal of the groups fighting for jobs at the beginning of the war, in the interest of unity has somewhat limited its activity. Headed by Hope R. Stevens, young energetic and militant attorney, the Congress carries out a campaign of mass education. It is now sponsoring a block flag raising in order to bring to the people of Harlem their role and their stake in the war.

SEP 20 1

There are many organizations in Harlem fighting on many fronts; but they are bound together by their one principal point of unity: Win the War. Most of the organizations are on record for opening up the second front. All of them are for the freedom of India.

All are against the poll tax. All are for abolishing Jim Crow in the armed forces to strengthen the victory effort and shorten the war. All are for applying the President's seven-point program, with special considerations for Harlem such as rolling prices back and establishing equitable price levels with other New York communities. In addition to this can be added the three Harlem weekly papers which are for the President's war program.

ADD the programs up; your total will be—a victory program.

SEP 20 1942

If one could measure the energy which goes into the fight for utilization of America's Negro manpower it would seem a tragedy that such a amount of brawn and brain should come to the war effort by such indirection. Especially is this so when the main reason given for not opening up a second front is lack of men and materials. In America's Harlems in every big city the men who could furnish the manpower and fashion the materials are either idle in large numbers or they must busy themselves with the fight against the threat of forced idleness.

In connection with the war effort Councilman Powell has said with some force, and I quote from memory:

"Do away with Jim Crow in America and before another 12 months rolls around a black and white army will be marching on Berlin."

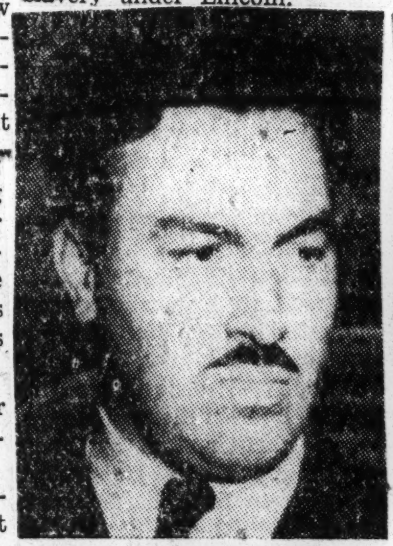
Adding to what the Councilman had to say, Ben Davis, Jr., Executive Secretary of the Communist Party in Harlem stressed the fact that **"Harlem is a reserve of power for opening up a second front. This power can be tapped by remedying conditions which hog-tie the black arm of America."**

SEP 20

"The opening of a second front in Europe," continued Davis, "would loose a democratic flood which would sweep away all barriers to the integration of Negroes in American life. The second front would lead to the defeat of Hitler, the personification of all that has been evil to the Negro people in the past hundreds of years."

SEP 20 1942

Yes, Harlem has a victory program, and when it is realized the Negro people will march freely and victoriously against Hitler as they marched to victory over slavery under Lincoln.



COUNCILMAN POWELL

CHARLES COLLINS

BEN DAVIS

66a-1942

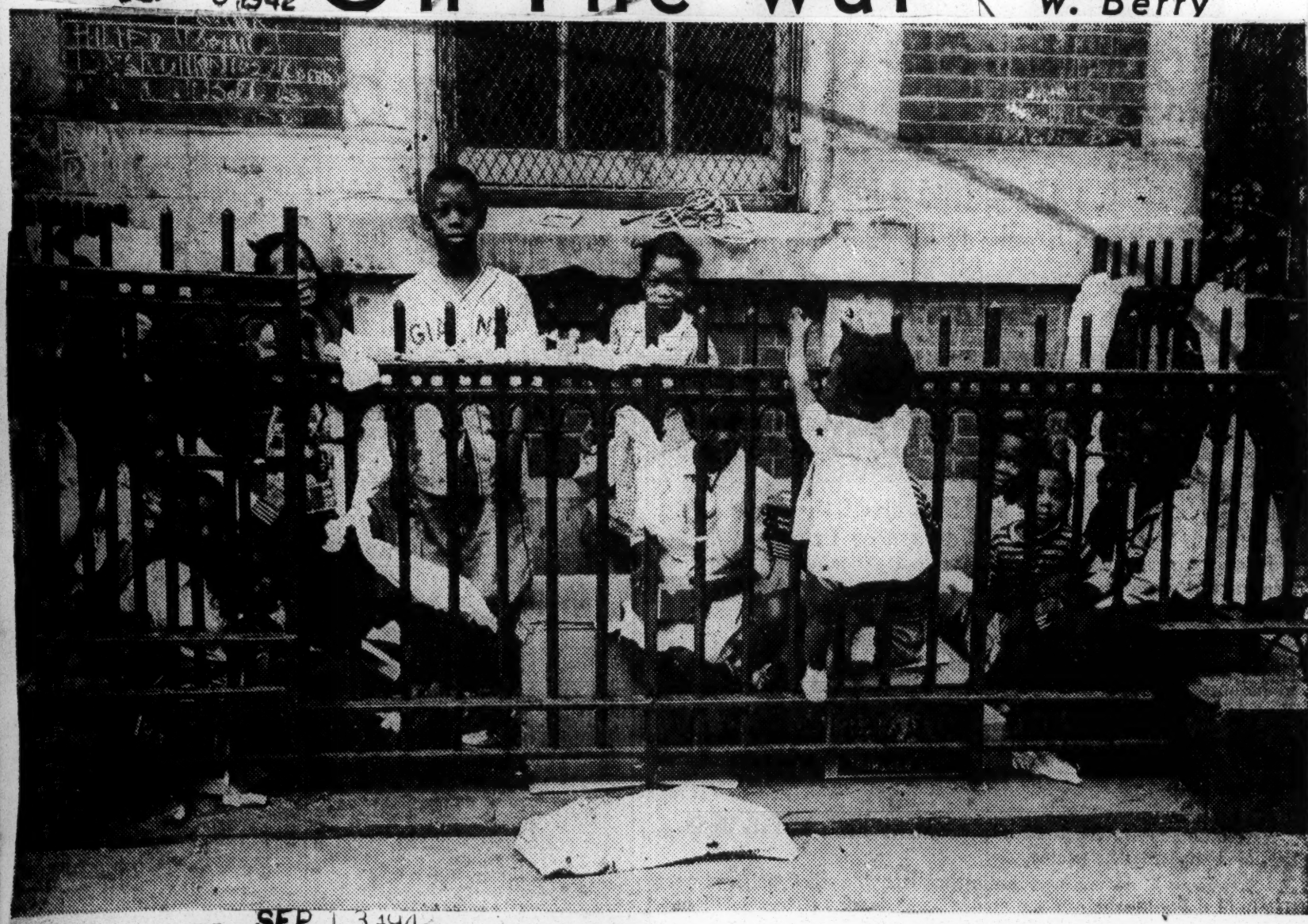
NEW YORK

Harlem Wants An 'In' On The War

Daily Worker N.Y.N.Y.

SEP 13 1942

by Abner W. Berry



SEP 13 1942

A Harlem 'Playground': These Negro children are penned in like cattle because there isn't adequate play space or public nurseries to care for them. Their mothers are away trying to eke out a living. The streets are dangerous. This two-by-four fenced-in space is their playground. Nothing can show more than this picture the discrimination, crowded conditions and vicious denial of Negro rights that exists in Harlem today. —The Worker Photo.

Worth Repeating

Harlem Rents

Daily Worker

Councilman Adam Clayton Powell speaks out in the People's Voice for Nov. 7 about housing for Negro defense workers. Hiring of Negro workers in defense industry and moving of Negro members of government staffs from Washington to other cities has come up against the obstacle—among others—of a housing shortage (for Negroes), he points out. His concluding paragraphs follow:

N.Y. N.Y.

"IF IT'S HOUSING, then let's have a more intelligent housing program. On one hand the Negro people are told there is no housing problem in New York City. Rents are frozen all over America except in New York. Landlords are viciously shoving rents up. On the other hand Negro workers are told there are no housing accommodations in Newark.

"We urge that William H. Hastie speak up and urge a full investigation; that the entire question of defense housing for Negro workers be explored and that immediately the OPA shall freeze all Harlem rents as of January, 1940."

Women in War

"The Pilot," official organ of the National Maritime Union, said things of importance to women in its Nov. 6 issue, over the signature of Raye Rubin, national president of the NMU Women's Auxiliaries. We quote, in part:

"With men being released from production for active service with the armed forces, women in increasing numbers must take their places on the production lines. Our problems will increase. They will need immediate action.

"To relieve women from the pressure of home work and care of children so they can get out on the production lines we will need **nursery centers, trained teachers, after-school centers of recreation and instruction for children of all ages.**

"Women coming home from work will have to have low-priced meals, already prepared, so they can have some leisure with their families at home.

"Women in production will need specific safety provisions for health and protection during periods of pregnancy."

"Daily Worker"
New York, N.Y.

SEP 13 1942

Harlem Scene: The spirit of the Negro people in the most "shut out" section of the city remains defiant, unbroken, proud and militant. Despite slums, joblessness, discrimination, rent sharks and price gouging, Harlem fights back against Ku Klux-inspired "crime waves" and ruthless exploitation. A. W. Berry, in the accompanying article, tells what Harlem is today: a dynamo for the destruction of Hitlerism.

—The Worker Photo

66a-1942

NEW YORK

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Crime in Harlem—II

SEP 19 1942

LAST WEEK we pointed out how hoodlums have taken over in Harlem and are pushing the community steadily back to a point where the authorities may have to step in and punish us all for our failure to get hold of ourselves and demand and obtain the necessary protection to continue as a law-abiding, self-respecting part of New York City. This week we continue along the same lines. Lawless elements are still on the march. Roving bands of hoodlums between 16 and 21 years of age are conducting a regular campaign of terror of Harlem housewives and of those who come among us from other neighborhoods. Both the police and the parents of Harlem have allowed the situation to get out of hand and the entire city must suffer the consequences unless something is done immediately to effectively check this tendency.

SEP 19 1942

Citizens around 150th Street and Eighth Avenue are justly complaining about the situation in that neighborhood, where purse snatching, assaults, robberies, open gambling and even murder. Last Saturday night a gang of young hoodlums, none evidently over 21 years old, tried to rob a boy in 150th Street near Colonial Park. The victim got away and was chased into a building in 150th Street. The elevator operator was threatened with a knife by the gang for not telling where the victim fled. The superintendent came upon the scene and asked the gang to leave the building. He was severely beaten. The young thugs left and came back an hour or so later and started throwing stones at random into the windows of apartments in the neighborhood. The police, citizens claim, had been called several times, but none showed up. There is a police call box between Eighth Avenue and Bradhurst in this particular block where squad cars operating in the vicinity make their reports. But no squad or patrolman was on hand to quell an instance of outright terrorism of respectable citizens.

All day long, we have been informed, numbers players throng in and out of candy stores in that area gambling and even lining up to make their plays. Police cars patrol the neighborhood regularly during these daylight hours and MUST or SHOULD know what is going on. Yet, few arrests are reported. Open gambling continues. Decent citizens are insulted and are afraid to walk the streets at night for fear of assault or robbery Colonial Park is the stamping ground of teen age hoodlums, thugs and others who will graduate to the electric chair or to a prison cell some day.

SEP 19 1942

The conditions we point out are not confined to the area of Harlem described. They can be found in Washington Heights, on Lenox Axenue, on Seventh Avenue, on the East Side, on the West Side—all over Harlem. Parents show very little enthusiasm in curbing or trying to control their children who are the principals in these gangs. The police show an amazing ineptitude in doing their duty. More emphasis is laid on protecting big business establishments than the lives and persons of our citizens. All in all, the situation is fast approaching a head, where it will explode with dire results to us unless something is done at once to remedy it. That remedy, as we pointed out last week, is the forming of a Harlem Vigilante Committee moulded along the pattern of the Chicago Crime Commission or the Committee of Fifteen, both of which played such a vital and decisive part in breaking up the old Al Capone mob and other gangs which brought Chicago such a bad name.

The Vigilante Committee would supplement the work being done by existent agencies in Harlem. It would study situations and offer effective and constructive remedies. It would be practical in that it would not go into theories and Utopian viewpoints to solve a question that needs only the application of common sense and unity of action. Such a committee would work directly with the mayor and the police commissioner. It must be formed if we don't want to be chased out of our community by hoodlums.

'House of Horrors' Clean-Up Ordered

DAILY WORLD Nov. 26, 1942

By Eugene Gordon

The City's Department of Housing and Buildings and Department of Health have completed their inspections of Harlem's "house of horrors" and have given the Daily Worker certified reports.

NEW YORK, N.Y.

The "house of horrors" was exposed in the Daily Worker Oct. 17 as a place where, opening the front door from the street, you were slugged with a stench that nearly kicked your breakfast up into your throat. Upper Harlem's section of the Communist Party first called the Daily's attention to the house. The Party and the Daily got the City's departments of Housing and Health busy on it.

The Daily Worker realized from the start, of course, that exposing 306 W. 128th St.—and 304 and 302—would be no more than pointing out a tiny hole in a cesspool cover, even if the City came immediately and stopped up the hole. Nevertheless we pointed it out. The City sent its inspectors. The stench now is barely discrenible to the most sensitive nostril.

The source of the odors is there, though the smell of them lies checked under a patched-up cover. Old law tenements numbering thousands, housing hundreds of thousands of families on the borderline of poverty—that is the source of the deadening stench. The stuff that is giving off the odor must itself be removed.

The Harlem Community needs hundreds of acres of new housing—not merely because ancient Old Law hovels look bad and stink. It needs new housing because the people there cannot properly struggle against fascism while at the same time struggling for possession of ratholes. Human beings shouldn't have to live with rats.

The Housing and Buildings Department, in its certified report on 306 W. 128th St.—it made a similar report on 304 and 302—said it found "broken and defective" ceiling in the cellar; "accumulation of rubbish" in cellar and yard; no drain connected with the sewer; "broken; defective and rotted cellar floor; "corroded and defective gutters and rain leaders;" light- and ventilation-shafts "obstructed" with sashes; wood treads of stairs broken; toilet seats broken; sash cords, window glass, parting window-strips broken and defective; plaster "loose, broken and defective"; surfaces "dirty and insanitary"; electric fixtures "broken and defective."

DAILY WORLD

Arthur J. Benline, Borough Superintenednt, who signed the certified reports, said the landlord would make the corrections indicated. The Daily Worker has been informed that Mr. Schirremeister, of Schirremister Brothers, the landlord, has had to be served with a "show cause" order by the Municipal Court before he would begin making the corerctions. A visit to the three houses yesterday showed carpenters, painters and other workers, copies of the orders in their hands, at last doing that work.

NEW YORK

STILL UGLY

Conspicuously, however, they were **not** doing any more than the law allows—and the law allows the owner to "get away with murder." The awful stench had disappeared. Garbage and rubbish had been removed. Floors and ceilings in cellars were patched or being patched. Concrete was being laid as a drain in the backyard. The Old Law tenements, ugly and evil, were still ugly and evil Old Law tenements.

The Health Depatrment's certified report is about the same as the Department of Housing and Buildings.

NOV 26, 1942

We shall continue to expose these individual stink spots, calling on the City to enforce its laws, as far as they go, against nose-thumbing landlords. At the same time, however, we shall raise our voice with the voices of the people for housing fit for human inhabitation.

Anti-fascist morale, its presence or its absence, hinges on whether or not the fighters of this anti-fascist war live like beasts or like human beings.

The Crime in Harlem Is The Crime Against Harlem

Daily Worker N.Y., N.Y.

By A. W. Berry

"Police aggressions and brutalities more than any other factor weld the people together for mass action against those responsible for their ills.

AUG 2 1 1942

"This naturally creates a dangerous situation in Harlem in that an act of brutality or aggression on the part of the police may act as a spark and set off an explosion. . . . Therefore it is clearly the responsibility of the police to act in such a way as to win the confidence of the people of Harlem and to prove themselves the guardians of the rights and safety of the community rather than its enemies and oppressors."

(From the report of the Mayor's Committee On Harlem, established to investigate the causes of the Harlem disturbances of March 19, 1935.)

AUG 2 1 1942

This clear directive from an official committee of the City of New York was handed down more than seven years ago. This was one year before Patrolman John M. Bou, the quick-trigger expert, joined the force. But whether old-timer or new-comer, few if any on the force, have learned by half the lessons for which the city paid dearly in money, time and lives.

AUG 2 1 1942

THE "MUGGER" ALIBI

Bou and his colleagues have sought to "win the confidence" of the community by presenting as their credentials two corpses. After seeking to isolate and terrorize the community with a phony "crime wave" smear campaign they invented a magic word—MUGGER. First call a man a mugger, then he can be shot without fear of possible redress. Who is a "mugger" anyway? Was the unidentified man who lies in the morgue a "mugger"? If so he was convicted on the dubious testimony of Patrolman Bou. According to his statement to the press his suspicion was aroused when he saw the now deceased Negro walking down the street with two white servicemen. Bou and his fellow officers, in plain clothes, followed the three into a doorway.

AUG 2 1 1942

At this point, one reads in the **World-Telegram** of Aug. 18, no mugging was going on. And the white servicemen fought along with their Negro companion, undoubtedly suspecting the police of being hold-up men. It seems rather strange that these white servicemen would have fought so bravely to defend a man seeking to hold them up. In the first scuffle there were no shots fired; but after a long chase which ended in a vestibule of another apartment house and with only the policeman and his victim present the victim, according to Bou, drew a gun, fired and missed. Five shots from the policeman's gun then riddled the victim.

Was this a mugging? Clearly not. And if there was the suspicion that the man had a gun there are ways of handling such cases in a way that leaves intact and safeguards the fundamental rights of the people.

17-YEAR-OLD KILLED

Was Albert Brooks, who died yesterday in Medical Center Hospital, after having been shot the day before by patrolman Anthony Paduano, a mugger? Brooks was a 17-year-old kid; his companion who is now in custody charged with violating the Sullivan law is only 16.

AUG 2 1 1942

Granting that what the police officers said about the youths' soliciting them to "have a good time" was true; was it not the duty of the police to have immediately taken them into custody and to have treated them as delinquents as they deserved? But after making the pretense of contributing to their youthful delinquency and entering a house (according to the statements, gives one some idea of the scope of the problem.

CRIME AGAINST HARLEM

Crime there has been. Crime against these and thousands of other youths whose lives are wasted while manpower is needed for labor and armed might today as never before.

AUG 2 1 1942

That there is hope here is evidenced by the greeting given the Daily Worker representative. They saw in the Daily Worker a friend, that they were not isolated, that at least here was an instrument with which they could fight back. As one neighbor put it: "If the Communists were stronger up here they wouldn't dare do what they are doing to us now."

She was a middle aged woman who does not wish her name used. A young man sitting in a rottiserie upon finding that the writer represented the Daily Worker offered his hand and said with a wink: **"We are in there solid now. We can go to town with that paper."**

And if the police would only read and learn the lessons of the Mayor's Committee report and their present war tasks we could all go to town united for victory.

Protest Rally On Sunday

Plans are moving forward for a Harlem mass meeting Sunday afternoon to expose the anti-Negro "crime" smear campaign. The mothers of two of the boys facing indictment for "rape and robbery" are invited speakers. The meeting will demand war work for Harlem, an investigation of the recent police killings, push the fight against the Daily News which led in the smear campaign.

The meeting will be held in the Communist Party Headquarters, 200 W. 135th St., at 3 P. M. Sunday. Speakers in addition to the invited mothers are: Ben Davis, Jr., Elizabeth Barker, Howard Johnson, Cyril Philip and Audley Moore.

Protest To Mayor Over Report Of Board Of Education That It Lacks Money For Facilities In Harlem

Nov 28, 1942

Protests are being made to Mayor F. H. LaGuardia this week over the report made public Thursday by Associate Superintendent George F. Pigott Jr., of the Board of Education that there is not enough money in the budget to provide the kind of special education which children in "problem areas," especially Harlem, admittedly require.

The report was made public following 18 months of study of "problem areas" during which most Harlem school principals appeared before Mrs. Johanna M. Lindhoff, member of the Board of Education, to state the needs of the community.

Most of the suggested improvements which the Lindhoff committee made met with the approval of the Board of Superintendents These included smaller classes, more recreation facilities, appointment of "quota" teachers assign more clerical help, more liberal assignments of supervisors. In fact, some of the recommendatiols, the superintendents disclosed, have already been carried out.

In announcing the fact that the recommendation could not be carried out because of the budget, the Pigott report singled out Harlem to cite just how much it would cost for this area alone.

This include the following at a total cost of $5,439,580.

To replace the old "C" buildings, $3,715,000.

To expand playground space, $1,220,325.

For reducing class size to an average of 28 pupils, $204,360.

For quota teachers, $72,000.

For increasing supervision, $60,000.

Nov. 28, 1942

For increasing clerical service, $19,200.

For increasing recreation service, $56,675.

For increasing child guidance work, $91,130.

"If the foregoing addition sums," Mr. Pigott said, "were appropriated by the city authorities, the schools could obviously do a better job in helping to combat crime and delilquency in the Harlem area. It is therefore to be hoped that the re-emphasis which the Problem Area Committee has given to school needs which have so frequently been pointed out by others conversant with the situation will serve as an additional straw to break the back of budgetary resistance and bring to the school system educational resources which have long been overdue.

"It should be realized, too, that Harlem is but one of the areas in New York City in which enriched school facilities and greater community participation in child care and development are needed to give every boy and girl a fair chance in the race of life," Mr. Pigott concluded.

"What Negroes protest most vigorously," one Harlemite told The New York Age, "is the singling out of Harlem in the newspaper release, pointing out the apparent need for the recommended services and then saying that it is too expensive for the city to do anything about it. If our children are to be denied the proper materials and facilities, how do city authorities or school officials expect them to learn what they are supposed to learn but cannot because the city hasn't enough money to give them what it should"

66a-1942

Hubert Again Elected President Of Scial Workers Conference

"NEW YORK AGE" N.Y.N.Y. Nov. 21, 1942

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Speaking on the "function of the Church in Social Welfare," Dr. George Edmund Haynes addressed the closing session on the New York State Conference of Negro Social Workers here.

"Love,—not hate; goodwill,—not prejudice," said Dr. Haynes, "is the driving force of human progress." He deplored the tendency on the part of both the white clergy and white social workers to ignore the growing need for eliminating racism and forces of segregation. "Speed is of the essence," he said. "The American Negro and minority races the world over will no longer tolerate outward methods and delay."

Other speakers included T. Arnold Hill of the Office of Price Administration, who spoke on the problem of Rent Control; and Ann Arnold Hedgman, Race Relations Secretary, Regional Office of Civilian Defense. Mrs. Hedgman who led a discussion on Negro morale in World War No. 2, said "The global war affords as never before a sharing of experiences and attitudes. Failure to take advantage may spell not only neglect, but ruin."

Five new units were admitted to membership in the Conference and the executive committee authorized the setting up of other units to include every town of the state having a population of 300 or more Negroes.

A program of "total integration" was adopted, calling for Negro representation on Boards and Staffs of all Welfare Agencies, both public and private.

Dr. James H. Hubert, formerly of the New York Urban Leauge, was re-elected president of the Conference for the ensuing year; Tneodore E. Brown, executive secretary, Dunbar Community Cen- Syracuse, first vice-president; Mrs. Bessie Hicks, of Utica, second vice-president; A. G. Falling, chairman, executive committee; and Miss Elinor Mumford of Rochester, secretary.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NEW HOMES URGED FOR CITY'S NEGROES

Housing Authority Head Here Says Group Is Most in Need of Better Conditions

DEC. 6, 1942

BRITISH PLANS DISCLOSED

Sir Ernest Simon Finds That 6,000,000 Dwellings Will Be Needed After War

DEC. 6, 1942

The New York City Housing Authority's program for new low-rent housing must favor Negroes because they are most in need of better living conditions, Edmond B. Butler, chairman of the authority, declared yesterday.

Speaking at a conference of housing experts in the Hotel Pennsylvania under the auspices of the Citizens Housing Council of New York and the National Association of Housing Officials, Mr. Butler called for additional funds to expedite post-war planning for new homes under public sponsorship, but added that the "major portion" of the housing task still would have to be done by private enterprise.

DEC. 6, 1942

Because at least six months probably would elapse before material would begin to flow normally for construction jobs, Mr. Butler said, the city and the nation must lay plans now to proceed with housing and public works that would bridge the period of readjustment and alleviate unemployment.

Emphasizing the part that private builders must play, he said he was opposed to the idea of having the New York City Housing Authority become a "vast real estate owner."

Diversities in City

"Into this city," he continued, "have streamed millions of persons from foreign lands who, while being rapidly assimilated and becoming American citizens, still preserve racial friendships, characteristics and differences. In addition we have many community and neighborhood groups which may differ as to race and religion.

"Public housing must respect these groupings, and any attempt to change the face of the community is wrong. We must not discriminate against a person by reason of race or creed. That is essentially wrong and a violation of the statutes. But some people have a mistaken notion that you cannot discriminate in favor of a person.

DEC. 6, 1942

"For example, it is necessary for us to discriminate in favor of the Negro. We of necessity must improve conditions in Harlem. That is something which is owed to the Negroes. Any interpretation of law which prohibits us from discriminating in their favor is irrational."

Mr. Butler reported that State-aided and city-aided projects on the post-war program called for expenditures of $80,000,000, in addition to a State-financed and city-subsidized project to cost $10,000,000 and a privately financed and city-subsidized housing unit to cost about $4,000,000 more.

DEC. 6, 1942

Sir Ernest Simon of the British Ministry of Works and Planning said it was mapping a thirty-year program of home building which might guide both public and private enterprise as well as distribution of materials and manpower, with government activity centering on low-cost homes and private enterprise on more expensive quarters. He declared that 6,000,000 new houses would be needed in Great Britain after the war.

Professor Robert S. Lynd, head of the Department of Sociology at Columbia University, questioned the reliability of some polls as an indiciation of just what the people needed and wanted. He pointed out that many families, for economic reasons or because they were in "mobile jobs," should not be lured into accepting the popular idea that home ownership was a good idea for nearly every family.

Frank L. Palmer, executive director of the Alleghany County Housing Authority, was elected president of the North Atlantic Regional Council of the National Association of Housing Officials. Dr. Carl Baccaro, chairman of the Housing Authority of Newark, N. J., was named vice president.

NEW YORK

Harlem Needs Child Centers, Not Surveys

"Daily Worker" Dec. 7, 1942

By Ann Rivington

There has to be more pressure from the people for wartime child-care, especially in underprivileged communities such as Harlem, Assemblyman Hulan Jack told the Harlem emergency conference that met in Abyssinia Baptist Church Saturday afternoon.

"I pledge to you," he said earnestly, " that the very day I go up to Albany I'll introduce a bill to see to it that this state takes its responsibility to clean out the appalling situation of our children."

Until a child-care set-up is established at government expense, Assemblyman Jack stated, "We fall far short of the program of democracy our boys are sacrificing their lives for."

Atlanta

RIGHT OF EVERY CHILD

Mrs. Elinor Gimbel, chairman of the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime, whose Harlem branch called the Saturday conference, told the applauding group that Harlem is not asking for charity when it demands care for the children of its growing number of working mothers.

"Such care is the right of every child," she said. "Yet today the only people with young children in nurseries are the Park Avenue mothers who can afford high fees and those who have their children in day nurseries, which are charitable institutions."

Dec. 7, 1942

In a ringing call to action, Henry Upham Pope, Chairman of the National Committee for Morale told the group, "We should stop talking so much. We don't need any more surveys. We must discuss ways and means of mobilizing the community to get something done."

A message from Congressman Vito Marcantonio to the Conference stated that the Congressman had just received a promise from Mayor LaGuardia that the city's 28 WPA nurseries will not be shot down with liquidation of WPA, but will be continued under other auspices.

The Mayor also promised, according to Mr. Marcantonio's message, that city funds and subsidies will be refused to any organization that discriminates against Negro children. He asked the conference to appoint a delegation from Harlem to visit him.

MORE PRODDING

Delegates insisted that continuation of present WPA projects, while necessary is only a drop in the bucket. All child-care facilities must be expanded tremendously, they insisted.

"We want to know when these statements become a reality. We're here to prod." exclaimed Audley Moore.

Resolutions passed by the conference called upon the City Council, Mayor La Guardia, the Board of Education, the Board of Estimate and Welfare Commissioner William Hodson to make immediate adequate provision for wartime nurseries, after-school care for children and hot school lunches for the children of working mothers.

Large delegations were planned to visit officials with these resolutions.

An action committee was elected, headed by Dr. Sydney Peterson, head of the Central Harlem Health Center; with Mrs. Mabel Staupers, member of the New York State quate provision for wartime nurseries, after-school care for children Frank Montero as secretary.

Members included Mrs. Audley Moore, Assemblyman Hulan Jack and Mrs. Madeline Johnson, head of the Harlem Branch of the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime.

Durham N C Morning Herald
January 16, 1942

State-Wide Nutrition Meet Is Scheduled For Tomorrow In Negro College Auditorium

Number Of Outstanding Speakers To Be Heard During Meeting Sponsored By Home Ec Group

North Carolina College for Negroes will be host to the State-wide conference on nutrition in the B. N. Duke Auditorium at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The conference will be the first of its kind in the State, and a number of speakers of national reputation are expected to participate on the program. This conference is being sponsored by the Home Economics Department of the college.

Among the outstanding speakers for the conference will be Miss Edna P. Amidon, of Washington, D. C., Miss Catherine P. Dennis, State supervisor of Home Economics of the North Carolina Department of Education; Superintendent Clyde A. Erwin, of the Department of Education of North Carolina.

Miss Amidon has been chief of the Home Economics Service in the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency at Washington since October 1938.

For nine years preceding taking this position, Miss Amidon was associated with the Federal Board of Vocational Education and with the Office of Education—one year as special agent in studies and investigations in home economics education, and for eight years as regional agent for home economics education.

Before she entered government service, Miss Amidon held a number of important positions which gave her a broad experience in the field of home economics education. She was a teacher in the elementary rural schools in Minnesota, and a teacher of home economics in a secondary school in Minnesota. She was instructor in home economics in the college foods department and supervising teacher in the teacher-training department at the University of Minnesota, and assistant professor in home management and child development at the University of Missouri.

In addition to being affiliated with the American Home Economics Association, American Vocational Association, National Education Association, and similar professional organizations, Miss Amidon is a member of Phi Upsilon Omicron, professional home economics fraternity, Omicron Nu, honorary home economics fraternity, and Phi Lambda Theta honorary educational fraternity for women.

Conference Speaker

Miss Edna P. Amidon of Washington will be one of the principal speakers at the State-wide conference on nutrition to be held tomorrow at the North Carolina College for Negroes.

Miss Amidon was born in Minnesota. She received her early education in the public schools of Houston. She holds two degrees—bachelor of science and master of science in home economics education, from the University of Minnesota.

At present time, Miss Amidon is serving on a number of committees for national nutrition. She represents the U. S. Office of Education on the National Advisory Nutrition Committee and on its executive committee. She is chairman of the office of education nutrition committee; she is a member of: the Office of Education Steering committee of the cooperating committee on school lunches made up of representatives of 12 agencies; and of the office of education committee to advise on information exchange packets.

Her position requires close working relations and a thorough acquaintance with the programs of many government agencies and national organizations, and with the various other office of education departments whose programs are related to improved home and family life. She is chairman of a committee of home economics representatives of Federal agencies working on management problems of families; and a member of the advisory committee to the American Red Cross on home nursing programs; the office committee for cooperation with the Treasury Department on schools and national defense; and the office of education committee on consumer education in secondary schools. She represents the vocational education division of the office on the inter-American education committee of the U. S. Office of Education.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

North Carolina NYA Ends Series For Consumers

MAR 27 1942

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration for North Carolina has just made possible a series of Consumer Education Conferences in thirty cities throughout the state.

These conferences were conducted by Mrs. Laura R. Daley, field representative, Consumer Division, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Daley had been a teacher in extension work for twenty-three years, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute before coming to the Division of Consumer Education as its field representative.

She stressed the fact that these conferences were designed to awaken public interest in this type of work and to point out to our people their responsibilities as consumers.

"I am hoping," said Mrs. Daley, "that the thirty odd meetings held throughout the state of North Carolina will act as incentives in organizing and carrying out consumer programs in various localities."

For the rest of the month, Mrs. Daly will work with Farm Agents and Home Agents in the rural sections of the state in a program similar to that sponsored by the Division of Negro Affairs of the NYA for North Carolina.

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
July 27, 1942

J. M. Schooler Named Head Of Negro Division

Lyon Park School Principal To Aid In Fund Campaign

J. M. Schooler, principal of Lyon Park School, has been appointed head of the Negro division of the 1942 Community Fund, according to an announcement made last night by E. J. Evans, general chairman of the organization for this year.

Schooler has been connected with the city school system for the past 14 years and is a graduate of Witenburg College of Springfield, Ohio.

He has worked in all capacities in the Negro division of Community Fund since its beginning and last year served as vice chairman of the division under J. H. Wheeler.

Schooler's appointment brought to five the total number of local persons named so far to head the collection drive here. Although no definite date has been set as yet, Evans said that the drive will get underway sometime in the early Fall.

Besides Evans and Schooler, others who will head the campaign will be C. Knox Massey, chairman of the Initial Gifts Committee; John R. Barry, head of the central division; and J. L. Crumpton, head of the employe division.

DIVISION OF [illegible] COLLEGE RESEARCH

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Winston-Salem Dedicates Three Recreational Centers At Once

FEB 14 1942

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. —The simultaneous dedication of three recreational centers was an event of major importance to citizens here recently. The parks were presented to the city by C. C. McGinnis, state WPA administrator and accepted on behalf of the municipality by Mayor Richard J. Reynolds and James A. Gray, donor of the sponsors share of the projects amounting to $22,000 on a total cost of $73,000.

FEB 14 1942

The three play areas named Kimberly Park where the dedicatory ceremonies were held; 14th Street School and Happy Hill were also financially backed by A. L. Butner who donated the site for Kimberly Park plus a cash donation of $1,500.

ON PROGRAM

Others on the program at the ceremonies included: Jack Atkins, executive secretary of Winston-Salem Teachers College, Rev. Thomas Kilgore, pastor of Friendship Baptist Church, the Rev. R. M. Pitts, president of the Ministers Association, and representatives from each of the three centers. Music at the Kimberly Park dedication was furnished by the Acme quartet.

FEB 14 1942

The three-point $73,000 WPA-local project was welcomed by the population with a talk by Jack Atkins.

WELL POPULATED

All three areas were well populated with playful boys and girls as the ceremonies were held for the formal openings. Each site welcomed dedication ceremonies with good attendance.

All speakers of the day pointed out that the completion of the three park and recreational centers bolstered Winston-Salem's claim of recreational facilities for every citizen.

The park areas were made possible through WPA and local sponsorship with the donations of James A. Gray and A. L. Butner plus the work and co-operation of Winston-Salem public works officials.

"I know, without doubt, that I speak for everybody in Winston-Salem when I express heartfelt appreciation to those who have made these much-needed recreation centers possible," Mayor Reynolds said as he accepted the areas and projects for the city of Winston-Salem.

FEB 14 1942

MCGINNIS PRESENTS

State WPA Administrator McGinnis, in making formal presentation on the part of the works progress administration, said "When Winston-Salem dedicates, it really dedicates. Holding exercises for three parks within one municipality at the same time certainly sets a record.

GRAY SPEAKS

Mayor Reynolds presented Gray, who addressed those gathered at Kimberly Park in person and those gathered at other sites by radio.

"By going forward with the activities that these new recreational facilities will make possible for the Negroes of this city", Gray said, "we are taking the long view, looking beyond the smoke of battle to the postwar task of rebuilding our social order on more sub-constant guard against danger from the outside."

RESPONSE

Jack Atkins expressed the appreciation the Negro citizens of Winston-Salem feel for the parks in saying "I am certain that I speak the sentiments of the Negroes of Winston-Salem when I say that, not only is there abundant gratitude in our hearts, but that we shall strive to manifest this gratitude by full and proper use of these facilities toward building a continuously better citizenship among us."

He paid tribute to all those whose donations and work made the three recreation centers possible.

Following the Kimberly program, which was heard by groups gathered at the other two centers, a sight-seeing tour was held Visitors viewed the Fourteenth street playground and then went to Happy Hill where Mayor Reynolds and Gray made short addresses.

FEB 14 1942

Charlotte, N. C. News
October 17, 1942

Club Work With Boys Helps Reduce Crime

Civitan-Sponsored Undertaking Reports Activities During Summer

The Negro Boys Club of Charlotte, sponsored by the Civitan Club, placed 89 boys in jobs during the vacation period, had a total attendance of 1,247 during the Summer and had an average monthly attendance of 345, according to figures released today.

The present enrollment of the club is 187. The largest number of boys to attend the club was recorded during August, with a record figure of 485.

Dr. J. S. Nathaniel Tross, well-known Negro leader and secretary of the American Bible Society, reported to the club that 30 per cent of the members of the Boys Club are from wards in Charlotte other than Second Ward, home area of the organization. The work is under the direction of John C. Kibbler.

"It must be noted that crime among Negroes has been reduced 50 per cent within the last year in a large measure through the work of this club," Dr. Tross said.

"The work of these white friends of humanity is writing a new and inspiring chapter of civic interest in our city," he declared. "The Civitans have given freely and generously of thought, time, service and money in humanitarian efforts to salvage, redeem and regenerate the unfortunate Negro youth of our community. To say they have done a good job is putting it mildly and modestly."

Fayetteville, N. C., Index
June 24, 1942

Negro Recreation

Hospital And Laundry Workers, Troops And Civilians Enjoy Center

All Age Groups Find Fun at Community Center; Athletics, Dances, Games and Meetings a Part of St. Joseph's Program for Colored of the Area

ST. JOSEPH'S PLAYGROUND

The colored girl was throwing horseshoes with the small boys. The shoes would sail through the hot air and land with a plop by the stake. Small puffs of dust rose and fell again when the metal landed. None of the players seemed tense over the game. But they enjoyed it, in spite of the shimmery heat.

Ernestine Phillips, in charge of playground activities at St. Joseph's Recreation Center for negroes, was at work. The colored boys running in the dust were her responsibility as long as they stayed at the playground.

A complete program of recreation for negroes of the community operates at St. Joseph's. From 8 a. m. until 11 p. m. the center is open, and facilities are available for everyone from small children up to soldiers at Fort Bragg, workers in the post laundry and hospitals, and the local community. Mary C. Daniels is the hostess, Ernestine is the assistant hostess, and Leonard Sanders is the supervisor. They carry on the program here, with the assistance of Louella Murphy and Margaret Robinson.

While Ernestine and the boys played horseshoes in the hot morning outside, three women sat in the large recreation room and played cards. They had just come from their night work, and were amusing themselves until time to go to bed. Later, they would play a little tennis on the center courts.

The big room is used for dances and games, and off it to the right is a cozy lounge room and library. This is primarily for soldiers, and opens at five p. m. with Mary Daniels as hostess. A piano sits in one corner waiting for clever fingers to come and play it. There is a radio in another corner. The men can write letters if they want to, here.

Two Sundays a month, a forum or music appreciation hour is held in the lounge room, and the Ministerial Alliance meets there each Monday, as well as several other clubs. A home nursing course has just been completed, which was held at the center.

Once a week the Star Duster Girls club with a membership of 300, holds a dance for soldiers. A young men's club composed of local boys gathers at St. Joseph's periodically.

In the outside playground are swings, a miniature golf course, paddle tennis, softball, horseshoes and a tennis court. Recently the pre-school play program had its graduation exercises in the grounds of St. Joseph's.

During a typical week at St. Joseph's, the following activities filled the energetic program: table games, a whist tournament, the young men's club meeting, a weiner roast for soldiers and girls, the men's club meeting, social dancing, a field day and dinner dance, date night and a tennis club meeting, open house, a bingo party, and a meting of the women's auxiliary.

This center of negro recreation activities for Fayetteville and the surrounding area is sponsored by the Recreation and Parks Commission and the WPA.

Shelby, N. C. Star
June 30, 1942

Training School For Wayward Negro Girls Urged By Commission

RALEIGH, June 30. —(AP)— The establishment of a state training school for delinquent negro girls was recommended by a special study commission authorized by the 1941 general assembly.

The report was made to Governor J. M. Broughton and the advisory budget commission so that it could be included in the commission's recommendations to the 1943 legislature.

The commission pointed out that there was no school to which negro delinquent girls could be sent and suggested that such an institution teach several useful trades and crafts.

Asheville, N. C., Times
June 30, 1942

HOME FOR NEGRO GIRLS FAVORED BY COMMITTEE

Broughton Will Submit Report To Meeting Of Legislature.

RALEIGH, June 30.—(UP)—Gov. J. M. Broughton today made public the report of a commission named by him to study the question of a state training school for delinquent negro girls. The commission emphatically recommended that an adequately equipped vocational school be established and operated by the state.

Broughton said he would pass the report on to the legislature when it convenes next January.

The state of North Carolina maintains training schools for boys of both races and for white girls. For many years small grants were made to a private industrial school for negro girls at Efland. The appropriations never exceeded $2,000 a year and the school was abandoned in 1939.

Appointment of the commission to study the matter was authorized by the 1941 general assembly. Dr. W A. Stanbury, a Methodist minister, was named chairman. Other members signing the report were Bishop Edwin A. Nenick of the Fpiscopal diocese of North Carolina; A. B. Stoney of Morganton, Irving Carlyle of Winston-Salem, members of the legislature, and Lula S. Kelsey of Salisbury, president of the state federation of Negro Women's clubs.

They reviewed juvenile court records over a 20-year period and found that 3,839 negro girls under 16 years of age had ben adjudged delinquent. Most of them were turned back into society without training or supervision. They also investigated correctional institutions in other states.

The recommendation is for a school equipped to train girls in domestic science, commercial laundry work, gardening, poultry raising and "other arts and crafts," as well as for a school program.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Social Workers Meet Moved To Raleigh, N. C.

OCT 10 1942

October 12 to 15 Institute Dates Are Unchanged

RALEIGH, N. C. — The 1942 Public Welfare Institute for North Carolina social workers, the 23rd annual session, has been moved to Raleigh from Chapel Hill because of the difficulty in obtaining rooms brought about by increased Naval training work in the Orange County town, Anna A. Cassatt, chairman of the committee on planning and arrangements, announced this week.

Dates will remain unchanged from the previously announced October 12 to 15.

This year's meeting will be the first since organization of the institute in 1919 to be held elsewhere than on the campus of the University of North Carolina.

It is sponsored annually by the University's division of public welfare and social work and the state board of charities and public welfare.

County welfare department employees from each of the state's local units are expected to attend some part of the four-day session with headquarters at the Carolina hotel. The attendance last year was approximately 450.

OCT 10 1942

SPEAKERS LISTED

Among the speakers obtained for the institute are: A. H. Aronson, Washington; Clarence King, New York; Miss Gertrude Richman, Alexandria, Va., and North Carolina state officials.

The welfare superintendents and the caseworkers associations will meet during the institute.

Kinston, N. C., Free Press
November 4, 1942

Negro Division of Community Drive Meets at Dinner

The colored division of the Community Chest and United War Fund Drive held its "kick-off" dinner Tuesday night at the Tower Hill School with Dr. Alphonse Hinneburg, professor of education at North Carolina College at Durham, as principal speaker.

About 36 workers were present. On the steering committee under James Harper, colonel, are S. Carraway, Jr., Robert Swinson, William Beech, Jr., Joseph F. Williams, E. J. Baker, Dr. J. P. Harrison, John D. Baker, Wilfred Busy, P. G. Fuller, W. M. Whitehead, C. A. Albritton, George B. Lane, C. B. Stewart, J. L. Cogdell and McKinley Battle.

The colored division has set its goal at $1,000. Other workers who will help raise this sum are J. H. Lucas, Rev. A. B. Moseley, Etta B. Lane, L. P. Mitchell, M. N. Leitao, H. B. Bynum, B. E. Strong, Willie Cox, Lonnie McCoy, Johnnie Hargrove and Ray Baker.

Dr. Hinneburg's topic was "Facing a New Day." He emphasized the necessity of sacrifices in building morale.

Mrs. J. C. Williams, principal of Hunter School, pledged her support to the campaign, and expressed her appreciation to Jane Virginia Andrews for her cooperation in previous campaigns.

Mrs. N. P. Frazier is chairman of this year's drive among Negroes with Mrs. J. A. Williams as co-chairman.

Members of the Negro speakers bureau are Dr. R. P. Daniel, Dr. Walter Hughes, Dr. Nelson Perry, Marie McIver, the Rev. J. W. Tilley, George Snowden, C. D. Haliburton, Mrs. J. A. Williams and C. Todd.

Mrs. M. H. Lee is chairman of the publicity committee. Members of the committee include the following: G. A. Haywood, Mrs. M. T. James, Mrs. K. L. Levister, Mrs. E. M. Kelly, E. Yeargan, Mrs. Chase Evans, A. E. Morrisey, George Jervay, Mrs. A. B. Levingston. Mrs. M. P. Lane, Mrs. Olivia Shelton and the Rev. A. Powe.

Committees and their chairmen fellow:

Group one, Ministerial Alliance, the Rev. C. C. Scott; group two, Citizens Committe F. J. Carnage; group three, Young Citizens Civic and Political Club, George Mitchell; group four, Young Women's Civic and Business Club, Mrs. M. H. Freeman; group five, secret organizations, Mamie Hicks; group six, medical association, Dr. L. E. McCauley; group seven, dentists and pharmacists, Dr. M. L. Watts; group eight, College Woman's Club and Sororities, M. V. Bugg; group nine, social and civic clubs, Mrs. Nan Devan.

Group 10, hotel employees and business houses, Willie Reed and Stewart Justice; group 11, missionary and church clubs, Mrs. A. D. Brown, Mrs. M. A. Burwell, Mrs. Harriett Smith and Mrs. Margie Dunston; group 12, taxicab drivers, Richard Haywood and Spurgeon Hayes; group 13, Usher's Union, Mrs. Callie Berry; group 14, NAACP, George Snowden; group 15, Oberlin, Mrs. Georgia Andrews; group 16, St. Agnes Hospital employes and nurses, M. Gardley; group 17, Nurses' Club, L. M. Harris; group 18, Shaw University, Dr. R. P. Daniel; group 19, St. Augustine's College, the Rev. Edgar Goold; group 20, Wake County schools, Professor Best; group 21, Raleigh public schools, M. H. Akins, M. Harris, W. H. Fuller and Mrs. J. A. Williams; group 22, beauticians, Mrs. Florese Cooper.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
November 22, 1942

NEGROES OUTLINE SEAL SALE DRIVE

The Negro Division of the Christmas Seal Sale Committee held an opening meeting Thursday evening to outline the program for this year's campaign which begins tomorrow. The meeting was held in the Raleigh Funeral Home.

Mayor Graham Andrews gave a resume of the Tuberculosis Association's activities in the past and called attention to the special need of increasing funds during the wartime emergency. He was introduced by Dolph Haywood.

Mrs. J. W. Bunn, president of the Wake County Tuberculosis Association, conducted a forum, and introduced her co-workers, Mrs. Clyde Eby, chairman of the Seal Sale Campaign, and Mrs. R. E. Johns, executive secretary of the association, who outlined the plans and needs of the campaign.

66a-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

File Fourteen Civil Rights Cases In Ohio

MAY 16 1942

Vanguard League Cracks Down On Restaurants

COLUMBUS, OHIO (ANP) — Striking with the force which is charateristic of the organization, the militant Vanguard league filed 14 civil rights cases against Columbus restaurants and eating places, thereby dealing a heavy blow to the practice of racial discrimination. The filing of civil rights cases in "job lots" is typical of the Vanguard league and is strictly according to that organizations' procedure, since it never files less than five such cases at one time.

FILED EIGHT-THEATRE CASES

During the theater fight, the league filed eight cases in its first lot. Although the filing of 14 cases of this nature at one time is quite unusual, Columbus Negroes were not so astonished as might be expected because they knew that the league was working on the problem, and, having confidence in the organization and being familiar with its technique they were expecting some such move.

MAY 16 1942

The league began working on the restaurant problem immediately following the successful conclusion of the now famous theater fight of last June. The first step was several letters to Clarence Blosser, president of the Central Ohio Restuarant Ass'n. The last one was dated November 27, 1941. When these letters were ignored, the opportunity of settling the matter at a conference table was eliminated.

In the meantime, the league began preparing for a series of filing dates, the first of which was set for Friday, April 3, just four days before the opening session of the Ohio Restaurant Owners ass'n convention which was held in Columbus this year.

MAY 16 1942

Another indication of the thoroughness of the league's preparation is the fact that some of these cases date back to the latter part of 1941. The type of cases filed is also an indication of thoroughness, since each is to bring forth the various techniques which the restaurants have been using to get around the civil rights law.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Restrict Negroes In Phila. Defense Housing

JUL 4 1942

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Although the Philadelphia Housing Authority has voted that occupancy of defense housing projects should be in proportion to the Negro population in the neighborhood, the Philadelphia NAACP and other organizations which have formed a Citizens' Committee, stated this week that the plan is not satisfactory.

At least two Negro employes of the War Department in the signal corps here say they were told that colored families could not occupy the recently constructed Abbottsford Defense Homes in the Germantown section. They state they moved to this place from other cities on the promise that the houses would be available to them, and that they are now living in cramped quarters because of inadequate housing facilities.

JUL 4 - 1942

Theodore Spaulding, president of the Philadelphia NAACP, said this week that the racial proportion plan of the Housing Authority is unsatisfactory because the present location of the projects already erected would not, under this plan, include a fair proportion of Negro defense workers on the basis of need.

Further action is planned by the NAACP and the Citizens' Committee.

The Daily Worker
New York. N. Y.

Communists Hail Negro Housing Fight

FEB 17 1942

Philadelphia Project Saved for Negroes After Protests

FEB 17 1942

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16—In an open letter to the Negro press here, the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania congratulated the Negro people for their victory of "saving the Allen Homes for the Negro people.'

"This is primarily a victory for the Negro people together with labor unions and other organizations, Negro and white," the letter stated. "The saving of the Allen Homes is a step to strengthen national unity for the war effort.'

Urging the building of more low rent projects, the letter declared, "To clear up the slums and take care of the well-being of our citizens, will conserve the health of defense workers, thus facilitating increased production and final victory."

The communication was signed by Philip Frankfeld, state secretary; Carl Reeve, legislative chairman and Tom Nabried, chairman of the Negro Commission.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

To Admit Negroes In 3 Of Projects To Be Built Here

Nov. 14 1942

Colored war workers in Philadelphia will be admitted to at least three of the six recently authorized housing projects for war workers here.

This definite information is contained in a letter from the Public Relations Director of the Housing Authority and was the result of a statement in the widely read column "Facts and Fancies", in last week's issue of the TRIBUNE.

In this column the writer called attention to the failure to admit colored workers to any of the defense housing projects already built and occupied.

Three Mixed Projects

The following quotation is reprinted from the letter received:

"Seven hundred temporary units built for the Navy on the East Packer site and the 300 permanent units for the Navy on the West Tasker site are intended for mixed occupancy. The 250 temporary units at Tacony built for in-migrant war workers are also for mixed occupancy.

"The Oxford, Juniata and Richmond sites for war industry workers are designated for white occupancy.

"According to all calculations, it is believed that there are ample accommodations provided for in-migrant colored workers in this new program.

FOR IN-MIGRANTS ONLY

The crux of the matter now is the in-migrant classification. These homes will be opened to "in-migrants—war workers who have been brought into the city from other communities too far away to permit them to commute home at the close of the days work.

What has happened in the past, with respect to other defense housing, is that numerous families of defense workers, who were not in-migrants, have been admitted to these defense homes, while colored workers in the same classification were denied admission.

The "in-migrant" classification now bars defense workers from the new projects unless they meet the "in-migrant" requirement.

It is believed that the number of "in-migrant" colored war workers is relatively small.

A Colored Judge

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Youth City Honors First Lady

OCT 3 - 1942

OCT 3 - 1942

OCT 3 1942

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt shown receiving the second annual Youth City award in Philadelphia, Monday, from Samuel Evans, founder and head of the youth center for her "wise counsel and guidance of youth and her valuable work in the development of interracial goodwill."

66a-1942

RECREATION

Winston Salem N C Sentinel
January 8, 1942

Negro Centers To Be Opened Jan. 17

Opening of Winston-Salem's three Negro recreation centers, a WPA project made possible through a sponsor's contribution of $22,000 by James A. Gray, and a sponsor's contribution of $1,500 and donation of the land for the Kimberley Park area by A. L. Butner, will be held Saturday, January 17, at 2 p.m., Mayor Richard J. Reynolds announced today.

The two recreation buildings at Kimberley Park and Happy Hill and the playground and park area in connection with the Fourteenth Street School have been completed and are now ready to be turned over to the Negro residents of the city and put into immediate service.

Taking part in the brief formal program which will officially open the parks will be James A. Gray; C. C. McGinnis, works projects administrator for North Carolina; Jack Atkins, representative Negro citizen, and others who have had part in the development of the project. Arrangements have been made to present the program at the Kimberley Park center, and to have it broadcast to the two other centers, where open house will be held.

Program

The program is as follows:

Musical number by Negro quartet; invocation; presentation of parks project, C. C. McGinnis WPA administrator for North Carolina, Raleigh; acceptance for the city of Winston-Salem, Mayor Richard J. Reynolds; recognition of WPA; recognition of A. L. Butner, donor of land for Kimberley Park area; recognition of city administration under which park project was launched; recognition of public works department; recognition of recreation department; recognition of James A. Gray, sponsor.

Presentation of Gray; address, "The Part of Recreation in Building Constructive Citizenship," James A. Gray; appreciation in behalf of Negro citizens, Jack Atkins; music by Negro quartet; benediction.

All three areas will be open for inspection throughout the afternoon, with recreation department supervisors in charge.

Mayor Reynolds said that a special invitation to attend the opening ceremonies would be issued to city and other officials, and that all Negro residents would be urged to attend and inspect the buildings and other recreation facilities.

A regular program of recreational events will be scheduled at the parks following the opening.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
September 18, 1942

MRS. MOTON NAMED TO RED CROSS COUNCIL

SEP 1 - 1942

SEP 1 - 1942

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The appointmnet of Mrs. Robert Moton of Capahosic, Va., to the National Council on Red Cross Home Nursing was announced at a meeting of the council held at Red Cross national headquarters recently. Mrs. Moton is administrative officer of the southern division of the AAA. She will represent the colored population of the United States on the council and will take an active part in promoting Red Cross home nursing courses.

In inviting Mrs. Moton to join the council, Mrs. August Belmont, chairman of the council, said: "If possible, we would like to see one person in every home given an opportunity to take the Red Cross course in home nursing. It is difficult to imagine that the effect on the health of our nation if this ideal is reached. Certainly we would be able not only to raise the health standard materially, but also bring about a better understanding between people through a mutual interest."

In accepting the appointment, Mrs. Moton pointed out that disease knows no color line. "Home nursing, so important to the health of the nation in wartimes, will never be completely successful until it has one hundred per cent cooperation of all the people in the United States," she said.

"It is up to everyone of us to see that high standards of health are maintained and to learn to care not only for ourselves but for our families and even our neighbors. If we know how to carry out doctors' orders we can relieve many of our nurses for srvice with the armed forces. By keeping well we make it possible for more of our doctors to serve their country where they are needed most. Every single person must help keep the home front fit, and thereby speed victory."

SEP 1 - 1942

The council learned that 196,214 persons completed home nursing courses in the last year, and that there were still areas populated by Negroes where home nursing classes had not yet been made available. With the cooperation of Mrs. Moton, plans were formulated to remedy the situation.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Many Negroes Take First Aid

Red Cross Courses Are Completed By Trio Of Classes

Many negroes have completed Red Cross first aid instruction at classes recently held at various points in the county, according to announcement by officials of the Tuscaloosa County Chapter.

At Holt a large group of members of the Morning Star Baptist Church qualified in the standard course which was taught by J. P Singleton of the Central Foundry Company, a veteran Red Cross instructor.

Those receiving certificates in this class included Bessie M. Cobb, Ethel Daniel, Willie Daniel, Rosa Findley, Savannah Gladney, O. C. Hemphill, Willie Hinds, Eddie Long, Bennie Mack, Lillie Mustin, Fannie Rhodes, Carrie Robertson, Will Sanders, Ned Stokes, Will Thomas, Pearlie Mae Tucker, Jessie Wilson and Mary Wilson.

A course in Alberta City was taught by two teachers, Hester Orr of Industrial High School, and Sadye Wright of Holley Springs School. Both teachers attended the National Red Cross Aquatic School held last Summer at Tennessee A. and I. State College for Negroes at Nashville. They qualified as instructors in first aid, and home and farm accident prevention.

In the Alberta City class taught by Hester Orr the following qualified:

Ethel Bolden, Estella Crenshaw, Daphane Crim, Ella Bell Green, Gladys Roberts, Elizabeth Warren and Charlie Rose White.

Completing the course under Sadye Wright were: Jennie Mae Cleveland, Mattie Lucile Crimm Ollie B. Crenshaw, Sr., Ollie B Crenshaw, Jr., Augusta Curry, Elbert Cunningham, Lester Dunnigan Coreine Dunnigan, Lucinda Glasco, Clara Hutcherson, John B. Lee, Ben Mitchell, Otis Miller, Secora Prude, Nesbit Roberson, Alice Roberson, Eliza Mae Scott, Pearlie Lee Smith, Sylvesta Whitfield and Hattie Preston.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
October 17, 1942

NEGRO RED CROSS UNIT IS ORGANIZED

EVERGREEN, Ala., Oct. 16—A Negro Red Cross organization, affiliated with the Conecuh County production unit, has been established here. Sewing days are held weekly under the direction of Mrs. Hunter Morgan. Negro chairmen appointed are Edith Gray and Ruby Brown.

Holly Springs, Miss. Reporter
October 15, 1942

NEGRO RED CROSS UNIT FORMED HERE

Mississippi's First All Negro Unit Organized In Holly Springs

Mississippi's first all Negro Red Cross Unit was organized here Thursday afternoon by C. E. Patch, Field Representative of the Red Cross.

Meeting was held at Rust College with Dr. L. N. McCoy, president of Rust, presiding.

This unit will be called the Holly Springs Negro Red Cross and will cooperate in every way with the Marshall County Red Cross of which Stanley Barnett of Holly Springs is chairman.

S. C. Phillips, the Jeans teacher for Marshall County, was appointed chairman of the Negro Unit; Lessye Lee Davis, Negro home demonstration agent, Mary Jackson, Rust teacher, and the Rev. A. R. Sturdivant, advisory committee; W. T. Sims, superintendent of Rosenwald, sub-chairman of the Disaster Preparedness committee; and C. T. Griffin, secretary.

FOUR MORE RED CROSS WORKERS GO TO ENGLAND

Well Trained Colored Men Will Serve Throughout British Isles

Washington, Dec. 17—(ANP)—Four additional American Red Cross workers have arrived in Great Britian to augment the expanding club staffs already on duty throughout the British Isles, and to assist in the operation of recreation centers for American Negro troops on leave, the Red Cross has announced.

They are:

Harry K. Parker, club program director, 114 Bombow Road, Greensboro, N. C.; Claude A. Walton, club program director, 4433 South Parkway, Chicago; Sidney R. Williams, club director, 8311 Quincy Avenue, Cleveland; Ligon Buford, club director, 718 Fairmont Street, N. W., Washington.

Harry K. Parker for the past five years has been assistant director of recreation in Greensboro heading the Negro division. Prior to his municipal appointment, he was professor of physical education and athletic coach at Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro. From September 1934 to June 1935, he was athletic director at Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C. He is a graduate of Wilson elementary school and Dunbar high school, Washington. A graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, he received his bachelor of science degree in 1934, and his master's degree two years later at the University of Michigan. He is a member of the Society of Recreation Workers of America, the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, the Negro business league and the Social Workers' fellowship.

Claude A. Walton was formerly a physical education instructor for the Chicago Park district and member of the WPA staff. He is a graduate of the University of Colorado, where he won honors on the track, basketball and intermural athletic teams. For three years he was a member of the school's musical production staff and was active in organizing concerts and entertainments.

Sidney R. Williams was executive secretary of the Urban league of Cleveland prior to his Red Cross appointment. He went to Cleveland in 1941 from St. Louis, where he had been industrial secretary of the Urban league of St. Louis for eight years. Before that appointment he was a case worker for the St. Louis Provident association, and for a brief period in 1932 served as a case worker for the Illinois Emergency relief. He was graduated from South Carolina State college, Orangeburg, S. C., in 1930 with the degree of A. B. and later attended the Universiay of Chicago School of Social Work Administration.

Ligon Buford, is a graduate of Englewood high school, and later attended Crane Junior college, Northwestern university and Central Y. M. C. A. college in Chicago. He was formerly a case worker for the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, Chicago, and assistant publicity director for the W. P. A. Federal theatre, Chicago. Later he was an interviewer for the University of Chicago Social Science survey. For five years he was a case worker for the Chicago Relief administration. After a brief period in the advertising and real estate business in Chicago he went to Ft. Stevens, Mass., as exchange manager for the 366th Infantry exchange.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Plan Ambulance Purchase

Red Cross volunteer workers of Jersey City, above, plan to purchase an ambulance for emergency war work. They are, left to right, Mesdames Corrine White, captain; Josephine Walker, Lillian L. Williams and Gladys M. Ross.

Nurses' Aides Play Vital Role In Our Country's War Effort

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

66a

Call Issued for More Volunteer Workers in New York City's Area to Shoulder Increasing Burdens of Hospital Staff

NEW YORK, CITY, N. Y., Dec. 17—Nearly 100 Negro Nurses' Aides here are playing a vital role in the war effort but hundreds of additional volunteers are needed to shoulder some of the increasing burden being placed on depleted staffs of New York City's hospitals.

The Brooklyn Civilian Defense Volunteer office has issued a statement asking for 2,000 more aides in that borough to fill the quota of 3,000 by December 31. Many of these, it is hoped, will be Negroes.

Negro aides are currently accepted at about 30 hospitals in New York City—side by side with white Nurses' Aides. These hospitals include Lebanon, Bronx, Joint Diseases, Montefiore, Beth Israel, Jewish, Unity and all of the many city hospitals.

DEC 19 1942

Mrs. Carroll J. Dickson, Brooklyn Nurses' Aide chairman for the Red Cross, says that Negro Nurses' Aides excel wherever they work.

"The Negro women, especially those who can serve during the daytime, I am sure would respond by volunteering for this service if they knew how many more we want and need," she pointed out.

A radio appeal for Negro aides was made to her people by Mrs. Eva White, who has been serving at a Brooklyn hospital since July. Although the mother of six children, ranging from five-year old twins to 12 years, and although employed three mornings a week, Mrs. White spends every Friday at the Cumberland hospital.

"My children are all at school and I enjoy the work. It isn't hard and it is a great satisfaction to know that I'm not only helping to make sick people more comfortable but that I am really doing something for my country," she says.

"Being a Nurses' aide is a fine thing and I'd like to tell my people how much pleasure I get from serving. I'd like to persuade them to join.

Meantime, the "capping" of nine Negro aides at Harlem hospital raised to 100 the number trained at that hospital since this June. Located in the heart of Harlem this hospital has been the center for the training of Negro aides in New York City, all but 40 of the city's total having received their instruction there.

DEC 19 1942

To help overcome the lack of free daytime among Negroes, Harlem hospital is currently training a night class of 12 additional students. The 80 hours of necessary training can be given in as few as 12 hours a week to fit conditions.

66a-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Goodman To Work Overseas

Urban League Secretary Now With Red Cross

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — George W. Goodman, executive secretary of the Washington Urban League, has been called by the American Red Cross as the first appointee in the new scheme of recreation adopted by the organization, reporting immediately for a two-week training period before being sent abroad.

Negro troop concentrations are in England, Ireland and Australia and it is to one of these places Mr. Goodman will be sent.

He will be supervisor of or administrator of the unit in the section to which he is being sent. Already some 35 persons from all parts of the country have been interviewed for positions in this outfit, which will encompass all areas where Negro troops are gathered.

While the personnel of these recreation centers will be colored, the recreation houses will be open to all soldiers, white and colored, and the same condition will prevail in the other houses staffed by whites.

The Red Cross is taking over all recreational work, superseding all other agencies and will work closely with the war department in this field.

Mr. Goodman will be sent abroad on or about Sept. 1.

He will be on leave from his present post for the duration. The new position pays around $3,500 per year, plus expenses.

Goodman's wife is the former Juanita Washington of Kansas City, Kas.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Red Cross Group Names Mrs. Moton

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Mrs. Moton is administrative officer of the southern division of the AAA. She will represent the colored population of the United States on the council and will take an active part in promoting Red Cross home nursing courss.

OPORTUNITY FOR RED CROSS

In inviting Mrs. Moton to join th council, Mrs. August Belmont, chairman of the council, said: "If possible, we would like to see one person in every home given an opportunity to take the Red Cross course in home nursing.

"It is difficult to imagine that the effect on the health of our nation if this ideal is reached. Certainly we would be able not only to raise the health standard materially, but also bring about a better understanding between people through a mutual interest."

NO COLOR LINE

In accepting the appointment, Mrs. Moton pointed out that disease knows no color line. "Home nursing, so important to the health of the nation in war-time, will never be completely successful until it has one hundred per cent cooperation of all the people in the United States," she said.

"It is up to everyone of us to see that high standards of health are maintained and to learn to care not only for ourselves but for our families and even our neighbors. If we know how to carry out doctors' orders we can release many of our nurses for service with the armed forces.

"By keeping well we make it possible for more of our doctors to serve their country where they are needed most. Every single person must help keep the home front fit, and thereby speed victory."

396,214 PERSONS

The council learned that 396,214 persons completed home nursing courses in the last year, and that there were still areas populated by Negroes where home nursing classes had not yet been made available. With the cooperation of Mrs. Moton, plans were formulated to remedy the situation.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

SEGREGATED RED CROSS

Segregated Red Cross clubs are being organized abroad. These clubs which are a combination of hotel, recreation center and place of entertainment for men on furlough are provided by the Red Cross for all soldiers. They will perhaps take the place of the Y.M.C.A. set-up of the last war. But why are they to be Jim-Crow nests? Maybe the Army just wants Negro youth to feel at home. Yet this question is bigger than the Negro. The issue is, are we going to fight a people's war, or a war against the people?

We believe this war is our war, we mean the war of Negro America, of Africa and the black colonies—as well as the war of all anti-fascist prodemocratic peoples. We have read with the greatest attention the Atlantic Charter, the speeches of Vice President Wallace and Sumner Welles, our undersecretary of state. We recommend their reading to the War department. A segregated, jim-crow system of clubs for American soldiers fighting for democracy cuts squarely across all of our lofty protestations. If we are fighters for human freedom and equality of opportunity then we must act the part. Words will not suffice.

Segregated clubs abroad can only make us—the United States—the bearer of Hitler's politics to the United Nations. Jim-crow clubs will tell the European and Asiatic peoples that we, too, have a policy of racial persecution that yields not one iota to Hitler.

Who conceived so damnably dangerous a policy? If this is a War department edict then we demand that it be changed if necessary by a Presidential order.

We are not in a sympathetic mood to receive any trite statement that: "The War department is not out to settle any social problems." Social, political, economic and military problems will have to be solved if this war is to be won.

Already too much bankruptcy in political and social matters has expressed itself in Washington, D. C. A house-cleaning is necessary if President Roosevelt wants his war program put across.

This plan of segregated Red Cross clubs is too raw; it is too fascist; it is too un-American, too internationally subversive. Speak up, Secretary Stimson! Is this your program?

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Committee Holds Second Meeting With Red Cross

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — The committee of colored citizens representing a number of national Negro organizations which has been called by the American Red Cross in an advisory capacity, held its second meeting with officers of that organization Wednesday. Present besides Vice-chairman James L. Feiser and Vice-chairman Guy Emerson were some 20 heads of various services, domestic and foreign of the Red Cross.

Among the colored committee were: Mrs. Ruth Roberts, New York, former chairman national advisory committee, National Association Colored Graduate nurses; Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, past president of the same organization; Mrs. Beulah Whitby, grand basileus, AKA sorority; Mrs. Jennie D. Moton, Red Cross home nursing committee; Dr. T. M. Smith, president National Medical Association; Walter White, secretary, N.A.A.C.P.; Gen. B. O. Davis, Dean William Pickens and Jesse O. Thomas, war bonds division; Dr. F. D. Patterson, board of incorporators, Red Cross; Dr. Channing Tobias, national Y. M. C. A.; G. James Fleming, FEPC; Claude A. Barnett, Chicago, and Thomas M. Campbell, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Reports were heard from the heads of each of the services which the Red Cross operates, it being vice-chairman Feiser's idea to present a complete picture of what the Red Cross actually is in order that a fuller understanding of its organization and functions might be gained by the committee and that it might have a better comprehension of the services into which Negroes might most effectively fit.

Among these were production corps, canteen services, Gray ladies, Disaster relief, Accident and first aid service. The rapid expansion of the organization which since the war has grown to unbelievable proportions will include more and more colored people undoubtedly, especially since a conscious effort is being made to include Negro men and women upon important committees and with the appointment, which is understood to be contemplated, of a nationally known Negro personality to its administrative staff.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

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SEP 23 1942

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In inviting Mrs. Moton to join the council, Mrs. August Belmont, chairman of the council, said: "If possible, we would like to see one person in every home given an opportunity to take the Red Cross course in home nursing. It is difficult to imagine the effect on the health of our nation if this ideal is reached. Certainly we would be able not only to raise the health standard materially, but also bring about a better understanding between people through a mutual interest."

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SEP 23 1942

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Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Negro Named To Red Cross Home Service

AUG 22 1942

Praised for Work In Harlem, Mrs. Mills Is Teacher, Grandmother

Mrs. Esther Ferguson Mills, 141 West 110th St., recently appointed case worker in the Home Service Bureau of the American Red Cross, New York Chapter, is the first Negro to hold such a position in the New York office.

Last January, Mrs. Mills enrolled in the Staff Assistance Course given by the New York Chapter at City College. Upon completing the course, she received her diploma and immediately volunteered. Because of Mrs. Mills' record in social work, she was referred to the Home Service Bureau.

When Miss Edna J. Wakefield, director of the service, announced Mrs. Mills' appointment, the latter had put in 252 hours of volunteer service and handled over 50 cases.

AUG 22 1942

A native of Toledo, Mrs. Mills received her elementary and high school education in the public schools of that city. She did special study in the field of social work at Toledo University.

During her first years of social work, Mrs. Mills was employed as assistant probation officer, Domestic Relations Court, Juvenile Division, in Toledo and policewoman in the Women's Bureau of the Toledo Police Department.

In 1937 she was appointed head matron (Edge Cottage) at the State Home for Girls, Trenton, N. J. She resigned this position after six months of service.

Wealth of Experience

For the past five years Mrs. Mills has served as a counselor and social worker in various agencies throughout Harlem. It was the wealth of experience gathered in these positions that fitted her for the job she now holds.

Miss Edith Downs, assistant director of Home Service and Mrs. Mills' immediate supervisor, spoke highly of her work in the Harlem district. She cited many cases that might not have been cleared so quickly by a worker less familiar with the area.

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There was one particular case to which Miss Downs referred that has won praise for Mrs. Mills throughout the service.

A soldier stationed at a nearby camp returned to his post after a furlough with severe burns about his person which he claimed were sustained when his wife poured hot water on him. The Red Cross field worker at the camp wrote the New York office. The soldier's wife lived in the Harlem area and Mrs. Mills was assigned to the case.

Mrs. Mills called on the wife and found that the soldier had been burned when he and his wife engaged in an altercation which was the result of a series of misunderstandings caused by the husband's absence from home. When the soldier came home for a few days she talked with husband and wife separately. She found that they had sent their child South to the wife's mother and that each was planning secretly to leave the other.

Through a careful investigation, a reconciliation was effected. When Mrs. Mills suggested that the couple send for their child, the couple said they had no money for railroad fare. The worker then arranged for them to get a loan from the Red Cross so the child could return in time to enter school.

AUG 22 1942

The field assistant stationed at the camp wrote a letter of appreciation to the New York Chapter. The camp worker said the soldier (a sergeant) was once more able to perform his duties satisfactorily since his domestic relations were no longer disturbed.

Many Other Duties

Besides smoothing ruffled marital relations, Mrs. Mills' duties enable her to aid soldiers seeking extension of furloughs as well as those in need of financial assistance. In the case of service men's families, she helps out with furloughs or financial aid necessary because of death, illness and maternity confinements.

Mrs. Mills established residence in New York in 1935 to be near her son, Joseph Fielding Ferguson, Sr., who was then a student at Lincoln University.

Columbia, S. C. State
September 19, 1942

THE RED CROSS' FINE WORK.

A revealing resume of the broad activities of the Richland County chapter of the American Red Cross during the last 12 months was printed in this newspaper Sunday. While the details were well covered in these reports, comment is made here for the purpose of paying tribute to those who have given hours and hours of service in this worthy work. Day after day, without the public knowing of it great numbers of Columbians are doing their bit through the Red Cross in the winning of the war.

During the year just closed more than 11,000 persons were trained to give intelligent and capable service in the event of disaster and in the regular daily routine duties of the Red Cross program. Training classes were conducted by volunteers in nutrition, first aid, water safety, home nursing, and so forth. Eight thousand were trained in first aid alone. A camp and hospital service committee was organized with the purpose of furnishing day rooms at Fort Jackson, and through tireless effort many of the soldiers in the military reservation now enjoy home-like places in which to spend their spare time. Eleven auxiliaries were organized to carry the Red Cross program to all parts of the country. One was a military auxiliary at the fort for wives of army personnel. Nine county community auxiliaries and one Negro unit have been formed.

Surgical dressings, layettes and many other emergency supplies made by volunteer workers are in a disaster preparedness warehouse in Columbia ready to serve not only Columbia but the entire state in case of civilian emergency. The chapter has sponsored a huge production program. Thousands of garments, knitted and sewn, and surgical dressings, have been made for the army and navy and for war refugees in Allied countries.

The home service department, a charter obligation of every Red Cross chapter and branch has been alert in handling home conditions and problems of service men's dependents. There were 2,000 such cases with 958 home visits. The group of university students trained to be nurses' aides was the first such class in the United States. Other colleges and universities have taken the cue from the university and put such Red Cross courses in to give unstintingly of their time, often in the curriculum. At Carolina credit was given obscure work, to make the program possible. for one semester's work. But the nurse's aide It is a magnificent job deserving the thanks work was not confined to the university. Many of our people but it is no more than was to other women in the city prepared themselves be expected of Columbians for such service by doing duty at the hospitals.

Fourteen thousand school children, white and Negro, enrolled in the Junior Red Cross in which work the response has been fine.

All of this work was done with only six paid employes as against three one year ago. This meant that great numbers of volunteers had

Washington Tribune
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Through a careful investigation, a reconciliation was effected. When Mrs. Mills suggested that the couple send for their child, the couple said they had no money for railroad fare. The worker then arranged for them to get a loan from the Red Cross so the child could return in time to enter school.

AUG 22 1942

The field assistant stationed at the camp wrote a letter of appreciation to the New York Chapter. The camp worker said the soldier (a sergeant) was once more able to perform his duties satisfactorily since his domestic relations were no longer disturbed.

Many Other Duties

Besides smoothing ruffled marital relations, Mrs. Mills' duties enable her to aid soldiers seeking extension of furloughs as well as those in need of financial assistance. In the case of service men's families, she helps out with furloughs or financial aid necessary because of death, illness and maternity confinements.

Mrs. Mills established residence in New York in 1935 to be near her son, Joseph Fielding Ferguson, Sr., who was then a student at Lincoln University.

Columbia, S. C. State
September 19, 1942

THE RED CROSS' FINE WORK.

A revealing resume of the broad activities of the Richland County chapter of the American Red Cross during the last 12 months was printed in this newspaper Sunday. While the details were well covered in these reports, comment is made here for the purpose of paying tribute to those who have given hours and hours of service in this worthy work. Day after day, without the public knowing of it great numbers of Columbians are doing their bit through the Red Cross in the winning of the war.

During the year just closed more than 11,000 persons were trained to give intelligent and capable service in the event of disaster and in the regular daily routine duties of the Red Cross program. Training classes were conducted by volunteers in nutrition, first aid, water safety, home nursing, and so forth. Eight thousand were trained in first aid alone. A camp and hospital service committee was organized with the purpose of furnishing day rooms at Fort Jackson, and through tireless effort many of the soldiers in the military reservation now enjoy home-like places in which to spend their spare time. Eleven auxiliaries were organized to carry the Red Cross program to all parts of the country. One was a military auxiliary at the fort for wives of army personnel. Nine county community auxiliaries and one Negro unit have been formed.

Surgical dressings, layettes and many other emergency supplies made by volunteer workers are in a disaster preparedness warehouse in Columbia ready to serve not only Columbia but the entire state in case of civilian emergency. The chapter has sponsored a huge production program. Thousands of garments, knitted and sewn, and surgical dressings, have been made for the army and navy and for war refugees in Allied countries.

The home service department, a charter obligation of every Red Cross chapter and branch has been alert in handling home conditions and problems of service men's dependents. There were 2,000 such cases with 958 home visits. The group of university students trained to be nurses' aides was the first such class in the United States. Other colleges and universities have taken the cue from the university and put such Red Cross courses in the curriculum. At Carolina credit was given for one semester's work. But the nurse's aide work was not confined to the university. Many other women in the city prepared themselves for such service by doing duty at the hospitals.

Fourteen thousand school children, white and Negro, enrolled in the Junior Red Cross in which work the response has been fine.

All of this work was done with only six paid employes as against three one year ago. This meant that great numbers of volunteers had

Charleston S C Evening Post
January 14, 1942

Voices Thanks For Negro Fund

A partial report on charities effected through the negro Christmas fund sponsored by the inter-racial committee, along with appreciation to those who aided, is voiced by Miss Susan L. Allston, of the committee, in the following statement today:

"Those who worked at collecting and dispensing this generous Christmas giving wish to thank the givers. We thank The Evening Post for so kindly using their offices for reporting the need, and also for receiving and handing over the money given, all of which added a good deal of work to their busy staff at that season. Now we beg space from them once more in which to express our thanks to the public, and to give some idea of how the money was spent.

"Besides clothing contributed, which was most useful and for which warm thanks are given, the grand sum of $538.90 was received. The Rev. Dr. George J. Congaware kindly kept the money, handing it out to the dispensers: Two ministers, two trained welfare workers, and three teachers. Rev. C. S. Ledbetter decided it was best to buy blankets and fuel in bulk, as that insured a better bargain, and a supply on which the welfare workers could draw. $75 was spent on blankets, and $75 on fuel. It is a pleasure to stop right here and think of what that meant to many!

"The rest of the money was spent mostly for food, and lesser amounts on clothing and shoes, respectively. And in about the same proportion those helped were children, old people and the needy, irrespective of age. Many families and cases were investigated. Food, clothing and cheer were dispensed to many. All reports are not yet in, and there is still some work to be done, but we don't want to put off thanking you. Your kindness helped greatly. Thank you again."

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
May 3, 1942

Home Nursing Class

A home nursing class will be conducted by the local chapter of American Red Cross for women at the negro branch of the Y. W. C. A. in Coming street, beginning Monday, May 18. This will be a six weeks' course, and all interested in taking it are asked to register at the office any morning between 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. or any evening from 6 until 9 p. m. A registered instructor will teach the course.

Columbia S C State
January 31, 1942

Negroes to Get First Aid Work

Charles Mix, field representative of the American National Red Cross first aid water safety and accident prevention service, will arrive in Columbia Sunday to begin a first aid instruction course for Negroes who have graduated from standard and advanced first aid courses.

Eighteen registrants have been signed up for the instruction and upon completion of the one week's intensive course will volunteer their services for the organization and teaching of other groups throughout the city, both high school and adult groups.

All persons are urged to avail themselves of the opportunities which will be afforded to Richland county citizens through this training course. The class will begin Monday at 4 p.m. at Waverly school on Oak street, and will be held every afternoon during the week from 4 p.m. to 7 in order to get in 15 hours of instruction.

Charleston [illegible] Courier
March 1, 1942

Injustice to Negroes

To The News and Courier:

Grave injustice against the negroes is being effected. One of the two playgrounds for negroes is about to be turned over to the Charleston Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company. This land is owned by the Charleston Housing authority which has protested in every way against giving it up. It has never been asked for any other purpose than "parking space." This area was used as a playground for negroes for years before it was acquired by the housing authority, which planned jointly with the city and playground commission to make of it a really well equipped playground, something the negroes have never had, even at Harmon field. The negroes are expected to do their part for defense. Their situation should be kept before the public eye.

CLE[illegible]. McGOWAN.
Charleston.

Spartanburg S C Herald
April 19, 1942

YOUNG NEGROES' CENTER TO OPEN TUESDAY EVENING

Broad Program Slated for Ebenezer Settlement House Here

Under cooperation, supervision and planning of civic-minded and patriotic negro citizens of the city, in collaboration with a group of white church and social workers, the program at Ebenezer Settlement house on Austin street is being greatly enlarged, it was announced yesterday.

Already an extensive humane, educational and recreational program is under way at the center. Since August, 1939, activities centering about negro residents of the section, especially children and young adults, have been expanding. Nourishing meals have been served children. Nature study, club work and other activities, carried on with a high degree of efficiency, have interested and benefitted many negro children and young negro men and women. Now, the program is being enlarged, it was stated, to embrace a new group of young people, including soldiers from 14 to 20 years of age.

Will Entertain Soldiers

Under a carefully planned and adequately supervised program, with both white and negro leaders cooperating, expanded religious, recreational and entertaining facilities will be provided. A major objective of the program is to provide supervised recreation for negro soldiers and girls who desire entertainment with proper surroundings and environment.

The recreational center for young adults is being well-equipped, it was announced. A formal opening will be held at Ebenezer Baptist church Tuesday night. All interested negro soldiers and other young adults of the section are invited to attend.

Schedule

The center will be open from 3 until 10 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays, beginning next week.

Ministers of all negro churches in the city and white men and women who are assisting in the project will attend the opening.

Cooperating agencies and individuals include Spartanburg county children's court, officers, chaplains and other volunteer personnel from the 50th training battalion and two other companies of negro soldiers at Camp Croft, pastors of negro churches and a number of white social workers.

Donors of equipment include Crutchfield's sporting goods store, table tennis equipment; Montgomery and Crawford, basketball; McLellan's, S. H. Kress company, F. W. Woolworth company, The Leader, Effird's, Montgomery Ward company and the Aug. W. Smith company, games.

Spartanburg S C Herald
April 21, 1942

MORE GIFTS FOR CENTER RECEIVED

Expanded Ebenezer Street Project to Have Formal Opening Tonight

Additional gifts for the expanded Ebenezer Street Negro Settlement House, which will have its formal opening tonight at 7:45 o'clock, were announced yesterday.

The program, progressive and of nearly two years duration, has been enlarged to include negro youths 14 to 20 years of age and of both sexes, especially soldiers. White and negro social workers and negro officers and enlisted men at Camp Croft are cooperating in the project.

New gifts and donors include Silver's, games; Becker's and Quality bakeries, cookies; Littlejohn and Smtih company and H. T. Littlejohn company, refreshment ingredients.

The center is located on Austin street and is operated in collaboration with Ebenezer Baptist church.

Columbia, S. C. Record
April 29, 1942

Social Work Parley Opens

Central Group Asks Women Be Placed On Boards Of Industrial Schools

Approximately 200 social workers attending the seventh annual conference of the central region of the South Carolina Conference of Social Work here this morning voted to request their state-wide organization to petition the legislature to establish a separate board of trustees for the white girls industrial school, the white boys industrial school, and the John G. Richards industrial school for Negro boys.

These resolutions also contained a request for a revision of state marriage laws, but the nature of this revision was not stated in the resolution.

Want Women on Boards

The central conference, consisting of social workers from 14 mid-state counties, also requested that women as well as men be placed on the boards of the three industrial schools, and that trained social workers be placed in key positions in them.

Still another clause of the resolutions asked that provision be made for traing mentally defective Negro children.

Another clause proposed that action be taken to repeal some state laws affecting children, and that new laws be written to improve the status and condition of children.

Overlapping Aims

The resolutions also contained a vclause requesting the state conference of social work, the state department of education and the South Carolina Education association recognize certain overlapping aims and program objectives, and that they coordinate their services.

The resolutions also contained a suggestion that the state department of education move to have school playgrounds made available for the use of children the year round; and that the department of education, the forestry commission and the park service move to have recreation areas kept open the year round.

135 Register

One hundred thirty-five persons were registered for the conference when it adjourned for luncheon at 1 p. m., and the total attendance was about 200. Richard H. Lyle, of Birmingham, regional director of the defense health and welfare service of the Federal Security Agency, was to address the luncheon.

Governor R. M. Jefferies welcomed the social workers to Columbia this morning. Thomas H. Daniel, director, presided, the Rev. Lewis N. Taylor, rector of the Good Shepherd Episcopal church, offered the invocation. Mrs. J. F. McInerny, president of the Richland County Council of Social Agencies, welcomed the visitors on behalf of the local organizations. The Rev. Maxcy Collins, of Batesburg, responded.

Zeigler Heard

The Rev. Edgar D. Zeigler, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church, discussed "The Church and the Present Emergency"; and Miss Lillian Hunt and Miss Leila Johnson spoke on the legislative calendar of the conference.

E. G. Lippincott, field representative of the division of social protection of the Federal Security Agency led a panel discussion of "Prostitution and the War," and others who took part in this discussion were Miss Elizabeth Clayton, nursing consultant of the state board of health, Miss Kate Bullock of the state department of public welfare, and Dr. Sedwig Simmons.

The report of the nominating committee was scheduled as part of the luncheon program.

The afternoon session was to include "A Discussion of the Policy Formulated for the Employment of the Crippled Children in Agriculture," led by C. M. Wilson, director of the South Carolina Employment Security Agency; and a discussion of "Organization and Training of Volunteers for Defense Service, Including the Responsibility of Community Agencies to Train and Utilize Volunteers for Essential Services", led by Mrs. Elizabeth L. McColl, executive secretary of the Children's Society for Richland county.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
June 10, 1942

Juvenile Council Elects Officers And Makes Plans For Immediate Future

Before a well attended meeting last night in the court house reports were given on the work accomplished by the Juvenile Council during its first year of existence and plans for the immediate future were discussed.

The educational section of which Miss Nell Garrard is chairman, is working at present on a survey of negro communities to determine some needs and is sponsoring some vacation church schools in some areas where there were none. Mamie Johnson, supervisor of negro schools, and a group of Brewer high school girls have charge of the vacation church schools. Miss Euphemia Gordon, director of religious education at the First Presbyterian church, has assisted in the plans for these schools.

A variety of events are being sponsored by the recreational section of which Frank L. Holroyd is chairman. Among them will be some chorus work with Mrs. Peter McKellar directing; back yard play grounds under Mrs. Stanley Baker's leadership; camps, with W. V. Zeigler in charge; and softball arranged by Devore Andrews.

Mrs. Ruth Birthright, chairman of the group known as Children Under Special Disadvantage, reported that palns were about complete for a tonsil clinic at the Greenwood Hospital. In the fall it is hoped that plans for the dental clinic will be completed.

The chairman of the delinquency section, J. A. Gresham, gave a written report on the work that has been done with the juveniles who have committed some defense against the law. The report is given in full below.

Officers for the coming year were elected at the conclusion of the meeting last night. They are as follows: Dr. R. C. Long, president; Miss Ione Alverson, secretary; and the Rev. T. Porter Ball, treasurer.

Florence, S. C. Morning News
June 6, 1942

Nutrition Progress Made Among Negroes Of State

ORANGEBURG, June 5 —Nutrition work among the Negroes of the state has shown encouraging progress during the past 12 months, according to reports from Marion Paul, state supervisor of Negro home demonstration work with headquarters at State College, here.

Realizing that in the present world crisis all people should be more than ever alert, energetic, strong, and healthy, Supervisor Paul and her coworkers launched an intensive program in the summer of 1941 to help create correct nutritional habits among the Negro people.

The first step in this program was a conference for Negro ministers at State College, Orangeburg, June 3-5, 1941. H. E. Daniels, district Negro farm agent, and Supervisor Paul, with the aid of special workers, made this a training school of information on production, preparation, conservation, and use of food.

Then a statewide nutrition conference for Negroes was held in December 1941, attended by six hundred leaders and presided over by Director D. W. Watkins of the Extension Service, chairman of the State Nutrition Committee.

The important message of proper nutrition and good health as a front line of defense has been carried to the people this spring in 19 countywide nutrition schools with the help of extension specialists from Clemson and Winthrop Colleges. The main objective of these county schools was to encourage rural Negro families to grow their own needs —to plant gardens, raise poultry and hogs, keep family milk cows, grow wheat, corn, peanuts, cane for syrup, soybeans, and other food and feed crops.

The effect of this better nutrition program to date, says Supervisor Paul, has been gratifying and encouraging to continued efforts.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

BETWEEN THE LINES

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK
(For ANP)

Debunking Sociology?

John McCray, editor-publisher of the Lighthouse and Informer, one of the most recent stars to rise upon the Negro journalistic horizon, is threatening to go places. McCray is a concrete refutation of the unfounded allegation that southern Negroes are afraid to contend for the rights and responsibilites of full-fledged citizenship.

HANCOCK

Located as he is in Columbia, S. C., in a city of the South where the voice against lynching was first lifted by the Columbia State in the long ago, he has the moral support of some of the finest white citizens of the country.

The heart of South Carolina Negroes is best known by the way they are rallying around the McCray standards. As a South Carolinian of South Carolina, I hail John McCray whose auspicious beginning is heartening. In one of his recent editorials entitled "Figures Don't Lie" Editor McCray puts to shame one of the feature writers of the News and Courier of Charleston, S. C.

This writer was attempting to excuse the high incidence of crime in Charleston by falling back on the hackneyed assertion that Charleston's large Negro population was the logical explanation. The populational ratio being nearly 50-50.

But when our feature writer broke down the crime by races it was found that of the total of 17,412 arrests, 12,122 were white and 5,290 were Negroes. Or if we consider it from the percentage point of view 70 percent of Charleston's crime is white and 30 percent Negro. In other words the Negro's 50 percent of the population is affording 30 percent.

This writer was not only startled but confounded by this revelation! It seems too strange to be true. Sociologists for lo these many years have been saying that if we could banish poverty and ignorance and poor housing and low wages, humans would be regenerated after such manner that crimes would largely cease.

As a teacher and student of sociology for 20 years, this was one of my strongest points. Within the last 15 years it has been my privilege to address 20,000 young whites in some of the best universities north and south and when it came to "laying it on" about the correlation between crime and poverty, I never grew weary.

Now we have it that the poorest, most poorly housed, the most flagrantly underpaid, the most disadvantageously segregated, the most underpaid group has a lower incidence of crime than the more privileged group.

What are we poor sociologists going to do for explanations of the Negro's shortcomings? We environmentalists who have so persistently contended that the environmental nature of the Negro's economic and cultural retardation was the one explanation of the Negro as he is, are dealt a knockout blow by the figures submitted by McCray.

The Negro's economic plight has been our trump card as played at the table of interracial discussions. Yet we find here in Charleston something bordering on the revolutionary in sociological and economic thinking of the ages.

But this is not all. One of the officials of the state penitentiary here in Richmond has lectured often before my classes in sociology during these 20 years. He told us 10 years ago that the proportion of whites and Negro criminals was gradually changing with Negroes declining in numbers while the whites were increasing.

In other words the ratios were gradually changing with the Negro in the favored position. I ran into my white friend at the stadium last Saturday; he came to sit with me and the question of these crime tendencies came up. He was further confirmed in his position that these crime tendencies that the percentage of Negro criminals was declining while that of the whites was on the increase.

It would be interesting to know how general is this tendency which is leaving the sociologists and economists high and dry. If Negroes are going to be good without an improvement in their economic status just what are we Negroes going to quarrel about?

If Negroes can be good and law abiding in their misery and squalor the white man will be accordingly tempted to let them remain there. Are Negroes by their declining propensities towards crime going to debunk our sociologists and incidentally Negro leadership?

Unless the criminal elements of Charleston and elsewhere wake up and give us some crime, we are going to lose one of our finest arguments in race relations. Unless we can have more crime, we sociologists will be forced to the inconvenience of doing some head clinching to save our face! Negroes, wake up! Criminals, to the rescue!

668-1942

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Roosevelt And Mrs. Mary Bethune To Make Addresses

Noted Paul Robeson, In First Southern Appearance, Will Sing Famed "Ballad For Americans" On Monday Night

Paul Robeson and Dr. Frank P. Graham will be two of the leaders in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare meeting in Nashville, April 19-21, Dr. James Dombrowski, Executive Secretary of the conference, disclosed this week.

Two Negro leaders in the defense effort will participate in the discussion of "Industrial Production." They are Robert C. Weaver of the War Production Board and Judge Will Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War.

Robeson, America's greatest baritone, will be featured on the cultural program of the conference Monday night. He will sing a number of selections, and efforts are now underway for a joint rendition of the" "Ballad for Americans" with Robeson accompanied by the Fisk Choir.

APR 17 1942

During intermission of the Monday night program, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will present the Thomas Jefferson Award to the outstanding Southerner of 1942. Previous winners have been Justice Hugo L. Black of the U. S. Supreme Court and Dr. Will W. Alexander of the War Production Board.

Dr. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and a member of the War Labor Board, will deliver the keynote address of the conference on "What Are We Fighting For?"

Sunday night the conference will officially begin with addresses by Dr. Graham and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the Division on Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration and president of Bethune-Cookman College in Florida.

On Monday the conference divides into four sections for panel discussions.

APR 17 1942

The first section on "Industrial Production" will be led by Dr. Graham and participating will be prominent labor and business leaders. George Googe, Southern Director of the AFL, heads the delegation from that organization, while James Carey, National Secretary of the CIO will lead members of the Congress of Industrial Organization attending.

Section 2 on "Agricultural Production" will be presided over by Dr. Arthur Raper of the Department of Agriculture. Among the consultants will be Dr. Guy B. Johnson of the University of North Carolina, and B. B. Neel, Editor of the **Southern Agriculturist.**

Among the leading speakers for Panel 3 on youth, to be presided over by Dr. Homer T. Rainey, president of the University of Texas, are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

Heading Panel 4 on Civil Liberties will be Jennings Perry, editorial writer for the **Nashville Tennessean, and** prominent in the national drive for the abolition of the poll tax. Among the consultants will be Dr. Irade A. Reid of Atlanta, and Judge O. Charlton of Birmingham.

John P. Davis, secretary of the National Negro Congress, will serve as consultant to the "Industrial Production" division

DR. F. P. GRAHAM ALSO RECEIVES JEFFERSON AWARD

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Apr. 30—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt presented a medal to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman College, Fla., as the outstanding Southern woman of the past year.

The award was made as the climax of the Southern Conference of Human Welfare which opened in Nashville Sunday night. Sessions were held in the War Memorial auditorium with leaders of white and racial organizations in charge.

Mrs. Roosevelt, principal speaker for the conference, in presenting the medal to Mrs. Bethune said:

"She has fought for the freedom and democracy of all of the peoples of the South, She has paid particular attention to the development of our youth for greater service to our country."

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, was given the man's medal. The awards are known as the Thomas Jefferson Medals and are given by the conference each year to the man and woman in the South who has made the outstanding contribution to the welfare of the nation.

SCORES THOSE WHO ATTACK THE SOUTH

A panel on industrial production of the conference heard a bitter attack on those who attack the South and its treatment of colored persons, by Noel Beddow, representing steel workers in Alabama.

W. H. Ewing, representing mine workers in Birmingham, said the conference should concern itself with how to win the war—not a discussion on treatment of the races. He pleaded for the ending of the "Civil War in the South".

Others appearing on the program were: Judge Louise O. Charlton, Birmingham, U. S. Commissioner for the Northern District of Alabama; Lilian B. Jamison, Fisk university student; Arvine Bradford, Fisk student; Alma Jenkins, also of Fisk; John P. Davis, secretary of the National Negro Congress of Washington, D. C., and Mortimer May, Nashville industrialist who urged that race problems be shelved until after the war has been won.

Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, professor of sociology at Atlanta university in his address on discrimination of Negro workers in war industries said: "We cannot promise harmony by standing where we are. We cannot freeze this problem, because if we do, the Negro will never work in the South."

Following the panel discussion, Paul Robeson was heard in a concert, where for one of the few times in the history of Nashville, Negroes and whites were allowed to sit together.

Memphis, Tenn., Review
May 22, 1942

Welfare Meet Condemns Agitation, Asks for Unity To Help Nation in War

Nashville Conference Urges Capital, Labor To Get Together and Help, Rather Than Hinder U. S.

NASHVILLE.—Strengthening and extension of democracy at home were urged and agitation against organized labor and decent wages denounced at the Southern Conference for Human Welfare held here with more than 500 delegates in attendance.

Management and labor were urged by the conference to sponsor more labor-management production meetings, to speed production; national conference to determins the ways and means of more fully involving all the human and material resources of the country especially the Negro people, was demanded, and the furthering of labor unity was regarded as essential to the war effort.

Victory Mobilization Pledged

A message of President Roosevelt to the conference said that "Victory demands that the privilege of participation in our great national undertaking be granted to every citizen. It also demands that our own democracy be maintained as a vital strengthening force."

The conference's reply pledged "every human and material resource at our command for victory against dictatorships abroad and defeatism at home" and the mobilization of "all the energies of all the southern people for the offensive victory in 1942."

"Those practices which interfere with the full utilization of our manpower as well as our material resources, such as refusal to employ people because of their color or creed, the failure of management to call upon labor for ideas and the use of political power by either management or labor to the disadvantage of the other" were strongly deplored in the findings of the industrial panel.

Anti-Labor Legislation Hit

A stirring highlight of the conference was the singing of folk songs and an address by Paul Robeson, Negro baritone. Presentation of the Thomas Jefferson awards for outstanding service to the South were made by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, and to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bothune, president of Cookman-Bothune College and chief of the Negro Affairs Division of the NYA.

The conference strongly "deplored the abusive and false agitation against organized labor and adequate pay." In the interests of winning the war as well as the broader objectives that underlie the war, the conference urged "both capital and labor to meet together more often so that they may help rather than hinder the efforts of each in the fight for victory.

Fascism Here Assailed

In the final report on the industrial production panel attended by more than 175 AFL, CIO, and Railroad Brotherhood delegates and which included George Googe, southern representative of the AFL, James B. Carey, secretary of the CIO, and Hollis Reid, legislative representative of the Railroad Brotherhoods, it was stressed that "Fascism at home must not be allowed if we are to defeat Fascism abroad, and that democracy and its benefits must not only be preserved but must be extended to all peoples of the nation."

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

South's Conference On Human Welfare Raps Fascist Crowd

Ask Federal Probe Of Drive To Stir Up Racial Strife; Govs. Dixon And Talmadge Named Ring-Leaders In Plot Against War Program

From its headquarters in Nashville, The Southern Conference for Human Welfare released this week a report on what the organization is doing to back up the war program of President Roosevelt, which bigots in the South are attempting to sabotage by stirring up strife between white and Negro Southerners.

The organization has sent to the President its pledge to preserve Southern unity, free from race conflict, behind the war effort, and has asked Attorney General Frances Biddle to investigate those who have whipped up hysteria against Negroes in recent weeks. Govs. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, Dixon of Alabama and Attorney Horace C. Wilkerson of Birmingham are cited as the ring leaders of the anti-democratic and anti-Administration drive in the South.

The report reviews the "Southern Win the War Meeting" held in Raleigh N. C., on July 14, which was attended by 3,000 Southerners of both races and states that "in an atmosphere of mutual trust and good will, representatives of many groups, including all branches of organized labor and women's groups "sat together to consider how we could make the fullest possible contribution to the war."

It is pointed out that this meeting was addressed by the following: Mr. Justice Hugo Black of the U. S. Supreme Court; Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute; Jonathan Daniels and Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War. It was hoped that this meeting would be the pattern of others to be held throughout the South, the report states, but soon followed action by the enemies of Southern unity. The report then tells what these enemies did.

Horace C. Wilkinson, the Birmingham lawyer, addressed the Kiwanis Club of Bessemer and in that speech he attacked the Administration, the Supreme Court of the United States, the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee, referred to Negro soldiers in the last war as "cowards who ran away from battle" and called for the organization of a nation-wide League to Maintain White Supremacy.

It was following Wilkinson's speech, the report states, that Gov. Dixon of Alabama rejected a war contract of 1,750,000 yards of tenting material, to be made in a state institution, because the contract contained a non-discrimination clause. Also, Gov. John Bankhead of Alabama wrote to protest against placing Northern Negro troops in the South.

Roland Hayes was jailed and beaten in Rome, Ga., and in this state Gov. Eugene Talmadge is conducting a political campaign on the phoney "white supremacy" issue.

Negroes have been beaten in Texas, the report states, and a Negro soldier was killed in Arizona; last week a Negro miner in Birmingham, about to be inducted into the army, was beaten and shot to death for asking for his back pay. On August 15, Private Henry Williams was shot and killed by a bus driver in Mobile, Ala.

The report contends that Axis agents are making good use of the situation in the South and telling Negroes they should be fighting on the side of the Japanese. Anti-labor corporations, it is stated, have been using the speech of Wilkinson and the statement by Dixon to incite racial feeling in labor unions.

The report states that there is evidence of a carefully planned conspiracy to exploit racial differences, that it is directed especially against Negro soldiers and civilians that it is intended to drive a wedge between the South and the Roosevelt Administration and slow down production. Friction in the mines and shops, it is stated, are having a disastrous effect on war production.

The Southern Conference leaders had a full-page advertisement inserted in the Birmingham Age-Herald on August 16, in which a pledge was made "To Our Commander-in-Chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt" to preserve Southern unity. This pledge says that responsible Southerners are watching the subversive efforts of irresponsible politicians who for selfish purposes are endangering the nation's war effort. These politicians, it states, are aiding Hitler by their efforts to provoke racial strife. Responsible Southerners, it is stated, are not willing to jeopardize the nation's war effort here and abroad by participating in racial strife. They do not consent to slow down production by denying decent living and working conditions to any group of Southern citizens, the report concludes.

The Southern Conference on Human Welfare, which is conceded to be an epoch-making effort of inter-racial co-operation in the South, held its greatest meeting in Nashville last Spring and was addressed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, one of the sponsors of the organization. The organization has incurred the hostility of the ruling oligarchy of planters, politicians and exploiting industrialists, a minority which has worked with Wall Street in keeping the South from making substantial economic progress. This minority's only hope of staying in power is by a "divide and rule" policy. Stirring up trouble between whites and Negroes is the lowest form of strategy for this purpose, but the evidence is clear that this is being used at present.

Clark H. Foreman of Georgia is president of the conference. Other officers are: Judge Louise O. Charlton and Dr. Frank P. Graham, honorary presidents; Roscoe Dunjee, vice president; Mrs. Clifford Durr, vice president; Bishop Paul B. Kern of the Methodist Church, vice president. William Mitch and Hollis V. Reid, vice presidents; Dr. Akva W. Taylor, secretary-treasurer and James A. Dombrokski, executive secretary. Roscoe Dunjee is editor of a colored newspaper in Oklahoma City and a veteran Democratic leader of his state.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Convert Plants, Boost Output Of Food Conference Calls

APR 2 3 1942

URGES END OF DISCRIMINATION

APR 2 3 1942

By Beth McHenry
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 22.—Declaring that "the commands of today are to join in a great offensive now, to work, to produce, to sacrifice, to win!" the Southern Conference for Human Welfare yesterday concluded its sessions with a ringing appeal to the entire Southland to plunge fully into the nation's victory effort "by utilizing all the resources of the South."

A brief and to the point statement of "Principles of Action," unanimously adopted at the final session put full emphasis on the war responsibilities which come before everything else in this serious moment of history. The statement was voted upon following two days of deliberations on the topic "The South's Part in Winning the War" and represents the findings and resolutions of four panel sessions of the Conference.

The statement calls for the full use of all the South's manpower and the immediate conversion of all of its industry to war production immediately; it stresses that the agricultural problem of the South today is first and foremost to produce "food for freedom;" it calls for immediate and widespread training of all Negro and white youth to fulfil the tasks they must undertake in the war; and it urges the immediate removal of all restrictions of democratic rights and civil liberties because of "race, color, creed or national origin" in the vital interest of a victorious war effort.

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"The Southern Conference for Human Welfare urges all Southerners—farmers, laborers, businessmen, women and youth—to share fully in a united common effort to help win the victory by utilizing all the resources of the South," the Statement of Principles asserts.

"We must match the effort and sacrifice of the brave people of Britain and China, of the Philippine Islands and Russia, free peoples fighting in exile, and of all other sections of our own country, with the united will of the Southern people to win this war and to win the peace for democracy. Only thus can we fulfil the hope of our Commander-in-Chief 'for the full utilization of our resources within the principles of our democratic faith.'

"The commands of today are: to join in a great offensive war now; to work, to produce, to sacrifice, to win! We now say to each other, as our father who gave us our freedom said, 'Awake—arise—or be forever fallen!'"

RAINEY NEW CHAIRMAN

Dr. Homer P. Rainey, president of the University of Texas, was elected chairman to succed Dr. Frank P. Graham for the coming two-year term. Vice-chairmen elected reflect the broad composition of the Southern Conference, as do also the members of the executive board. Vice-chairmen for the new term include William Mitch, president of the Alabama CIO; George Googe, southern representative of the AFL,; Hollis V. Reid, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Bishop Paul Kern of Nashville; Mrs. Virginia Foster Durr of Alexandria, Va.; Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Oklahoma Black Dispatch; and Dr. Clark Foreman of Washington. Dr. Alva W. Taylor of Nashville was elected secretary-treasurer.

The three-day conference had many thrilling moments including Paul Robeson's appearance at Monday night's session. Yesterday's final meeting represented the crystallizing unity and determination of all sections of the Southern people to win the war.

As Judge Louise O. Charlton, chairman of the final session, declared today:

"We are all interested in one thing, dominated by one great idea and purpose—winning the war, making offensive warfare. Let us sink all of our individual and regional differences into that one great problem which belongs to all of us. Let us take for our watchword—attack, attack, attack, for the purpose of winning the war now!"

The Statement of Principles contains the following major points:

(1) The resources of the South can play a major role in speeding our victory. Management must meet with labor so as to use to the fullest extent contributions which labor can make to efficient operation. We must have the fullest use of our productive capacities. Small industries and idle plants must be converted at once to war production. All our machinery must be in continuous use, three shifts a day, 168 hours a week.

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INCREASE FOOD OUTPUT

(2) With the urgent necessity of rationing food and clothing it is imperative that Southern agriculture be geared to produce abundantly for freedom, as requested by our Commander-in-Chief. Our manpower—both military and civilian—is now too priceless to be limited by underproduction, underconsumption, or by neglect of the vast resources of farm production represented by small farmers, tenants and sharecroppers who can with government help, make great contributions to maximum farm production for ourselves and our allies. Farm-labor unity is also essential for such maximum production. The work of the FSA is proving invaluable in the food-for-freedom program and should be extended.

(3) The equal obligation of all citizens to give their full strength to our democratic offensive falls upon us to provide adequate facilities for health and training of all our youth—Negro and white—for the important jobs that await and to cooperate fully in our national government's efforts at balanced price control and rationing of essential commodities.

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RIGHTS FOR NEGROES

(4) The requisites of victory demand action by approved government agencies of citizens of communities to remove all infringements of the civil liberties and democratic rights of all the American people, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin. Every effort to maintain and extend these freedoms here in the South will strengthen the basic faith of our people and will hasten the victory for these freedoms abroad."

Throughout the various panel discussions and in the joint sessions as well the question of the necessity for opening up a Western Front against Hitler was raised by a number of delegates.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Southern Parley Hears Calls For War Unity, End of Jim Crow

APR 21 1942

By Beth McHenry
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 20.—The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which has brought nearly 1,000 delegates from all over the South together here to discuss "the South's part in winning the war," tonight presents the Thomas Jefferson award for outstanding Southern achievement to two distinguished Southerners — Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and member of the War Labor Board, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of Bethune-Cookman College, Florida, and Director of Negro Affairs in the National Youth Administration.

The awards will be presented by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt who has taken a prominent part in the deliberations of the conference and made a vigorous plea today to the South panel for fuller realization that "we have to fight and win this war."

"Here and elsewhere in the conference," she said, "I have missed the conviction and fervor that we have to fight and win this war because if we don't there won't be anything left for us. I think we need to get together. We have thought too much of the freedoms granted by our democracy and too little about our obligations implied in democracy."

The conference speakers, who earlier in the sessions had tended to "think as usual" and to be preoccupied with "post-war problems" this afternoon began to deal much more concretely with the tasks of the Southern people in winning the war.

Urging a "crusader spirit" in combatting discrimination and prejudice, the First Lady declared:

"We have got to see that we have real equality, economically, in eduaction and in job opportunities."

Both Dr. Graham and Mrs. Bethune spoke at last night's opening assembly which by unanimous vote pledged to President Roosevelt "every human and material source at our command for victory in this war" and expressed the eagerness of these Southern delegates for "the great offensive for victory which our nation together with the other united nations must make in 1942."

LETTER TO PRESIDENT

A letter of reply to the President's message to the conference yesterday declared:

"The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, now assembled in its third South-Wide meeting, thanks you for your warm and cordial greeting.

"We in the South are deeply conscious of our responsibilities in the present world-wide struggle for our nation's independence, for the survival of democracy and for the dignity of man. We consider it our first duty to pledge you—our Commander-in-Chief—every human and material source at our command for victory in this war.

"Our urgent task in this conference is to plan steps which will guarantee the full mobilization of the people and resources of the South for total defeat of the Axis enemy. We pledge all the vigor of our democratic faith in the achievement of unity within the South and within the nation for this great fight against dictatorships abroad and defeatism at home. We press eagerly towards the day when all the energies of all Southern people may be freely and effectively given to the great offensive for victory which our nation, with the other united nations, must make in 1942.

"The work we are here solemnly undertaking will be reported to you from time to time in the future."

SHIPBUILDER SPEAKS

A graphic illustration of the kind of war-winning unity and determination which is beginning to be apparent in the South as elsewhere was the speech of Andrew Jackson Higgins, New Orleans shipbuilder, who addressed last night's session.

Mr. Higgins, whose firm is fulfilling extensive war contracts, has a collective bargaining agreement with the AFL.

Vigorous and short-spoken, Higgins expressed his disgust with the term "defense industry" and declared:

"I am glad to be able to report that the Higgins Shipbuilding Co. is a national offense industry. We are building ships to carry offense weapons for offensive warfare."

NO JIM CROW AT PLANT

His firm, he asserted with pride, **"employs Negro labor at equal wages for equal ability and intends to continue to employ people, Americans, at an equal wage regardless of race, color, creed or anything else."**

Expressing satisfaction in the cooperation between his firm and its employes in the war effort, Higgins pointed out that **"today we are producing ships, despite higher wages and higher cost of materials, at a lower cost than we ever produced them before."**

Dr. Graham, who is honorary chairman of the Southern Conference, told the opening assembly last night that "there are three main issues before America today: First, defeat of the Axis; second, the preservation of democracy; and third, the organization of peace in the world.'

"We declare here tonight that without the defeat of the Axis there will be no democracy or peace in the world," he said.

Mrs. Bethune, who received a strong ovation for her speech, stressed that "the fate of America is the fate of the Negro people; we go up or down together."

"As the Negro people march into battle they know that there are many hindrances to full participation in the country's battle for freedom," she declared. "But march they must and march they will because they do understand that the fate of America is the fate of the Negro people."

Mrs. Bethune made an urgent plea for white Americans in the South 'to assume their share of the task of removing obstacles to the full participation of every Negro American in this great struggle for freedom.

"All of us have but one task, one duty, one sacred obligation," she emphasized, "and that is to give the best that we have and all that we have for national unity and for victory."

Tonight's presentation of the Thomas Jefferson award will be followed by the eagerly awaited Paul Robeson concert in Nashville's War Memorial Auditorium.

Tomorrow, final day of the conference, will hear the reports of the four panel sessions, acting on their findings to act upon a program covering the war needs of the South, in the fields of industrial production, agricultural production, youth and training, and citizenship and civil liberties.

Tomorrow also the conference will elect its new officers for the coming two year period.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

MY DAY: A Visit to Conference For Human Welfare

APR 22 1942

By Eleanor Roosevelt.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday.—Saturday afternoon I caught a train for Trenton, N. J., and spoke at a banquet which closed the fourth annual session of the New Jersey youth legislature.

The Y. M. C. A. has been carrying on this work with the Hi-Y clubs, which take in boys of high school age. They study phases of government during the year, go to Princeton and have a preliminary session, and then end by actually going through all the motions of legislative procedure at Trenton. They look like a fine group of young people and those I had an opportunity to meet were very interesting.

Governor Edison made an excellent speech. I think I have rarely had an audience ask more pertinent questions. Afterwards, before catching my train, I stopped at the "Y" to look in at a dance given for the service men who come in from neighboring camps. The train was crowded—people stood in the aisles all the way to New York City. Most of them were service men on two-day furloughs. One of them gave me a seat, and so we talked together and I signed innumerable autographs until we reached New York City.

Yesterday morning, after a short time of work with Miss Thompson, I took a plane for Nashville, Tenn., where the Southern Conference for Human Welfare is being held this year.

I arrived in time for the evening session and I was particularly glad to hear Dr. Frank Graham and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune speak. Today has been a busy day. I am a member of the panel of which Dr. Homer P. Rainey, president of the University of Texas, is chairman. Our subject is "Youth and Training; Civilian and Military," so I had breakfast with Dr. Rainey and some other members to talk over ways to make our discussion most useful.

This evening there will be a concert by Paul Robeson. I shall have the honor of presenting the Thomas Jefferson award to the outstanding southerner of the year. The conference continues on Tuesday, but I have one or two things which must be done in New York City, so I am leaving here tonight and shall be back in New York City, I hope, tomorrow morning.

I always feel that these conferences touch on matters that are of vital interest to the whole nation and I wish that more people from many parts of the country could attend them.

At the "Y" dance in Trenton the other night, I asked the boys from what part of the country they came from and "Iowa," "Texas," "Georgia," "Nebraska," was shouted at me from every part of the room. We are certainly fighting together, and it would seem that at home we should face the problems together.

66a-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

For Human Welfare

APR 11 1942

THE Southern Conference For Human Welfare has sent out an urgent call to the people of the South to attend its third conference in Nashville, Tenn., April 19-21, when the primary discussion shall be, "The South's Part in Winning the War for Democracy."

"A victory over Hitlerism," says the call, "would beat back the threat to our present liberties and would preserve our opportunity to extend the benefits of democracy to all people in the South."

The Conference believes that labor, business, and government, — the farmer, women, youth, the Negro — all share in the burden of building the South, and since its beginning has endeavored to conform its deliberations and researches to this belief.

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The South is the real testing ground of American democracy. It is the laboratory to which we must look for positive proof that the formula of the founding fathers can be made into a living, vital realism of the ideals we are now fighting so fiercely to protect from the scourge of totalitarianism.

Americans can not destroy prejudice by fleeing from it. Like an old malignant growth, it will take a series of operations to arrest its poisonous stream. The unleashed economic energy of the South can not be adequately harnessed for the national good until human welfare — happiness and security for all the people — transcends bigotry and regional fears. Prejudice must be fought on the spot. It can best be routed by those who are aware of its nativity. The Conference warrants support.

Nashville Tenn Banner
March 30, 1942

Mrs. Roosevelt Will Address Conference Here

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will deliver the principal address at the third annual meeting of the Southern Conference of Human Welfare to be held in Nashville April 19-21 and will present the Conference's Thomas Jefferson medal for distinguished service to his country to an outstanding Southerner, according to Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, and chairman of the committee on conference arrangements.

Dr. Graham will open the convention, which has as its theme "The South's Part in Winning the War," Sunday night, April 19, at the War Memorial Building, where all general meetings of the convention will be held, and Mrs. Roosevelt, speaking on "Youth and Training, Civilian and Military," will address the 1,200 delegates on Monday night. On the same program with Mrs. Roosevelt will be Paul Robeson, Negro baritone, who will sing a group of Southern songs.

Discussion groups on industry, agriculture, youth and training, and civil liberties will be held at the delegate meetings on Monday, April 20, and on Tuesday the results and conclusions of each panel will be presented for general discussion by the convention. A business session and election of officers on Tuesday will close the conference.

Dr. Graham and Judge Louise O. Charlton, United States commissioner at Birmingham, Ala., serve as honorary co-chairman of the Southern Conference and the Rev. John B. Thompson of the First Presbyterian Church, Norman, Okla., is acting chairman. Sixteen Southern states are represented in the conference delegation including the territory from Florida to Missouri and from Texas to Maryland.

Dr. James Dombroski, official of the Highlander Folk School near Monteagle, Tenn., serves as executive secretary of the conference and Mrs. Ruth Cutler is secretary of the committee on local arrangements.

Members of the local committee for the conference are: the Rev. Pickens Johnson, pastor of the Inglewood Methodist Church; Rabbi Julius Mark, of the Vine Street Temple; Jack L. Byrne, president of the Nashville Trades and Labor Council, (AFL); Mortimer May, local manufacturer; Dr. Edward T. Ramsdell, professor, Vanderbilt University School of Religion; Dr. H. C. Brearley, professor of sociology, Peabody College; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, chairman of Department of Social Sciences, Fisk University;. Miss Lora Lee Pederson, professor of sociology, Scarritt College; Dr. E. T. Krueger, head of the sociology department, Vanderbilt University; Leon Jurolmon, Jr., State Commissioner of Railroads and Public Utilities; Robert Cuthbert of the local Typographical Union; Lewis W. Jones, professor of sociology at Fisk University; Dr. E. J. Eberling, professor of economics at Vanderbilt University; Martin A. Watkins of the Congress for Industrial Organization; M. W. Day, business manager of the Nashville Gloge, Negro newspaper; and Mrs. Olive A. Anderson, religious worker at the Bethlehem Center.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Paul Robeson To Appear At Welfare Meet

APR 18 1942

Sessions To Be Held In Nashville

APR 18 1942

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (SNS)— Paul Robeson and Dr. Frank P. Graham will be two of the leaders in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare meeting in Nashville, April 19 to 21, Dr. James Dombrowski, executive secretary of the conference, disclosed this week.

Two Negro leaders in the defense effort will participate in the discussion of "Industrial Production." They are Robert C. Weaver of the War Production Board and Judge Will Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War.

Robeson, America's greatest baritone, will be featured on the cultural program of the conference Monday night. He will sing a number of selections and efforts are underway for a joint rendition of the "Ballad for Americans" with Robeson accompanied by the Fisk choir.

During intermission of the Monday night program, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will present the Thomas Jefferson Award to the outstanding Southerner of 1942. Previous winners have been Justice Hugo L. Black of the U. S. Supreme Court and Dr. Will W. Alexander of the War Production Board.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Dr. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and a member of the War Labor Board will deliver the keynote address of the conference on "What Are We Fighting For?"

Sunday night the conference will officially begin with addresses by Dr. Graham and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the Division on Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration and president of Bethune-Cookman College in Florida.

On Monday the conference divides into four sections for panel discussions.

The first section on "Industrial Production" will be led by Dr. Graham and participating will be prominent labor and business leaders. George Googe, southern director of the AFL, heads the delegation from that organization while James Carey, National secretary of the CIO will lead members of the Congress of Industrial Organization attending.

Section 2 on "Agricultural Production" will be presided over by Dr. Arthur Raper of the Department of Agriculture. Among the consultants will be Dr. Guy B Johnson of the University of North Carolina, and L. B. Neel, editor of the Southern Agriculturist.

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Among the leading speakers for Panel 3 on youth, to be presided over by Dr. Homer T. Rainey, president of the University of Texas, are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

Heading Panel 4 on Civil Liberties will be Jennings Perry, editorial writer for the Nashville Tennessee, and prominent in the national drive for the abolition of the poll tax. Among the consultants will be Dr. Ira DeA. Reid of Atlanta, and Judge O. Charlton of Birmingham.

John P. Davis, secretary of the National Negro Congress, will serve as consultant to the "Industrial Production" division.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Training Of All Youth Urged By Welfare Confab

Adequate Facilities For Health Asked

APR 22 1942

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES, JR.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Declaring that "neither the strength nor the speed essential to win the war is possible without the full use of all the South's material and all the South's human resources—Negro and white alike," the third Southern Conference for Human Welfare came to an end Tuesday after a three-day meeting in the War Memorial Building auditorium.

In a statement of principles for action, read in the concluding session of the conference and comprising the thought of delegates discussed in four panels of the meeting, the conference said:

"The equal obligation of all citizens to give their full strength to our democratic offensive calls upon us to provide adequate facilities for health and training of all the important jobs that await and our youth—Negro and white—for to cooperate fully in our nations government's effort at balanced price control and rationing of essential commodities."

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In another declaration, the conference said that "the requisites of victory demand action by approved government agencies and citizens of communities to remove all infringements of the civil liberties and democratic rights of all the American people, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin. Every effort to maintain and extend these freedoms here in the South will strengthen the basic faith of our people and will hasten the victory for these freedoms abroad."

FULL USE

Full use of the resources of the South, cooperation between management and labor, conversion of small industries and idle plants into war production enterprises; continuous work, three shifts a day; gearing of southern agriculture to abundant production for freedom and extension of the work of the Farm Security Administration were among the other things urged by the conference for the South's part in winning the war for democracy.

Dr. Homer P. Rainey, president of the University of Texas, was elected president and chairman of the conference, succeeding Dr. John B. Thompson. Dr. Alva Taylor, of Vanderbilt university, was elected the secretary-treasurer, succeeding Clark H. Foreman. New vice chairmen include: William Mitch, labor leader; George Googe, labor leader; Hollis Reid; Roscoe Dungee, editor of the Black Dispatch; Bishop Paul Kern Wash, Clark Foreman and Mrs. Clifford Durr. Among those continuing on the executive board are: Mrs. Mary M. Bethune and Dr. Frank P. Graham, who won the Thomas Jefferson awards for distinguished service to the South for the year 1941; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; John P. Davis, president of the Southern Negro Youth conference.

Tuesday morning the conference heard reports from the panels and engaged in warm discussion on some of the issues involved, including abolition of the Poll Tax, and investigation of subversive groups, including Congress' own Dies Committee, and the Ku Klux Klan; treatment of Negro soldiers in southern camps, fifth and sixth columns in the Congress and on the home-community front, collective bargaining and investigation of political control of schools, particularly in southern states.

Miss Esther Cooper, secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, of Birmingham, offered an amendment to the report of the panel on youth training, that the conference "advocate the strengthening of our armed forces by fullest utilization, training and pursuit of Negro youth without any discrimination in all branches of the government, the forces of defense and combat duty by vigorously enforcing the already provided goverment and Presidential decrees."

In unifying the ideas in the reports of four panels which had the counsel of civilian and government experts, Chairman Thompson said he was following the advice of Mrs. Bethune in order that the conference have something tangible to work on. Dr. Thompson revealed that through the work of Executive James A. Dombrowski the conference on a firm financial basis and had accomplished relations at the Nashville meeting that had not been experienced elsewhere. There was no segregation in any of the conference sessions, including the public cultural program rendered by Paul Robeson, noted concert baritone, who appeared Monday night.

A telegram from John L. Lewis, of the Congress on Industrial Organizaiton, urged the conference to take definite steps toward seeking abolition of the Poll Tax in the Southern states. Messages of congratulation and advise were acknowledged from Under Secretary of War Patterson; Phillip Murray, CIO president; and Justice Hugo L. Black, of the Supreme Court. Justice Black is a past recipient of the Thomas Jefferson award for distinguished service to his southern homeland.

John Davis, a vice chairman of the conference, presided during one of the panel report sessions.

The youth section of the conferece requested the elder's permission to organize an interracial youth organization in order to reflect their opinions in the fight against fascism at home and abroad. The request was referred to the new executive board for action. Attitude of the youth, some of whom were from the University of Texas as well as special folk schools, with regards to improvement of attitudes and treatment of Negroes in the South was one of highlights observed in the conference.

A GREAT CONFERENCE

The first meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was held in Birmingham in 1938, the second in Chattanooga in 1940, and the third closed its deliberations here in Nashville on Tuesday of this week.

The conference was a remarkable gathering in many respects and those who attended the sessions either as delegates or as visitors could not fail to be impressed with the candor of the speakers and their enthusiasm for the enlightened principles for which the organization stands.

No realist will deny that this conference represents a beginning of the kind of interracial organization the South long has needed. We have other interracial organizations in the South but they are very largely composed of persons who fear to tackle the problems of the South in the only manner they must be taackled if real progress in solving them is to be achieved.

This conference is as willing as any group of citizens in any other part of the nation to face realities, tell the truth and to call for a march forward to a better day and a greater destiny for the South. It is composed of men and women of good will, seriously determined to usher in a semblance of real democracy in the South and to give force and effect to our profession of a belief in the Brotherhood of Man.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt has done much for the material welfare of the South. His administration has been generous in the amount of Federal money spent to aid the South in having better schools, other public buildings and to feed, house and clothe the South's destitute people. But, as the sponsor of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, he has provided a movement by which Southern people can greatly improve their own lot. It is a movement designed to improve the lot of the plain people of the South—that vast majority of Southerners who forever are regaled with promises by their politicians, only to find out later that most of the promises were mere "campaign oratory."

Of course here in Nashville, as in other places in the South, the program and policies of the conference have been denounced as Communistic. But when the Americaniism of the leaders of the conference is tested beside that of their severest critics, the result is a feeling that the whole nation needs more of the kind of Americanism which these alleged "Communists" have and much less of the kind exemplified by their critics.

Entrenched politicians, kept entrenched by the agents of Wall Street, do not like the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. They are not to be blamed for this attitude because the conference is at war with their ideology. Time was when they could hope to blast such a movement out of existence merely by saying it was trying to bring on "social equality." But the amount of knowledge most Southern people have acquired about this "social equality" bugaboo is very tremendous. They know it to have been used for lo these many years as divide and rule strategy, to have enriched a few in the South at the expense of the many, and still worse to have siphoned most of the wealth produced by the South's toiling masses into the pockets of financial overlords along Wall Street.

Educators, workers and God-fearing men and women of both races are enlisted in a crusade to emancipate the South from economic slavery. These leaders and the people of the whole nation have every reason to be proud of the success the crusade has achieved under the banner of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

New Republic
New York, N. Y.

From The New Republic Mail Bag

APR 13 1942

"The South's part in winning the war for democracy" will be the subject of the third meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare to be held April 19-21 at Nashville, Tenn. The conference will study means for speeding production of food and raw materials, and for employment of the South's "idle manpower—women as well as men, Negro as well as white—at decent living wages in a program of full production."

The University of Michigan has organized a Post-War Council "to stimulate student endeavor in the war effort and in the peace which is to follow, and to assimilate the knowledge which will be necessary for an equitable reconstruction." The university will hold a conference April 17 and 18, and is seeking to further similar programs among other groups.

APR 13 1942

From Mary Phillips Buckner of Lamont, Illinois, comes the hope that Texans in the next congressional elections can "bury 'Divisionist' Martin Dies 'deep in the heart of Texas' for the duration!" It could happen.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Presentation Made By Mrs. Roosevelt At Nashville Meet

APR 22 1942

By Wm. A. FOWLKES, JR.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(SNS)—Mrs. Mary M. Bethune, adviser on Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration and president of Bethune-Cookman College, and President Frank Porter Graham, of the University of North Carolina, Monday night were presented the Thomas Jefferson awards for distinguished service as outstanding southerners for 1941-42 at the third meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt made the presentations for the conference in ceremonies that were broadcast to the nation via the Mutual Broadcasting System, from the War Memorial Building.

Mrs. Bethune received the award from the First Lady, expressing great gratitude for the faith of her people in their own possibilities, while Dr. Graham sent a message to President Roosevelt that Southerners were on the march "to win this war."

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ROBESON SINGS

Paul Robeson, noted artist, rendered a well-received concert of American Negro, English and Russian folk songs. His first Southern appearance received round after round of prolonged applause. In a special talk to the conference, Robeson urged all Americans to join in the fight against the Fascism which he personally has witnessed in Europe and Asia. His plea was that the United States should not waste human resources, such as that of the Negro minority, if it would win the war.

The human welfare conference will continue this morning when reports from panels will be discussed. The conference business session will be held in the afternoon and the election of officers follows.

APR 22 1942

Addressing a panel on "Youth and Training" Monday morning, Mrs. Roosevelt said "We will have to make a reality those principles laid down in the Constitution and in the Declaration of Independence if we are win this war." Further she said: "When this war is over, we are going to live in a closely-knit world together and in this new world we will have to cooperate with all races. We are going to stand together as equals and bear an equal burden."

CLEMENT HEARD

In the "Citizenship and Civil Liberties" panel led by Jennings Perry, editorial writer of the Nashville Tennesseean, Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, told the group: "The Negro isn't satisfied and never has been about his civil liberties. He doesn't vote much because hisvote is usually nullified in the Democratic primaries. The Negro now expects not only the ballot and the right to vote in the primaries, but the privilege of holding office."

Yelverton Cowherd, Regional Director of the CIO in Birmingham, Alabama, said, "The government has no right to collect taxes, draft or expect any support from the Negro race unless that same government gives them equal liberties and rights."

HITS TENANT LAWS

In the "Agricultural Production" panel, presided over by Dr. Arthur Raper, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, head of the department of Social Science at Fisk University, Nashville, said: "An immediate renovation of the landlord-tenant laws is badly needed in the South, for Negro tenants are now only one step removed from slavery. The principal design of tenant legislation was the control of person, and now all of the security is on the side of the landlord."

Dr. Frank Graham highlighted Sunday night's session with an address in which he declared that "There will be no democracy upon this earth without the defeat of the Axis; neither will there be any peace in America or in the world until this force of evil has been eliminated.

"There are democratic defeatists in America, members of the sixth column, unbelievers in the resources of this land and the ability of the people of this democracy; disbelievers in the American dream of the freedom and equal opportunity of all the American people."

Dr Graham asked that all sides, regardless of race, color, creed or economic position, guarantee "not only freedom of worship, but also the freedom of honest work, not only equality of suffrage, but also equality of bargaining power

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

TWO EDUCATORS RECEIVE HONORS

APR 22 1942

Thomas Jefferson Award In Welfare Goes To Heads Of Colleges

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 20—(AP) — Two Southern educators—a white man and a Negro woman—Monday night shared the Southern Conference for Human Welfare's Thomas Jefferson award for the Southerner who contributed the most "outstanding service to the South" in 1941.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt presented duplicate medals to Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and member of the War Labor Board, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman College, of Daytona Beach, Fla.

Dr. Graham's citation said he had "fought for freedom and democracy for all the people of the South with devotion and courage. Particularly have his services on the War Labor Board been a contribution to the human welfare of the country."

Director Of Negro Affairs

Of Mrs. Bethune, who also is director of the Negro affairs division of the National Youth Administration, the conference said she has "fought for freedom and democracy for all of the people in the South with devotion and courage, particularly in her services in developing our youth for greater service to their country."

Previous recipients of the award have been Associate Justice Hugo L. Black, of the United States Supreme Court and Dr. William Alexander, former administrator of the Farm Security Administration and now an official of the War Production Board.

Earlier in a panel discussion of industrial production, the conference heard two members of the National Maritime Union (CIO) demand that the United Nations open a Western front in Europe against the Axis nations.

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Frank Windrow, of Memphis, said the Maritime Union wanted a Western front opened "because it will shorten this war and save many lives."

Frank Hoffman, of New Orleans, who said he returned from Pearl Harbor only last week, declared the American people "must forget our own petty fights and do our utmost to supply the boys on the battle lines."

Second Front Demanded

In demanding the opening of a second front in Europe, he said that more than 1,000 "members of my union already have lost their lives in this war."

The question of racial discrimination was injected into the industrial production and youth and training discussion panels repeatedly, many of the speakers charging Southern industries had refused to hire Negroes.

However, Noel C. Beddow, of Birmingham, executive director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (CIO), took issue with this charge, asserting:

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"I'm getting damned tired of hearing that the South is discriminating against Negroes. The Negro is getting the same treatment in the South that he receives in Pittsburgh, Chicago, and, in fact, all over the country.

"He may be discriminated against, but what about the poor white man? He's working for nothing and he's a problem, too."

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

SOUTHERN C

Mrs. Roosevelt And Paul Robeson Given Stirring Ovations

APR 24 1942

Three-Day Session Of Southern Conference For Human Welfare One Of The Most Historic Meetings Ever Held Here

The third meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which closed its deliberations here Tuesday afternoon, was high-lighted by the presence of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the singing by Paul Robeson of the famed "Ballad for Americans;" the amount of emphasis placed upon "giving democracy to the people here at home" as an earnest of what we are fighting for in the present World War, and the strong frontal attack made upon Fascism both at home and abroad; the election of Dr. Homer P. Rainey, president of the forward-looking University of Texas as the new President, and the issuance of a declaration of principles which fully endorse the national administration's social program.

APR 24 1942

In making the Thomas Jefferson Award this year, the committee found equal merit in the accomplishments of two noted Southerners—Dr. Frank Porter Graham, President of the University of North Carolina and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida. Similar awards were given both.

A speech of especial enthusiasm to colored delegates to the conference was that of Andrew J. Higgins shipbuilding company of New Orleans, who stated that his company was going to tap the vast reservoir of Negro labor in the South and use it in building ships and that this labor would be employed on a basis of equal wages with those paid to white workers. It was something almost revolutionary in employer policy for the South, which has specialized in wages differentials based on race, on the theory that it takes less to feed, clothe and house Negroes than whites.

The speeches of Dr. Graham, Mrs Bethune and Hr. Higgins were made at the opening session of the conference, which began in the War Memorial Auditorium, Sunday night. This meeting was presided over by the courageous John B. Thompson, the president and a member of the faculty of the University of Oklahoma.

Mrs. Bethune, who heads a division of the National Youth Administration and is highly regarded for her leadership by both the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, sounded the keynote for real democracy in her address by emphasizing the fact that members of her race were being discriminated against in the necessary work of waging the war against the Axis. She stated that there are those in the South who value old prejudices more than the freedom of their country.

One speaker and all local newspaper references to Mrs. Bethune were deliberate in refusingg to call her "Mrs. Bethune," discourtesy which she, her white friends and all colored people resented. Students of one of the local colleges were known to be getting up a petition to send to local newspapers protesting against their treatment of the noted woman.

Through Monday and Tuesday, the program of the conference was carried out in panel discussions. The different panels developed lively discussions on many topics but there was practically no dissent from the general policy of the conference, that of making it a successful crusader for a new day in the South for better race relations and the economic rehabilitation of this area.

The conference roll of delegates showed a marked increase in religious leaders, social workers and labor representatives, but a falling off in politicians. The South's politicians are still fearful of becoming too conspicuous in the advocacy of an improvement in "human welfare," especially when to do so identifies when with the white working class and Negroes. However, not to be identified with the Southern Conference puts these politicians in the embarrassing position of opposing the social betterment and eocnomic betterment program of the Roosevelt administration, which these same politicians glorify as the administration which has been the greatest help to the South of any the nation has ever had.

The overwhelming majority of the leaders and delegates to the conference pressed with religious zeal for showing a belief in the "democratic processes" by practicing democracy in every phase of America's program for winning the war. They admitted that the war must be won, or else democracy would perish, but they were eloquent in contending that democracy must be made something worth preserving.

One instance of a dissent from carrying on the human welfare program, while preparing for war, was the talk of a local delegate, who was attending the conference for the first time. He stated something about "freezing" conditions as they are, and to keep all minds wholly on the job of defeating the Axis.

This theory was met with a barrage of citicism, both white and colored liberals, contending that the improvement of the status of the masses in the South must proceed with the war effort if war activities are to be carried out fully and with enthusiasm.

MONDAY NIGHT MEETING

The more than 2,500 persons who attended the Monday night meeting of the conference, where the charge to those who were not delegates was $1.10 were captivated by the brilliant program. The appearance of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, to present the Thomas Jefferson Awards, together with the singing of Paul Robeson, world-famous baritone and radio screen and stage star, brought a capacity crowd to the meeting. During the fifteen minutes in which Mrs. Roosevelt presented the awards, the program went to the nation in a broadcast over the Mutual network, through station WSIX of this city. The "First Lady," who like the large majority of women is opposed to war, stated that she sincerely desired to see a period of lasting peace following the present war. She said she desired to see this nation have a commanding part in establishing a peaceful world.

Mrs. Roosevelt reiterated her belief that peace in the world and here in the United States depends upon a better understanding among races. America, she stated was a miniature world—containing as it does so many different races. The way we get along together here, with mutual regard by each race for the other, will determine how able we are to bring harmony in a world composed of many races, she stated.

In well chosen words, the "First Lady" presented Dr. Frank P. Graham and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and awarded to them citations for the fine work they had done as leaders of the Southern Conference.

Judge Louise O. Charlton of Birmingham, presented Mayor Thomas L. Cummings, who in turn presented Mrs. Roosevelt. In her short talk, Judge Charlton stated that the Mayor of Nashville needed no introduction to a Nashville audience; that the people of Nashville know the Mayor as a splendid official because of what he has done for schools, streets and other improvements. "Ask any Nashville citizen about the improvements Mayor Cummings has brought about," said Judge Charlton, "that is any citizen but "Jimmy" Stahlman, for he wouldn't know these improvements have been made."

Mayor Cummings was brief in his introduction of Mrs. Roosevelt, referring to her boundless energy in visiting the people of every class in all parts of the country and rendering a great service of inspiring and encouraging them. He praised Mrs. Roosevelt for leading an active life among the people, when she might have retired to the White House and enjoyed social comfort and ease.

Prior to Mrs. Roosevelt's speech Paul Robeson had thrilled his audience with several numbers. But following the speeches he made his greatest hit when he rendered the famed "Ballad for Americans" accompanied by the Fisk Choir. It is conceded that Robeson is the best among American artists as a singer of this famous ballad which captivated the country in 1939, and was the greatest radio song of that year.

Paul Robeson further demonstrated his versatility by making a short, but eloquent address, urging all or his hearers to accept a full and enthusiastic part in winning the war. He spoke of the present war being one to destroy Fascism in the world and told how galling is the yoke of Fascism, from his observation of its rule in many parts of the Old World.

Robeson who is fond of Russia, where he spent several years, lauded the great resistance of the Russian people to Nazi aggression. He delivered a fervent appeal for the release from prison of Earl Browder, the Kansan and leader of the Communists, who is confined to the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta The appeal for Browder's release drew tumultous applause. Robeson closed his concert by rendering "Old Man River." President Thompson had to beg the audience to excuse Mr. Robeson from responding to encores, because the singer was very tired, but willing to sing, "all night if he could do so.'

The famed singer visited both Fisk University and State College while in Nasnville and received ovations from the students and teachers. It was Robeson's first concert appearance in the South. He does not sing where racial discrimination is practiced in seating the members of his audience. He donated his services to the Southern Conference on Human Welfare after learning that this organization does not practice racial discrimination in its seating arrangements and will not hold meetings in any city where authorities enforce racial segregation at the conference meetings.

One of the most interesting groups of delegates at the conference was one of students from the University of Texas. These young people were among the most militant fighters for the improvement of the status of the Negro in the South, especially the betterment of the condition of Negro Youth.

It will be recalled that students from this same university a few years ago "cramped the style" of Senator Tom Connally of their state, when he was leading a reactionary fight against the passage of a Federal Anti-Lynching Bill. The student body sent the senator a telegram, demanding the passage of the Anti-Lynching Bill.

A well known colored editor, who was unable to be present at this year's session was elected one of the vice presidents. He is the militant Roscoe Dungee, editor of the "Black Dispatch" of Oklahoma City.

Dr. Alva W. Taylor of Nashville, a true-blue liberal was elected secretary-treasurer of tht conference.

Other vice presdents of the organization are George Googe, Atlanta; Hollis Reid, Memphis; Dr. Clark Foreman, Washington and Mrs. Clifford Durr of Alexandria Va. Judge Louise Charlton and Dr. Frank P. Graham were chosen honorary presidents.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Let My People Share Equally--Robeson

Urges Browder Release in First Trip to South at Human Welfare Parley

APR 2 2 1942

By Beth McHenry
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 21.—Paul Robeson, whose voice and presence have held audiences spell-bound all over the world, last night brought a message of victory, courage and unity to the people of the South.

To 2,500 Negro and white Southerners who crowded the War Memorial Auditorium for the Robeson concert, sponsored by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the great Negro American emphasized the seriousness of this moment in world history and urged the South to rise to its great role in the national war effort.

APR 2 2 1942

Pointing out that this can only be accomplished if all of the people and their energies are permitted to take full part in the nation's great task, Mr. Robeson declared:

"A tremendous responsibility rests upon government and upon management and labor to see to the full integration and use of the creative capacity and brains of my people for this urgent need."

The famous singer, who said this was his first trip into the deep South, reiterated the need to use "all of our efforts to fight fascism" and appealed for the release of Earl Browder "to take his place in the ranks of America's fighting people."

APR 2 2

"As I came through Atlanta, Georgia, for the first time the other day," he said slowly, his powerful voice carrying his words to the farthest corners of the large auditorium, "I thought sadly of one American who five years ago and more saw clearly and spoke out courageously against fascism, warning our people of what lay ahead. Today he lingers in Atlanta Penitentiary. But I hope that he will soon be free to take his place in the ranks of America's fighting people. I refer to Earl Browder."

Emphasizing the tremendous responsibility which rests upon America in defeating the Axis, Mr. Robeson urged the people to be alert to the enemies of freedom who attempt to create disunity among the people and weaken our fighting strength.

APR 2 2 1942

WARNS OF DISUNITY

"Across this country I have found forces just as I have seen them in other lands who would sow disunity, create race wars, crucify labor," he said. "Let me say this—that he who creates disunity today can only do so with fascism in mind."

Repeating a quotation of President Roosevelt, which he said he expects to put to music soon, Mr. Robeson said:

"We are fighting today for security, for progress and for peace, not only for ourselves but for all men, not only for one generation but for all generations."

Robeson, who drove to Nashville after attending the Southern Negro Youth Congress at Tuskegee, Alabama last week-end, sang the Ballad for Americans with the Fiske University Choir singing the chorus. With characteristic generosity and expressing his pleasure at being in the South, "where the problems of my own people are concentrated," he returned again and again to the platform while the enthusiastic audience refused to stop applauding.

In addition to the scheduled numbers of the concert, which included "Jerusalem," "Water Boy," "The Prayer and Death Scene from Boris Goudonov" and other songs, Robeson sang for encores "The Bill of Rights" and "Old Man River."

MRS. F. D. R. GIVES AWARDS

Last night's session of the conference also saw the presentation of the Thomas Jefferson Award to Dr. Frank P. Graham, of the War Labor Board, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of Negro Affairs in the National Youth Administration.

The presentation of the awards was made by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who read the citations which accompanied the medals. The award was presented for "the most outstanding service to the South" by a Southerner during the year.

APR 2 2 1942

Dr. Graham's citation asserted he had "fought for freedom and democracy for all the people of the South with courage and devotion. Particularly have his services on the War Labor Board been a contribution to the human welfare of the country."

Of Mrs. Bethune, the conference said she had "fought for freedom and democracy of the people of the South with devotion and courage, particularly in developing our youth for greater services to the country."

The award ceremonies were broadcast over a nationwide hookup.

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

Robeson, Graham, and Negro Defense Leaders To Be Among Speakers At Southern Human Welfare Meet In Nashville

APR 18 1942

Nashville, Tenn. (Spl.)—Paul Robeson and Dr. Frank P. Graham will be two of the leaders in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare meeting in Nashville, April 19-21. Dr. James Dombrowski, executive secretary of the conference disclosed this week.

APR 18 1942

Two Negro leaders in the defense effort will participate in the discussion of "Industrial Production." They are Robert C. Weaver of the War Production Board, and Judge Will Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War.

APR 18 1942

Robeson, America's greatest baritone, will be featured on the cultural program of the conference Monday night. He will sing a number of selections, and efforts are now underway for a joint rendition of the "Ballard for Americans" with Robeson accompanied by the Fisk choir.

PAUL ROBESON

During intermission on the Monday night program, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will present the Thomas Jefferson Award to the outstanding Southerner of 1942. Previous winners have been Justice Hugo L. Black of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Dr. Will W. Alexander of the War Production Board.

Dr. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and a member of the War Labor Board will deliver the keynote address of the conference on "What Are We Fighting For?"

Sunday night the conference will officially begin with addresses by Dr. Graham and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration and president of Bethune-Cookman College in Florida.

On Monday the conference divides into four sections for panel discussions.

The first section on "Industrial Production" will be led by Dr. Graham and participating will be prominent labor and business leaders. George Googe, Southern Director of the AFL, heads the delegation from that organization, while James Carey, National Secretary of the CIO will lead members of the Congress of Industrial Organization attending.

Section 2 on "Agricultural Production" will be presided over by Dr. Arthur Raper of the Department of Agriculture. Among the consultants will be Dr. Guy B. Johnson of the University of North Carolina. and L. B. Neel, editor of the Southern Agriculturist.

Among the leading speakers for Panel 3 on youth, to be presided over by Dr. Homer T. Rainey, president of the University of Texas, are Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

Holding Panel 4 on Civil Liberties will be Jennings Perry, editoral writer for the Nashville Tennessean, and prominent in the national drive for the abolition of the poll tax. Among the consultants will be Dr. Irade A. Reid of Atlanta. and Judge O. Charlton of Birmingham.

John P. Davis, secretary of the National Negro Congress, will serve as consultant to the "Industrial Production" division.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Southern Conference For Human Welfare

APR 23 1942

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare could have made no finer choice of persons to receive the Thomas Jefferson awards for distinguished service to their native Southland than Dr. Mary M. Bethune, adviser on Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration, and Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president of the University of North Carolina. The two educators probably have done more than anyone else in making for interracial goodwill and development in the South and for their activity in numerous organizations and individual efforts in improving cultural, social, civic and economic conditions in our section.

That Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, First Lady of the land, so generously awarded the scrolls o commendation and recognition to Drs. Bethune and Graham add more significance to the auspicious occasion that featured the presence of the most liberal and best thought of the South. Mrs. Roosevelt's already great and friendly spirit increases in magnitude daily as she goes about spreading her charm of goodwill and sincerity throughout the land.

APR 23 1942

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare likewise grows in the esteem of the nation as it attempts to make use of all the resources, material and human, in a section of the greatest potentiality. Dedicated this year to winning the war for democracy," the conference went on record for adequate training of all youth to take equal obligation of citizenship and use of all resources to win the war, Negro and white alike, and for the removal of all infringements of the civil liberties and democratic rights of all American people, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin. Full discussion of the ills suffered by the minority groups in peace and wartime was gone into by the conference, which features no restraint or segregation in all of its meetings. The ideas of justice and democracy as discussed and pushed at the Conference for Human Welfare are bound to continue their spread throughout the South and it is no doubt that the section will be made better because of its birth and growth.

Nashville Tenn Banner
April 18, 1942

Mrs. Roosevelt Will Present Award Here

Sixteen states will be represented in the third meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which will be held at the War Memorial Auditorium Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, and which will be featured by the presentation of the Thomas Jefferson award to the outstanding Southerner of the year by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who is expected to arrive here by plane Sunday at 4:59 p. m., will make the presentation on Monday night at 8:30 o'clock. Paul Robeson, Negro baritone, will sing before and after the presentation.

The program will begin Sunday morning at 10 o'clock with a meeting of the executive board, followed by a meeting of the Southern Council. Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, Dr. Frank P. Graham, a member of President Roosevelt's War Labor Board and president of the University of North Carolina, will deliver the keynote address on the subject "What Are We Fighting For?" Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the Division on Negro Affairs of the NYA and president of Bethune Cookman College in Florida, will deliver a short address at the Sunday night session, preceding Dr. Graham's talk.

On Monday morning and afternoon, the conference will divide into four discussion groups. Robert C. Weaver, a member of the War Production Board, will participate in the panel on "Industrial Production," while William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, will speak at the panel dealing with "Youth and Training; Civilian and Military." Mrs. Roosevelt is also expected to make a short address at this panel.

Four panels will be held. The first, on "Industrial Production," will be presided over by Dr. Graham. Panel No. 2 will be devoted to "Agricultural Production," and will be headed by Dr. Arthur Raper, of the United States Department of Agriculture, now stationed in Georgia. Panel No. 3 will center around "Youth" and will be led by Dr. Homer T. Rainey, president of the University of Texas and former director of the American Youth Commission. Panel No. 4 will center around "Citizenship and Civil Liberties," and will be headed by Jennings Perry, editorial writer for the Nashville Tennessean.

Tuesday morning's session will consist of panel reports to the conference and discussion, to be followed in the afternoon by the business session, election of the board of directors and officers.

The theme of the conference is "The South's Part in Winning the War for Democracy."

The states included in the conference are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

All conference sessions will be held at the War Memorial Auditorium in Nashville and headquarters for the delegates will be at the Noel Hotel.

Members of the local committee for the conference are: the Rev. Pickens Johnson, pastor, Inglewood Methodist Church; Rabbi Julius Mark, Vine Street Temple; Jack L. Byrne, president, Nashville Trades and Labor Council (AFL); Mortimer May, local manufacturer; Dr. Edward T. Ramsdell, professor, Vanderbilt School of Religion; Dr. H. C. Brearly, professor of sociology, Peabody College; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, chairman, Department of Social Sciences, Fisk University; Miss Lora Lee Pederson, professor of sociology, Scarritt College; Leon Jourolmon, Jr., State Commissioner of Railroads and Public Utilities; Robert Cuthbert, Typographical Union; Lewis W. Jones, instructor in rural sociology, Fisk University; Dr. E. J. Eberling, professor of economics, Vanderbilt University; Martin A. Watkins, Congress for Industrial Organizations; M. W. Day, business manager of the Nashville "Globe," Negro newspaper; and Mrs. Olive A. Anderson, religious worker at the Bethlehem Center.

Dr. Alva W. Taylor serves as chairman, and Mrs. Ruth Cutler as secretary.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. Mary Bethune Wins Signal Honor In South

MAY 3 - 1942

NASHVILLE, Apr. 30—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, nationally known woman leader, president of Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla., and for several years director of the Negro division, NYA, made history here last Monday when Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, presented her with the Thomas Jefferson award "for outstanding service to the South."

DR. MARY BETHUNE

MAY 3 - 1942

Co-sharer with Dr. Bethune of the high honor was Dr. Frank P. Graham (white), president of the University of North Carolina and a member of President Roosevelt's War Labor board.

The award is made annually by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and this was the first time the organization has ever made duplicate awards.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Worthy Recipients Of Thomas Jefferson Award

BECAUSE humanity—that part of it which is civilized and self-respecting—stands at the cross-roads in a crisis of cultures, there is just cause to commend the Thomas Jefferson award to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman College in Florida, and Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare for "outstanding service to the South" in 1941.

MAY 2 - 1942

It is in the South that our democracy will either succeed as a better way of life or fail as a noble but unsound experiment. And whether the rest of the nation likes it or not, it is Southern vision, intellect, and tolerance that shall shape our destiny as a world power in the years ahead.

When the South begins to think and plan in terms of the larger humanism in which race is an incidental rather than a fundamental factor, and proceeds to harness its moral and spiritual resources in this direction—as the Southern Conference on Human Welfare—is doing, we can look forward to a more enlightened era in progressive gains on all fronts for all citizens.

MAY 2 - 1942

Both recipients by their devotion and courage, as exemplified in their leadership, respected and approved by those who love truth and unselfishness, have brought honor and distinction to the South. Both have been recruited to serve the nation—Mrs. Bethune as Adviser on Negro Affairs with the National Youth Administration; and Dr. Graham on the War Labor Board.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

The Southern Conference For Human Welfare

MAY 9 - 1942

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare could have made no finer choice of persons to receive the Thomas Jefferson awards for distinguished service to their native Southland than Dr. Mary M. Bethune, adviser on Negro affairs, National Youth Administration, and Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president of the University of North Carolina. The two educators probably have done more than anyone else in making for interracial goodwill and development in the South and for their activity in numerous organizations and individual efforts in improving cultural, social, civic and economic conditions in our section.

That Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, First Lady of the Land, so generously awarded the scrolls of commendation and recognition to Drs. Bethune and Graham add more significance to the auspicious occasion that featured the presence of the most liberal and best thought of the South. Mrs. Roosevelt's already great and friendly spirit increases in magnitude daily as she goes about spreading her charm of goodwill and sincerity throughout the land.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare likewise grows in the esteem of the nation as it attempts to make use of all the resources, material and human, in a section of the greatest potentiality. Dedicated this year to winning the war for democracy, the conference went on record for adequate training of all youth to take equal obligation of citizenship and use of all resources to win the war, Negro and white alike, and for the removal of all infringements of the civil liberties and democratic rights of all American people, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin. Full discussion of the ills suffered by the minority groups in peace and wartime was gone into by the conference, which features no restraint or segregation in all of its meetings. The ideas of justice and democracy as discussed and pushed at the Conference for Human Welfare are bound to continue their spread throughout the South and it is no doubt that the section will be made bet-

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Southern Conference For Human Welfare

In 1938 shortly following the publication of the report of the President's Committee on Economic Conditions in the South, there was formed in Birmingham an organization known as the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. This report was a challenging statement in which the committee, composed of Southerners, cold bloodedly took the lid off and exposed to view, in the language of President Roosevelt "the nations number one economic problem."

MAY 30 1942

The first meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was held in Birmingham, Alabama, at which time prominent white and black leaders met to discuss mutual problems. It is was in this first conference that Justice Hugo Black was presented the Thomas Jefferson Award, and for the first time since reconstruction days white and black alike sat around the council table.

The conference met this year in Nashville, Tennessee. The occasion for this article develops out of the fact that too few Negroes attended the sessions from over the Southland, and slight interest seems to have been created among a group which in several states compose half the population of the south.

The Black Dispatch has for more than a quarter of a century resorted to the weapon of protest. We have always felt that Ella Wheeler Wilcox was right when she said:

"The human race has climbed on protest."

Protest has its value and worth, but following protest comes conference. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare represent the willingness on the part of prominent white Southerners to sit down and pattern a new sectional program for Dixie. Intelligent protest could ask for nothing more. Men must think before they act. Is the new social program in the South to be patterned again by white men, simply because Negro leaders do not assume their responsibility?

Let us survey for a moment some of the important questions that claimed the attention of the Nashville session of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. First of all came the question of wage and hour laws, so vitally important to the Negro. The Black Dispatch since the transient era of the NRA has been shouting that government should extend its wage and hour benefits to agriculturists, outside workers and domestics. But ours was a lone voice crying in the wilderness. Is it not inspiring to know that in the Nashville meeting strong white Southerners spoke out against semi-peonage in this language:

"The protection the Federal government has recently provided for some workers should be extended to include ALL WORKERS, DOMESTIC, AGRICULTURAL, as well as industrial."

MAY 30 1942

The findings of the industrial production committee of the conference included a statement dealing with specific acts of discrimination at the Alabama Dry Docks, Mobile, and the Gulf Shipping Corporation at Mobile. The report said that conditions in these two industrial centers were "unfair and demoralizing to patriotic Negroes."

We are going to print verbatum the report of the Citizenship and Civil Rights panel, because it proves conclusively that at last the conscience of the South has been stirred and honest white men and women of integrity are attempting to do something about current evils. The report is a challenge to every Negro leader who hitherto has been unconcerned regarding this important unheaval in Southern thinking.

The findings of the committee follows:

The panel on Citizenship and Civil Liberties declares its conviction that the winning of the war by the United Nations is the chief and most vital tasy confronting the citizens, not only of the South, but of the nation. We, therefore, call upon every American to do all in his power to direct his thinking and his conduct toward that end.

Recognizing the existence in our national society of certain evils which interfere with the exercise of the rights of citizenship and which impair the civil liberties of great sections of our population, the members of this panel warn the nation that a failure to correct these evils not only indicates our failure to apply the principles of Democracy to every phase of life, but hampers the all-out effort which victory in this war necessitates. Citizens in this nation who are denied the right to vote without paying for that privilege are not likely to become the most determined opponents of political tyranny. Workers who are denied the right to organize and bargain collectively—a right to which they are entitled by law—may not be the most zealous advocates of respect for law in other parts of the world.

While the rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly—guaranteed by the constitution of the United States—will ever remain precious, this panel calls to the attention of the citizens of America, that these right has been used by certain elements to destroy democracy. We believe that freedom of speech and press should not be prmitted thos who would employ this privilege to weaken our national government or to create disunion among our people by setting up race against race, class against class, religion against religion.

(1) Each delegate should return to his home and begin getting sentiment aroused to get the various state legislatures to pass acts granting the right to vote without restrictions to all persons now serving or who have served as members of the armed forces of the nation during the second world war.

(2) Each delegate should return to his home and in every way possible organize support for the House and Senate anti-poll tax bills, namely, the Geyer-Pepper bill and the Gore-Pepper bill.

(3) We strongly urge that each delegate do everything possible to have candidates for office take a stand in favor of establishing a free ballot for all citizens, and in all events to make each candidte for office go on record as to this vital issue.

(4) Each delegate and organization represented as part of the effort toward winning the war should make themselves guardians on civil rights in the communities in which they reside. (a) By protesting police brutalities to civilian and military population, (b) by fightng manifestations of race and religious bigotry and intolerance, (c) by protecting rights of labor to organize and bargain collectively, and (d) by safeguarding the security of person in all communities and whenever security is violated to help bring about complete investigation of facts.

(5) There should be an active offensive against the persons and organizations who stir up racial and religious bigotry and who in any way contribute to national disunity, such as the Dies Committee, Father Coughlin, and the Ku Klux Klan. The Department of Justice should be urged to take a strong stand against all subversive elements. Each delegate should act in every way possible to help defeat the current wave of anti-labor legislation in Congress.

The panel on Citizenship and Civil Liberties further urges the entire conference to send a telegram to Attorney-General Biddle congratulating him and his department on the rection actions taken in barring Social Justice from the mail and in curtaling the activities of domestic fascists. We also urge that a telegram be sent in the name of the Conference to the chairman of the Committee on Accounts of the United States House of Representatives requesting that no further funds be allocated for the use of the Dies Committee.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SERVED POISON BOOTLEG LIQUOR AT PARTY: 9 DIE

JAN 17 1942

Six Other Celebrants in Serious Condition in Hospital —White Bootlegger Being Held By Police.

JAN 17 1942

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 15—Nine members of a New Year's party here were dead, six others were in a hospital, and a white bootlegger was under arrest after what officers termed was one of the biggest liquor frauds "ever pulled" in Tennessee.

THE DEAD WERE:

FRANKIE ETTS, 48, 2114 Herman street;
NEALON SLOSS, 32, of 411 Ninth avenue, north;
ANDREW WADE, 36, of 320 Eighth avenue, north;
ISAIAH WILLIAMS, 59, 709 Winters street;
HENRY HAMLETT, 50;
MRS. ELLA HAMLETT, 43, his wife;
MISS ELIZABETH HAMLETT, 16, their daughter, all of 1624 Cedar steret.
MRS. EMMA HOUSE, 36, of 1907½ Herman street, and
CLEVELAND JORDAN, 41, of 933 21st avenue, north.

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In the hospital were: Robert Andrews, 50, of 1608-B Patterson street; Harry Bates, 30, of 1304 Hamilton street; Thomas Bell, 55 of 822 18th avenue, north; William Rouse, 39, of 933 21st avenue north; Floyd Bass, 41, of 2818 Herman street and Allen Moore, 38, of 1037 21st avenue, north.

Chief of Police John Griffin said that a white man listed as Polk McNeese was being held without charge in city jail after he had admitted that he sold part of the whisky to the colored family.

SELLER DRANK OWN "POISON"

Griffin said that McNeese had been taken to General hospital for treatment as he had drank some of the whisky himself, but that attaches at the hospital said they could do nothing for the man.

According to Chief Griffin, the Hamletts gave a party at their house on New Year's Day and a gallon of whisky was served along with other refreshments.

Hamlett was the first of the group to die. His wife died a few minutes later and the daughter early the next morning.

Officials at General hospital and at Hubbard hospital where the nine persons died, said the deaths were caused by wood alcohol poisoning.

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Police Chief Griffin said that the bootlegger who supplied the liquor to the party had taken plain wood alcohol, colored it, and then sold it in regular whisky bottles.

Autopsies were performed on each of the nine victims and each case, the State said death was caused by alcoholic poising, from drinking poisoned liquor.

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McNeese, who is seriously ill himself from drinking some of the whisky, named another bootlegger as the supplier of the liquor, Chief Griffin said.

The chief said that a search was being pushed for the man named by McNeese.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 8, 1942

NUTRITION DRIVE MAPPED BY STATE

Organization Is Perfected to Promote Program in State Schools, Says Williams

NASHVILLE, March 7 (AP).—An organization to promote nutrition in state schools has been perfected by the state health department and the state Congress of Parents and Teachers, Dr. W. C. Williams, state health commissioner, disclosed today.

The organization was an outgrowth of a health and nutrition conference held here last fall under sponsorship of Gov. Cooper, Dr. Williams declared.

Supervisors have been appointed for each grand division of the state, namely: Mrs. R. Gordon, of Memphis, president of the state P.-T. A., for West Tennessee; Dr. Robert White, of Nashville, health education co-ordinator for the state health and education departments, for Middle Tennessee, and Miss Katherine Ingram, of Knoxville, field secretary for the P.-T. A., for East Tennessee.

R. E. Lay, Negro employe of the education department, will supervise the work among Negro schools, Dr. Williams said.

Each of the supervisors will have the aid of one or more assistants, to come from the ranks of existing education and health department personnel, in promoting the nutrition program, the commissioner asserted.

"Our major objective for this year is pushing the home food supply program, school lunches and health education," Dr. Williams added:

"We have prepared nutrition guides for distribution to all schoolteachers which soon will be off the presses. These will supplement existing courses in stressing nutrition."

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
March 8, 1942

Williamson Classes Study First Aid

Other Courses Held Up Lacking Textbooks

FRANKLIN, Tenn., March 7—(Spl)—First aid instruction is being given to classes in all sections of Williamson County. Additional classes are planned but have been postponed for the present due to a shortage of textbooks.

Thirty-nine persons are enrolled in the first aid class taught by Dr. Tandy C. Rice and Dr. Harry Guffee each Thursday night at Franklin. This class is held in the Presbyterian Church annex.

A class has been in progress for the past three weeks at Grassland, with Mrs. J. D. Simpson as instructor. Mrs. Whitfield Criddle, a member of the nursing staff of the Williamson County health unit, is instructing a class at Fairview.

Two classes for Negroes have been organized at the Franklin Training School with a total of 58 enrolled.

Zetta C. Comer, of the Williamson County Health Department nursing staff, is instructor for one class, and the other is taught by Henry T. Moore.

Knoxville, Tenn., [illegible]
March 29, 1942

Lower Income Housewives To Be Trained

A series of nutrition courses for housewives of lower-income groups is being planned by the Knoxville Nutrition Committee, according to Mrs. Henry C. Hart, chairman.

Courses are intended to teach housewives how to buy the most nutritious foods within the family budget. This neighborhood class program is headed by Mrs. Ollie Hale. Instructors will be chosen by Mrs. Grace Hood Sanders, Dr. Florence McCloud and Mrs. Edward Vestal.

In addition to the nutrition class program the committee also plans a nutrition information program and a Negro nutrition project.

The nutrition information service will be headed by Miss Margaret Preston of Lawson McGhee Library. This program will include pamphlets, posters and other informative literature which will be distributed.

A Negro program of a similar nature is being planned. It will be in charge of Mrs. Inez McAdoo.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 29, 1942

5 MINISTERS JOIN CAMPAIGN ON VICE

Invitation to Be Issued to Colored Pastors to Take Part in the Drive

Five more ministers added their names yesterday to the list of pastors supporting the "Victory Over Vice" campaign and the Rev. W. J. McDaniel, one of the leaders in the movement, announced he would appeal to the colored preachers this week to join the drive.

The Rev. Mr. McDaniel reported last night that he had received another anonymous telephone call from a man who claimed to operate a gambling house on East Ninth street. The minister said the man refused to disclose his name but told him the name of the place which he ran.

"The man was apparently half drunk," said the minister, "and it was one of the hotest calls I've had. He told me that if we would lay off he would get us up a little money. When I told him I wasn't interested in his money he 'cussed' me out proper."

May Retain Lawyer

Thirty-six ministers have signed their names to the roll of pastors supporting the campaign and McDaniel said the names of a large number of prominent laymen who have offered their support would be announced soon. The minister said his group had a conference with a well-known lawyer and that it was probable they would retain him to represent them.

Those who added their names to the list of ministers yesterday included the Revs. W. C. Horldt, pastor of the White Oak Baptist church and secretary of the Chattanooga Pastors' association; George H. Blanchard, of St. James Methodist church; John L. Chaney, of the Red Bank Methodist church, and Howard L. Sparks, Baptist evangelist.

McDaniel said the colored pastors would be asked to join in the drive and added that "Negroes are being fleeced by the gambling interests and we would like the backing of the colored pastors of whatever denomination."

Negroes Will Respond

The Negro ministers said last night that if their group is asked to join the drive it will respond 100 per cent.

The Rev. Woodrow Wilson Taylor, moderator of the North Chattanooga and Chickamauga District cial committee and former president association, said that dent of the Interdenominational ther his organization nor the Ministers' alliance, said that he ptist Ministers' union had been could not speak for the alliance proached but that "if and when but that "any drive to curb crime leaders of this movement come and bring about equal justice in us for support they will find us the courts and fair treatment for 0 per cent. behind them." all will find us ready to help."

The Rev. J. B. Barber, pastor Meanwhile, James McClellan, the Leonard Street Presbyterian operator of the Gray Goose liquor

store at 216 East Ninth street, and the Melody club, which is located next door, denied that gambling is carried on at either of his places. McClellan said the ministers had named his place as one of the gambling places on East Ninth street.

"That is not true," said McClellan. "We have only an open club annex near our liquor store where anyone may buy their cold drinks just as is the case all over town. We have no gambling nor any space for gambling."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 29, 1942

DENY PINE BREEZE NAMED FOR PROFIT

Negro Pastors Say Posters Without Wrong Intent

Five prominent Chattanooga Negro pastors, sponsors for the Sunday appearance of the Derricks Jubilee singers at the Memorial auditorium, issued a statement last night denying any intention to use the name of the Pine Breeze sanatorium for commercial profit.

Pine Breeze directors, Monday, objected to the use of the name Pine Breeze on posters advertizing the concert and the sale of advertising space in the concert program, on the strength of the appeal of the institution. Pine Breeze, it was stated, is supported, in part, by the Community Chest and does not allow use of its name in other campaigns.

"The committee wished to make clear and plain that there was no intention to misuse the name of Pine Breeze for personal gain," the pastors' statement said. "The group of ministers consisting of the Rev. William A. Banks, Carter Street Baptist church; E. Franklin Jackson, Harris chapel, A. M. E. Zion; E. L. Hickman, Warren chapel, A. M. E.; J. B. Barber, Leonard Street Presbyterian and F. A. Lusan, Tompkins chapel, A. M. E. Zion, organized to sponsor the Derricks concert.

"Mrs. Helen Taylor, president of the Federation of Colored Women's clubs, informed the committee that her organization was engaged in raising funds for Pine Breeze, having been told by Dr. Marguerite White, superintendent, that the sum of $500 would maintain a bed in the hospital for one year. We gladly accepted this organization as co-sponsor of the concert, with the intention of assisting them in what we considered a noble effort.

"It is regrettable that the name of Pine Breeze appeared on the placard advertising the concert and stating that the women's federation was the sole sponsor.

"This committee was not aware of the fact that "the rules of the sanatorium prohibit the acceptance of benefits through such projects since we hold a letter of thanks dated Feb. 16, 1942, from John Stagmaier, treasurer of the Christmas seal sale, acknowledging receipt of a donation from another organization raised by a project such as this concert.

"The advertisements referred to by Mr. Wallace were solicited for the souvenir program of the concert, not for Pine Breeze. This was made clear to every merchant approached, notwithstanding the name of Pine Breeze appeared on the placard.

"If, however, any merchant who has taken ad space, or any individual who has contributed is not satisfied, the committee is willing for the program to be brought out at its own expense, even though a copy will be delivered to each contributor as promised. Those who so express themselves will be refunded whatever they paid, with our good will."

Chattanooga, Tenn. Daily Times
May 11, 1942

NEGRO UNITS PLAN TO AID FLOWER DAY

Alta L. King, Albura Fagala Are Leaders in Work

Colored women of Chattanooga are taking an active interest in making Times Hospital Flower day, tomorrow, one of the most successful ever. They will take charge of all the colored people in the different local institutions as well as the aged and shut-ins.

Leaders in this work are Alta L. King, president of the Bessie Rideout Garden club, and Albura Fagala. They have organized their helpers into different committees for all the various sections of the city.

Bessie Rideout Garden club members are asked to bring their flowers before 9 o'clock in the morning, tomorrow, to the home of L. J. Tanksley at 454 North Highland Park avenue.

Among the other colored organizations that will assist with Flower day are the Young Women's auxiliary of the First Baptist church, colored; the Sophisticates, Young Women's Recreation club, Mountain City Medical society of the auxiliary of the Walden hospital, Sorosis club, Willing Workers' club, Colored Elks' temple, Nurses' Service club of Walden hospital, Youth club of Howard High school, Federation of Colored Women's clubs, the Twenty-fifth Social club, and Bethlehem Community house.

* * *

Mrs. Marie K. Wheeler, president of the Young Women's Recreational Golf club, will gladly co-operate with annual Times Hospital Flower day, and will be represented by Miss Mayme Martin, chairman, and Mrs. Ada Sanders and Miss R. Martin."

* * *

Lula Rogers, venerable colored woman who has helped in some capacity on Times Flower day each year, will bring flowers which her white friends on Lookout mountain have already promised her. She will send them to Walden's hospital for colored people, on East Eighth street.

* * *

Albura H. Fagala, who has served a number of years as chairman from the colored Parent-Teacher associations, will again hold that office. She has organized her committees so that members who live in the area which they are to serve, are accompanied by one of the parent-teacher groups so that they can save gasoline and tires.

Albura Fagala writes: "The colored parent-teacher organizations are co-operating, as usual, in The Times annual Hospital Flower day. This distribution of flowers brings so much cheer that it is always a pleasure to our associations to contribute our share to the occasion."

The following chairmen are serving on the committee: Albura H. Fagala, general chairman; Mrs. Carter Watkins, Howard High Parent-Teacher association; Mrs. Susie Ware, East Fifth Street Parent-Teacher association; Mrs. Bessie Shelton, Calvin Donaldson Parent - Teacher association; Mrs. Frank Hill, Chattanooga Avenue Parent-Teacher association, and Mrs. Cordelia D. Johnson, Phillis Wheatley branch, Y. W. C. A.

"The schools in each community," continues Albura Fagala's letter, "will receive flowers that are sent, members of the committee will call for them and aid The Times in their distribution. Those who will help in the distributon are Mesdames Susie Ware and Frank A. Jones, and Misses Mary Robbs and Harriett Davenport.

"Those bringing flowers early may leave them at the Colored Y. W. C. A., 924 East Eighth street; at my home, 850 East Eighth street, and at that of Mrs. Hite Allen, 848 East Eighth street.

"Institutions we should like to remember are Walden's hospital, the colored wards at Pine Breeze and the colored orphanage on Holly street.

"Many people in our group bring flowers in baskets for Flower day, as they are going to work. They can leave them at any of the above addresses, whichever one is the most convenient for them. We shall arrange the flowers into bouquets, and if they designate any special people, or any institutions that they would like the flowers to go to, we shall put the name of that place or person on the basket and leave it at The Times building Tuesday morning.

"We always leave the flowers that are to go to Pine Breeze, to Walden's hospital and to the colored orphanage on Holly street, to be delivered through the kindness of The Times, since their trucks and cars will be making the trips anyway.

"For individual shut-ins, you will see from our committees that we about cover our entire city."

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
November 16, 1942

Child Welfare Institute Set For Friday

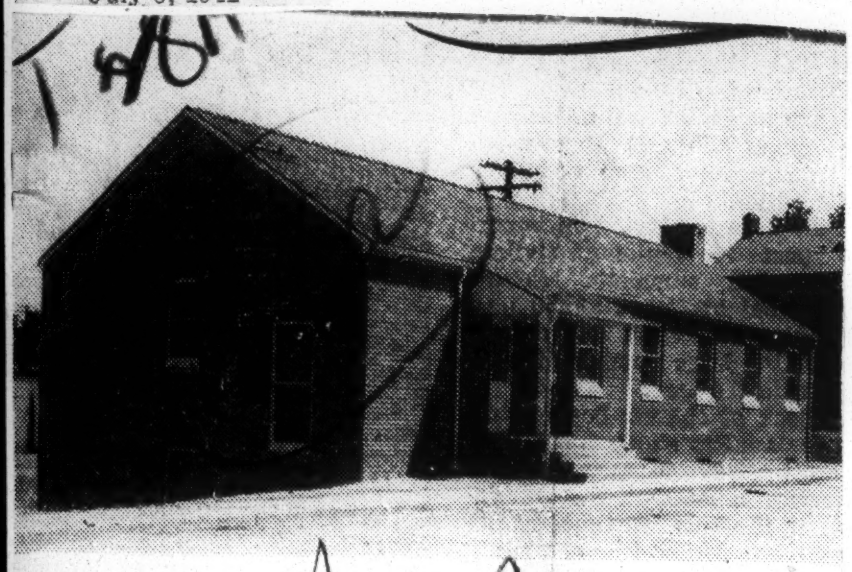
A Child Welfare Institute sponsored by the Child Care section of the Council of Community Agencies and the Health, Welfare, and Recreation section of the Citizens' Service Corps will be held at 10 a. m. Friday at McKendree Methodist Church. The program will constitute the regular meeting of the Council of Community Agencies, according to Dr. H. B. Cross, president.

Features of the morning session will be addresses and forum discussions led by Judge Sam Davis Tatum of the Juvenile Court; Reber Boult, local attorney; and Dr. S. Johnson, professor of sociology at Fisk University and vice-president of the Commission on United States Children in Wartime.

Judge Tatum will speak on "The Legal Aspect of Guardianship of Dependent Children;" Boult will address the group on "Our Child Labor Laws;" and Dr. Johnson will give a report of activities of the wartime children's commission for the year.

Additional addresses will constitute the afternoon session of the institute which will convene at 2 p. m. Speakers and their topics will be: Mrs. Wilson Miser and Mrs. Vallie Smith Miller, speaking on "Legislation Covering Licensing and Supervising of Child Care Institutions;" W. E. Jacobs, "Old Age Survivors Insurance;" Margaret Gooch, "Service Men's Allotments;" Louise Tarpley, "Day Home Care;" Katherine McDaniel, "Relations to Department of Public Welfare;" and Elizabeth Nairn, "Report of the Local Girl's Protective Committee."

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
July 5, 1942



NEW AUSTIN COMMUNITY BUILDING—Classes for better home making and canning, in addition to a baby clinic and program for younger children soon will be provided in this community building at Austin Homes project for Negroes. The building, completed several days ago, was dedicated Thursday. On the program were talks by George E. Oldham, chairman of the Knoxville Housing Authority, and by Lewis Ford, president of the Austin Tenants Council. A scholarship award was made to Perlee Porter, highest in scholastic studies at Austin High School among students living in the project. W. H. Holt was master of ceremonies. A large auditorium is on the main floor. Downstairs are playroom, kitchen and clinic.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

NEGRO BOY CAMPERS CLIMAX OUTING TODAY

Two-Week Vacation Was Provided By Fresh Air Fund

PLENTY OF GOOD FOOD

Exercises, Entertainment And Instruction Make Stay Pleasant For The Better Citizens Of Tomorrow

By EARLY MAXWELL
Promotions Editor

Fifty underprivileged Memphis negro boys today climax a two-week vacation program at Camp Daniels as guests of The Commercial Appeal Fresh Air Fund.

The Commercial Appeal has offered the boys this opportunity for supervised recreation for the fourth straight year. The fund is dedicated to building better citizens for tomorrow and, from the hot, dusty streets, these boys who live in overcrowded houses have spent two weeks in the beautiful woods of the Boy Scout Camp for negroes located northeast of Douglas Park.

Enjoy Outdoor Activities

The boys not only learn discipline and orderly existence, sportsmanship and how to get along with others, but they are taught handicraft, conservation of wildlife, indulge in overnight hikes, swim under direction of registered Red Cross life saving instructors, and enjoy other outdoor activities.

Plenty of good, wholesome food not only adds a lot to the enjoyment of the boys' stay at camp but builds sturdy bodies. Two weeks of this Fresh Air Fund camp for negro boys goes a long way toward making better bodies and clean minds that can rise above the handicap of surroundings.

For example, take the case of Life Scout Luster Williams. Four years ago when he attended camp for the first time he carried back to his community the inspiration of this orderly life and led the development of Troop 109. This troop now boasts 39 registered scouts in uniform and four without uniform. Recently, Luster was able to take over the troop when his scoutmaster was inducted into the Army.

Selected Through Agencies

The boys who complete the vacation today were selected through Family Welfare Agency, Children's Bureau and the Department of Public Welfare.

This is the group of 50 who had the benefit and pleasure of the 1942 Fresh Air Fund for underprivileged negro boys:

Albert Avant, Ernest Campbell, William Crawford, C. B. Cunningham, Ernest Farmer, Robert Fulton, A. J. Hall, Howard Hall, Eddie Hayes, Joseph Hicks, Lemuel Jackson, Emley Lindsey, Calvin Moss, Henry Pilcher, Albert Taylor, Roy Trudo, Joseph Washington, Luster Williams, Percy Williams, Harry Hawkins, Bert Hawkins, James Edwards, Willie Edwards, Jimmie Harris, Willie L. Henry.

Aaron Jones, James H. Joyner, Ernest McKinney, Dennis Nowlin, Eldridge Whitson, Richard Wright, E. D. Webb, Bennie Drane, Herbert Kirk, Guy Braxton, Wilbert Anderson, Lawrence Peterson, Saul Miller, Percy Ragsdale, Melvin Thompson, Herbert Porter, Eston Broome, Jesse Harrison, Cleveland Harris, Jessie Herron, C. L. Statem, Nathaniel Johnson, Maudrine Gentry, Thomas Cosby.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
June 30, 1942

NEGROES HEAR CHANDLER

Meeting Was Called By City Beautiful Commission

Intelligence and a sense of responsibility were cited yesterday by Mayor Chandler as the greatest factors in achieving harmony and progress among the citizens of a community. The statement was made before more than 100 negro women who assembled at Foote Homes at the call of the Negro Division of the City Beautiful Commission.

"We have here in Memphis," the Mayor said, "more white and colored people living in peace and harmony than any other city in the South. The City Beautiful Commission is helping to bring about the attractive surroundings that make for better conduct, pride and a feeling of dignity."

Mr. Chandler urged the women to co-operate with the two negro field secretaries, Hasolee Greene and Rebecca Camper, and with other leaders and city officials who are furthering the improvement and beautification of Memphis.

Mrs. William B. Fowler, general chairman of the commission, emphasized the value of beautiful surroundings as an aide to morale.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
July 26, 1942

CITY BEAUTIFUL GROUP TO INSTRUCT NEGROES

Health And Sanitation Measures Will Be Stressed

A school of instruction for the negro division of the City Beautiful Commission will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at Dixie Homes Auditorium. Mrs. William B. Fowler, general chairman, will direct the group in a study of various measures affecting the health, sanitation, and beautification of the negro areas in particular.

H. F. Fletcher, of the Memphis-Shelby County Health Department, will speak on sanitation and health, and Mrs. L. R. Polk, president of the Memphis Council of Parents and Teachers, will outline a program of civic improvement in which children participate.

The negro division was recently strengthened by the addition of two field secretaries, Rebecca Camper and Hasolee Greene. Board members have been selected from the leading organizations for negro women, as follows:

Flora Churchville, Chamber of Commerce; Mary Murphy, Federated Clubs; Vallie Doyle and Lucy Truhart, Parent-Teacher Association; Sadie Wright, Housewives League; Augusta Robinson, Garden Clubs; Lula Byas, Eastern Star; Florence Hayes, Community Welfare League; Mary Black, Goodfellows Ladies Auxilitry; Lucie Campbell, school teachers; Marie Adams, Medical Society Auxiliary; Paola Willis, Federal Employes Auxiliary; Sarah White, Methodist Women; Annie Higgins, Baptist; Mabel Wright, Episcopal; Theresa Barksdale, Catholic, and Anna Douglass, Congregational Women.

Ward and precinct chairmen named thus far are as follows:

Ward 5, Precinct 2, Edith Garrett; Ward 7, Precinct 1, Wilmus White; Ward 8, Precinct 2, Aline Franklin; Ward 9, Precinct 2, Lucy Horton; Ward 11, Alice Shepard; Ward 11, Precinct 2, Rosetta Hudgins; Ward 11, Precinct 1, Emma Sims; Ward 13, Precinct 1, Daisy Blackburn; Ward 14, Precinct 2, Pearl Maples; Ward 21, Precinct 3, Hattie Simon; Ward 22, Emma Smith; Ward 24, Emma Griggs; Ward 25, Precinct 1, Dora Williams; Ward 25, Precinct 2, Alice Hancock; Ward 25, Precinct 3, Irma Varnado; Ward 26, Chanie Davis; Ward 27, Precinct 2, Savannah Young; Ward 32, Jessie Hillard; Ward 24, Evie Arnold; Ward 35, Amanda Kyles; Ward 39, Rebecca Davis; Ward 40, Precinct 1, Julia Roberts; Ward 40, Precinct 2, Leora Smith; Ward 48, Lula Nabors; Dixie Homes, Cecilia Roach; LeMoyne Gardens, Florence Chalmers.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

OPENS CENTER FOR NASHVILLE TOTS

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 1—The Lawrence Community Center, largest in Nashville for Negroes, was opened here Thursday by the Nashville park department.

A nursery and complete list of playgrounds and facilities for children and working mothers are included in the project. The project was undertaken after a survey last winter by Dr. Charles Johnson of Fisk university.

Memphis Tenn. Com'rcial Appeal
October 15, 1942

NEGRO UNIT WORKING ON COMMUNITY FUND

J. A. Swayze Of Insurance Firm Is Named Leader

MANY CHILDREN AIDED

Through Nine Agencies Which Benefit In The Drive, Needy Families, Soldiers And Travelers Are Helped

In recognition of Community Fund services to negroes of Memphis, a Negro Division of the annual Community Fund campaign has taken the field under leadership of J. A. Swayze of the Universal Life Insurance Co.

Nine of the agencies of the Community Fund devote a portion of their activities to negro welfare.

The Seminole Division of the Memphis Boy Scouts, with 200 negro leaders, is now serving 800 negro boys in 47 Scout Troops and five Cub packs.

Children Cared For

During the last year the Children's Bureau served 269 negro children. These services included social study of the child in relation to his community, dental care, physical examinations, school supplies, clothing and foster care, either in paid boarding homes, with relatives or in his own home. The bureau has an experienced negro case worker on its staff.

The Community Welfare League, an all-negro agency, conducts a social service program including vocational guidance, employment, education and recreational work, and neighborhood groups, designed to improve the conditions under which negroes in Memphis, live, work and play.

Nursery Conducted

During the last eight months, 357 negro families—1428 individuals—received help from the Family Welfare Agency. The Melrose Nursery School, a day nursery for negro children sponsored by the Family Welfare Agency, cares for 31 children, operating on a 12-hour basis.

The negro Girl Scouts are now organized with 240 members.

Ten to 15 negro transients are given temporary shelter and food weekly by the Salvation Army.

Fourteen negro children have been placed for adoption since the first of the year by the Tennessee Children's Home Society.

452 Families Helped

During the past year, the Travelers Aid Society has given assistance to 452 negro families and groups including approximately 1582 individuals. The negro USO Lounge in the Union Station is under the supervision of the Travelers Aid Society.

The newly established negro Y. W. C. A. already has organized six Girl Reserve cdlubs with a membership of 217. Eighteen negro leaders and one paid executive supervise the activities of the Y. W. C. A.

Nashville Tenn Banner
November 20, 1942

Child Welfare Institute Is Well Attended

Approximately 100 persons attended the Child Welfare Institute today at McKendree Methodist Church for members of the Citizens Service Corps.

This morning's program featured addresses by Judge Sam Davis Tatum of the Juvenile Court, Reber Boult, local attorney, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University.

Scheduled for this afternoon's program were a discussion of "Legislation Covering Licensing and Supervision of Child Care Institutions and Agencies" by Mrs. Wilson Miser and Mrs. Vallie Smith Miller, a panel discussion on "Changing Conditions of Child Welfare" by W. E. Jacobs, Miss Margaret Gooch, Miss Louise Tarpley and Miss Katherine McDaniel, and a report on the Girls' Protective Committee of the Council of Community Agencies by Miss Elizabeth Nairn.

Judge Tatum spoke on "The Legal Guardianship of Dependent Children," outlining the legislative provisions for guardianship and commenting that "legislation has tried to put practically every protection around children." He asserted that the laws establishing guardianship are "adequate," but in answer to questions from the floor pointed out that successful administration of legal provisions "depends on the character of the chancellor and circuit court judge."

Boult, whose topic was "Our Child Labor Laws," stated that excess of definition — antiquated Tennessee's laws "suffer from an definition." Contrasting the state laws to the federal, he pointed out that legislation with too finely drawn definitions does not take into consideration changing conditions and individual cases. The federal provisions, he said, merely "fix a formula."

The Tennessee laws have not changed materially since 1911 when the emphasis was on industrial safety, Boult said, adding that today there is not only a lack of provisions concerning the moral aspects, but also a great change in industry which is not provided for in the safety regulations.

Dr. Johnson made a report on the United States Commission on Children in War Time, of which he is a member.

Among those attending the institute were leaders in the Block Defense Organization and members of the Council of Community Agencies.

When women were first employed by the Federal Government, in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, they appeared on the payroll in the name of some male relative.

Nearly 100 Negro Women Attend Red Cross Class

JAN 16 1942

Houston Post

Dr. John W. Davis Speaks at Y. W. C. A.

Houston, Tex.

By JACKIE BLOUNT

Nearly 100 negro women met Thursday night at the nurses home of the Houston Negro hospital to participate in a Red Cross class in home nursing.

JAN 16 1942

In charge of one group were Nurses Hortense Hilliard and A. Hall.

Mrs. C. Stiles, a volunteer worker, was over a second group until nurses can be found to begin instructions.

The purpose of the class is to disseminate information helpful in cases of epidemics as well as numerous other emergencies likely to arise during the war.

JAN 16 1942

"Health as An Aid to National Defense" was the topic of an address by Dr. John W. Davis to the monthly meeting of applicants at the employment bureau of the negro branch Y. W. C. A. Thursday night.

Clora Lee Reese was in charge of devotion for the meeting.

Molesting Of Negro Women Protested By Citizens At Meeting

The Guardian

Houston, Texas

.....By Carter Wesley

Houston.—The fear and resentment which have brought Houston's Negro population close to panic focussed for a brief hour Thursday in a meeting of leading citizens with Captain Morrison, Major Denman and Dr. Hill, representing those behind the present drive to clean up syphilis. Captain Morrison's denial of indiscriminate arrests of Negro maids and women was literally overwhelmed by frank statements from Negro leaders.

JUN 27 1942

For the most part, the two groups talked at cross-purposes. Captain Morrison and Dr. Hill had come to tell Negroes of the prevalence of syphillis and the need to correct it. They never realized during the whole meeting that the Negroes were not doubting the prevalence of syphillis among them nor opposing the correction of syphillis, but were aroused over the methods that had been used, which involved picking up Negro women indiscriminately whenever [illegible] police officer decided he wanted to pick up one.

JUN 27 1942

Negroes Speak Up

Practically all of the Negroes who spoke, and they spoke very frankly and to the point, criticized the lawless arrest of Negro women on the streets. All assumed or stated that syphillis was prevalent and that it needed to be stopped. But they questioned very seriously the right of the Police Department or any other official to pick up women indiscriminately and carry them to health centers or to the Police Department without warrant and without any other cause than that some police thought that the woman should be examined.

C. F. Richardson, editor of the Houston Defender, suggested that one way to reach the trouble would be to require those who employ Negroes to exact health cards from them. Dr. Hill suggested that he would be agreeable to meet a committee representive of Negroes to work out the whole problem. At the time this reporter left the meeting, this seemingly was the sentiment of the whole group. But there were members of the body who still were determined to deliver themselves of the things they felt, and the chairman could not get around to appointing the committee until these people had had their say.

JUN 27 1942

It is believed, however, that a committee will be appointed from the Negroes to meet with Major Denman, Dr. Hill and maybe Captain Morrison. Captain Morrison seemed to have had a chip on his shoulder and to have resented the frank statements of Negroes which were criticizing the irresponsible action of police in arresting women indiscriminately. He at first undertook to deny it, but finally when Rev. J. C. Thomas told him that he had called the police about white prostitutes that hang around near his church and that they had refused to do anything when they found out he was a Negro, Captain Morrison then said he did not know. C. A. Shaw, reported on an investigation by the interracial commission, showing injustices.

JUN 27 1942

Situation Tense

In the aside conversations during the meeting, it seemed clear that if these unauthorized and irresponsible arrests continue, there will be a suit to determine the constitutional rights of citizens. One of the speakers also suggested to Captain Morrison that the indiscriminate arresting of women would sooner or later precipitate a riot. He pointed out that there were men who would not tolerate mistreatment of the women of their families. Captain Morrison retorted that he was tired of criticism, implying that if he could not do it that way he would not want to clean up syphillis. But is was suggested to him by another speaker that the purpose of the meeting was to have frank discussion to find what the problems were, and then address the attention of the group toward a solution of the problems.

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Despite the denial of Captain Morrison that police had been arresting Negro women indiscriminately it was the general feeling of those present the Negro women had been arrested unfairly and illegally and in large numbers. Practically every Negro there, many coming from different walks of life and different locations, had heard of Negro women who were afraid to go to work, or who had been arrested going to or coming from work, and all of them felt and knew that there was real panic among Negroes.

JUN 27 1942

Action Challenged

Captain Morrison admitted that the police had been arresting Negro women found in cheap rooming houses, taverns and cafes. The right of the police to arrest people found in taverns and cafes, was questioned by some of the speakers.

Since the Negroes are as anxious to eradicate syphilis as are the officials, the meeting will probably mark the end of the indiscriminate arresting of Negro maids and the beginning of a plan which will accomplish the purpose without violating the constitutional rights of Negroes. It is to the advantage of Negroes to have syphilis eradicated and no Negro ought to oppose legal and legitimate efforts to eradicate syphilis.

Too long we have closed our eyes to syphilis and shunned it, while it went on making inroads in our group. Every man and woman should voluntarily have blood tests made, because there is many a woman and man walking around with syphillis now, on the assumption that only the people in the underworld have it, and that people in the higher circles could not have it. Syphilis is no respector of color or of station in life.

JUN 27 1942

Women Will Be Free

Out of the meeting comes the assurance that maids and women who have to get on the streets may do so in the future without molestation. There is also the assurance that if they are molested, they can now call any of the leading Negro organizations or leaders in the Negro group and get immediate assistance. But it will also be well for Negro women to stay out assignation houses and to avoid soliciting any intimacy with soldiers or other men in taverns or other places. For women caught in suspicious attitudes or acting as if they are inviting intimacy, can be arrested on the spot legally. But no woman who is going to work or coming to work or going about her business ought to be molested on the street by police. If she is whether she has syphillis or whether she does not, she has a right to protest the encroachment upon her liberty and her freedom by proper court action.

JUN 27 1942

It also came out that the law authorizes health cards from those who handle food in cafes and such public places, and does not affect maids who work in private homes. Maids who work in private homes should be required to have health cards by those who employ them, and the maids should get health cards by having doctors examine them for syphilis and give them treatment if they have it. The Negro group was resolved to cooperate with the police authorities to stop syphils wherever it is found, provided the police follow legal methods.

JUN 27 1942

66a-1942

Urban League In Pickle; One With Many Warts

People's Voice

New York N.Y.

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

The New York Urban League is in a financial pickle, and while hope wavers for an improvement in the situation, the prospect is still dull. In 1941 a generous public dropped $58,065.22 into the league's coffers, but in 1939 total income struck the record low point of $19,824.10. In 1919, when the league was in diapers, James H. Hubert, executive director, required $36,000 to do a job. The rough estimate of the 1941 income is $20,000. This in brief are but the warts that make the pickle identifiable. The league is supported by money received from three important sources, namely: the Greater New York Fund, established foundations such as the Davison Fund and the Burke Foundation, and private contributors. A shortage of cash from all three sources has created a vicious circle in that, to function at all, the league has had to juggle the books and resort to the use of untrained personnel to do professional work. In turn, money-giving agencies have criticized this depreciated service and made it the basis for withholding funds.

MAY 16 1942

The standards set by the Greater New York Fund are just high enough to insure that a professional job is being done to justify a grant. It makes two types of grants to Negro agencies. One is from a special fund, varying from $35,000 to $40,000 annually, in which they alone participate. The other is from the general fund in which all agencies share.

After the hat has been passed around each year the total receipts are allocated on the basis of specific functions, such as medical, health, children, recreation and group work, general coordinating services, etc. An agency with a program for children and for recreation work might receive aid from two sources. A Negro agency might do likewise and still share in the special fund. The money is issued in proportion to the budget of the requesting agency for the particular service.

What has been the experience of the league?

In 1938 grants totaled $4,058 of which $2,500 was from the special fund and $1,558 was issued for employment work on a pro rata basis. The 1939 total was $3,034 and in 1940 the special fund was reduced and the total alloted was down to $1,500. The 1941 allotment had not been made at this writing.

Examines Brooklyn League

For comparative purposes the **Voice** contributor the bureau explains the composition of its executive board (by race, occupation or other outstanding examined the experience of the Brooklyn Urban League for this same period and found a more bountiful picture even if inadequate to the whole. Some $4,722 was received from the 1938 collection of which $3,000 represented special fund, $1,070 for settlement work, and $250 for camp health service. Total receipts from then on became stabilized at a little more than $3,000 annually.

With a community of 350,000 persons to serve, the New York Urban League has received $9,145 to date from this source while the Brooklyn branch, serving 110,000 persons, has received $12,253. Estimated on a per capita basis, the New York branch has received roughly two cents per person, whereas the Brooklyn branch has received eleven cents per person, or 80 per cent more. Nothing could better tell this story of inadequate and shortsighted planning and fumbling directorship than what these authentic figures reveal.

The Davison Fund, a Rockefeller philanthropy, required only that an agency prove a need existed for a particular service, offer a program to meet that need, and keep a strict accounting of every penny granted for that need. The league was not filling the bill, so the money was cut off about three years ago. Last December, however, they came through with $1,500 heavily earmarked. Hope stimulated through the Brown study, now completed, is understood to have been the single factor responsible for the change of attitude.

Has Information Bureau

Welfare Council, coordinating agency for all social work in New York City, maintains what is known as a contributors' information bureau to which a person with a philanthropic penchant may refer an appeal that has been made to him for help. The bureau will submit to him a report on the organization making the appeal. In this report to the potential characteristics), administrative arrangement, methods of operation, program along with an evaluation of same, and, if warranted, a recommendation as to how the appeal should be handled. When the facts support, the bureau usually tells the contributor that his help would be a worthwhile thing for the agency—and this is frequently done.

For six months now the bureau has confined its reports on the league to a simple statement of the set-up and stated objectives, careful not to go beyond a description and careful not to compromise the bureau nor intentionally injure it. Indirectly it has been learned that Elling Aanestad, who heads the bureau, has been anxiously awaiting the outcome of the present study and some indication of what is going to be done so that he might be more definite in his replies.

Every year the league sponsors a $5,000 membership drive in Harlem and gets exactly nowhere.

It's bad enough that the league should live a hand-to-mouth existence and on a starvation budget at that. It's worse when the trip is short-circuited. The best insulation against this danger is an executive board that sets policy and sees that it is carried out. Unfortunately this has not always been done. Next week the ***Voice*** will explain why.

URBAN LEAGUE

The Burke Foundation has been constant with its annual $2,000 of "conscience money" which it gives for convalescent work among Negroes rather than accept them in the home at White Plains, New York. Formerly it granted more. Even this money, earmarked as it has always been, has been pinched at b Hubert and used for the operation o non-convalescent work thereby reducing the effectiveness of any effort in that direction.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

MAY 2 - 1942

Urban League Intrigue

Harlem will be the loser, however, the family quarrel in the household of the New York Urban League ends. For twenty years there has been strife and bickering within its ranks. Secretary Hubert all this time has been besieged by critics from within and without the Community. He has beaten back each recurring attack. He has carried on and maintained a neighborhood institution of service to the people and the city.. His friends have charged that many of the Caucasian sponsors of the League have sought to dominate the organization along the lines of segregation. His foes have charged him with being autocratic and selfish. With the details of the unseemly fight the Amsterdam Star-News is not conversant. With all the factors behind the scene, the public remains in doubt. All that we know is that in its larger aspects the fight within the League is regretable.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
May 10, 1942

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing interracial good will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, has announced the award of 56 fellowships, totaling $90,000, and 16 scholarships, totaling $10,000. The fellowships include 35 Negroes and 21 white southerners selected for their talent and superior scholarships from over 400 competing applicants. These fellowships are awarded to Negroes in any field and from any part of the United States and to white southerners who wish to work on some problems distinctive to the south, and who expect to make their careers in that region.

Some of the Negroes who have received fellowships have been Marian Anderson, singer; William Grant Still, composer; E. E. Just, biologist; Katherine Dunham, dancer; Jacob Lawrence, painter; Allison Davis, social anthropologist; Langston Hughes, W. E. B. DuBois and the late James Weldon Johnson, writers.

Atlanta recipients are Owen Vincent Dodson, instructor in speech and drama, Spelman College, to write a connected series of one-act plays showing the history of the American Negro; Charles Radford Lawrence Jr., co-executive secretary, national student Y. M. C. A., for a study of the racial-radical social movements among Negroes in Harlem, at Columbia University; Herman Hodge Long, research assistant, department of social science, Fisk University, for a comprehensive study of "belligerence" in minority groups as an expression of social frustration, with reference to Negro youth at the University of Michigan; Dorothy Comita Ateca, student at Spelman College, for advanced study in dramatics, and Charles Edward Maxey, student at Morehouse College, for graduate study in business administration at Harvard University.

Geraldine Ellison, Tuskegee student, sang on the Fred hour over the Columbia Broa casting system Sunday night. She was chosen to represent Tuskegee in a competition of talented students from colleges throughout the nation and was given a free trip to New York and $200 for her appearance.

Rev. Edgar A. Love, one of the co-founders of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, of Philadelphia, Pa., was guest speaker at a meeting of Eta Omega chapter of the fraternity Thursday night at Henry Grady Homes Recreation Center.

Rev. Love is conducting a series of lectures at Gammon Theological Seminary as a part of the program of religious education of the Methodist church. He was guest speaker at the Founders' Day exercises of Beta Psi chapter, Clark College, Monday morning and guest of honor at a formal dinner Monday night.

Big Bethel men's chorus and the Morris Brown glee club will present a special Mother's Day program of spirituals, classic and Mother's Day compositions in the auditorium of Big Bethel church this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing interracial good will and understanding.

JUN 14 1942

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, conferred recently with Mrs. William P. Hobby, director of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, on the prospects for Negro women in this new phase of Army activity. According to Mrs. Hobby, the provisions made for the first officer training school at Fort Des Moines, include the training of approximately 450 officer candidates. Of this number, 40 will be Negro candidates. Out of the first eight companies trained and sent into the field, two will be Negro companies.

Rebecca Vivian Beard, wife of the Rev. E. H. Beard, pastor of Cosmopolitan A. M. E. church, and a recent graduate of Morris Brown College, is the first Negro woman to pass the mental-alertness test conducted at Fort McPherson for women seeking places as officers in the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.

JUN 1942

W. H[illegible]en, commander and co-ordinator of the fifth congressional district of Georgia, spoke Tuesday night at the graduating exercises of air raid wardens and first aid graduates at the Eighth Street St. Paul A. M. E. church. Eight persons received student first aid certificates and one person received 10-hour credit, the requirement for air raid warden.

The fourth annual Southeast Regional Girl Reserve conference was held last week at Clark University and will continue through tomorrow. The conference theme is "Today's Challenge." The entire group was divided into three divisions: Vocations, with Irene Harris, executive secretary of the Y. W. C. A., in charge; personal relations, Geraldine Tongue Scott, neighborhood secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, and health, with Sadye Watson in charge. Dorothy B. Hamilton, Girl Reserve secretary of the Y. W. C. A., was chairman of the conference. More than 100 girls were in attendance and stayed on Clark's campus.

The conference opened Monday night with a formal banquet. Dr. Hilda Weiss, professor of German and sociology, Spelman College, was principal speaker. The girls were urged to work for democracy, education and a permanent world peace.

A summary session of the entire conference was held yesterday morning and the divisions presented their findings. Saturday night was the girls' party.

This morning at 11 o'clock President James P. Brawley, of Clark College, will speak on "Youth Searches for God." There will be a sightseeing tour at 2 o'clock and at 8 o'clock tonight Bernice Bridges, national board of the Y. W. C. A., will speak on "Youth Answers Today's Challenge."

Tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock the closing worship service will be held. JUN 14 1942

The adult sessions were conducted by Kate Duskin, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., Atlanta, and Frankie V. Adams, professor of group work, Atlanta University School of Social Work, and were held each afternoon from 2:30 to 4 o'clock.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

HUBERT VOTED CONFIDENCE OF URBAN LEAGUE

New York Branch Gives Support to Executive In Program Tilt

JUN 13 1942

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—At a meeting held at St. Mark's church Monday, a vote of confidence was passed by the members of the New York Urban league reaffirming their faith in the league and James H. Hubert, its executive head.

The meeting was called to clarify misunderstanding and misrepresentation of the league's program. E. L. Dimity on behalf of the membership presented a resolution in which full financial and moral support to the organization was pledged. He asked for the naming of a committee to conduct a complete and impartial inquiry into all the charges made.

Rev. Gerald Hamilton presided and a vote was taken calling for an adjourned meeting on Monday, June 15, in the assembly room of the New York Urban league.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Board Members Flee Urban League Mess

MAY 23 1942

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

Special

Executive board members have come and gone in goodly numbers at the New York Urban League but the problem has lingered on for 24 years in fact. They either couldn't or wouldn't take hold of an exasperating situation and settle it. The current membership, in contrast to others, is doing its best. The executive board of an organization serves in a capacity of trust. It sets the policy and program of the organization, selects an executive to carry it out, and keeps an eye on the agency's affairs—financial and otherwise—both for the protection of the public it serves and the public which makes possible this service through gifts and contributions. Here then is a digest of what has been happening on the league's boards since 1933.

• There were 37 changes, including one death, as contrasted to the record of the National Urban League where only 12 changes took place of which but 4 were deaths. Average per year: NYUL—3.6; NUL—.8.

• In 1933 there were 27 members—12 Negroes and 15 whites. The board today numbers 28—16 Negroes and 12 whites. The board of the national in 1933 had 27 whites and 13 Negroes, totaling 40; today there are 29 whites and 13 Negroes, 42 in all.

• There was a precipitous shake-up in 1937 when 13 members quit, one died, and 15 were added. A repetition occurred in 1939 when 18 members withdrew and 17 new ones were added. Although the withdrawals in the last instance were 14 whites and 4 Negroes, the additions were 7 white and 10 Negroes. MAY 23 1942

• Each of these wholesale revamp ings followed almost immediately upo action—or inaction—on the two previ ous league studies. Significantly, th 1938 retreat was followed by a fall off of 27% in contributions.

Those who quit were not all whites either for among them were Dr. Pey ton F. Anderson, Miss Eva D. Bowles, Rev. William Lloyd Imes, Mrs. Edgar N. Parks, Paul Robeson, Mrs. Chester W. Chinn, A. A. Austin, Dr. Mae E Chinn and Lester B. Granger.

Well, what made the executiv boards of the New York Urban Leagu look like a stop-over point on th Yamacraw & Tishimingo R.R.? Her is what they told the *Voice*.

Decisions of the board left to th going and in a very short while showed progress. What happened and when it happened is hard to say. The fact that it did happen is undeniable.

Hubert hasn't always been the easiest person to work with, as correspondence with former employes, now in the possession of the *Voice*, will substantiate. Disagreement with his boards is also a matter of record. When his employes became difficult they left or he fired them. The boards? The same thing. Lacking both tact and skill, he played upon a single fear to keep himself entrenched—Prejudice! Race prejudice!

This feeling, then, along with the dissatisfaction of the boards, has converged upon the single issue, the executive director, a fact which one individual summed in these words:

"Mr. Hubert has been the storm center at the League for years. The trouble is, he hasn't enough to offer to make him worthy of being a storm center."

MAY 23 1942

When social work among Negroes was a baby the Urban League movement saw that in order to further its program and adhere to its policy of employing Negroes only to do the job, it had to establish a system of fellowships to make available the trained personnel. This it did. Hubert was the first Urban League fellow, and he has been living off the glory ever since.

For a time before taking over the assignment of the New York branch, he was with the Brooklyn Urban League. When the change came he set up the new organization, got it

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 19, 1942

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

Announcement was made last week of the appointment of the daughter of Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work as case worker with the Department of Public Welfare, Baltimore, Md. She was awarded the Master of Social Work degree two weeks ago from the school of which her father is director and is following in his footsteps to national recognition as a social worker.

She is also a graduate of Spelman College and a member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority. During the summers of 1940 and 1941 she was employed as a counsellor, Camp Atwater, East Brookfield, Mass., and as a neuro-psychiatric attendant at Duke University hospital, Durham, N. C., respectively.

William O. Powell, another recipient of the Master of Social Work degree from the same school, two weeks ago, has already reported for work as executive secretary of the James A. Henry branch Y. M. C. A., Chattanooga, Tenn. Powell's special abilities include skills as an athlete, as an artist and as a musician.

Atlantans are proud of the announcement of its million-dollar Negro bank. According to officials of the Citizens Trust Company, the bank's assets have increased from $200,000 in 1933 to over a million dollars as of June 30, 1942

Twenty per cent of the bank's earning assets are in U. S. bonds. The bank has increased its U. S. holdings over 230 per cent during the last 12 months.

The institution is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation which insures each depositor's savings up to $5,000. It is owned and operated entirely by Negroes.

The Detroit, Street Railway System is advertising for transportation men. So badly in need of men is the system that the age limit has been raised from 30 to 47 years of age. A number of Negro youths have taken advantage of this opportunity. There are now Negro conductors on street cars as well as motormen and bus operators, constituting about one third of the employes on all lines throughout the city.

While Negroes have been employed as conductors, they will not be assigned to lines where their presence will cause friction, it is said. Officials of the company say they believe the public will agree.

Recently upon going to a nephew's house, I found the tiny little dog chained to a tree with a "log chain" (or practically that, so far as the doggie was concerned)—while my nephew wore a sullen and worried look. I asked what the trouble was, and he replied: "She scratched up my tomato plants."

Everywhere, on the streets, the

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Mr. Ralph Jones, whose column, Silhouettes, usually appears in this space, will be absent from the office for the next several weeks. Until his return this space will be filled with letters to the Editor and other features.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Urban League Keeps Up Fite --Despite War

SEP 19 1942

PITTSBURGH. — Regardless of racial discrimination in the war program, Negro Americans must not slacken their efforts for a democratic victory. This was the consensus expressed in the speeches, discussions and reports made thruout the five-day annual staff conference of the National Urban League held September 4-8 at Camp James Weldon Johnson and in Pittsburgh.

SEP 19 1942

One hundred and sixty-seven board and staff members of Urban League affiliates registered from 30 cities, including such widely separated points as Los Angeles, Atlanta, Boston and St. Paul.

In opening the conference Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the league, set *Victory for Democracy* as the Negro's most important racial objective at this time. He declared:

SEP 19 1942

"No special racial objective is so important at this time as Victory for Democracy. We commit ourselves to an all-out war effort. This does not mean that we will retreat from one single social gain already made or cease to press for new social gains. We continue even in the midst of war to fight for the Negro's right to work, live and die on the basis of American equality. For democratic victory cannot be achieved unless the situation of the Negro American is radically improved."

Professor Eduard C. Lindeman of the New York School of Social Work, described this war as "horizontal as well as vertical. It is not only a struggle between nations with differing ideologies, but also between differing interests within the warring nations. The little people of America are aligned in their hopes and fears with the little people of France, England, Russia India and China. While fighting this war, we must also plan for peace, for our young men will come back from this war tougher in spirit and smarter in understanding of their world than ever before. They will have some serious questions to ask, not only Negro young men, but whites as well. We shall be wise if we are prepared to answer those questions and answer them intelligently."

SEP 19 1942

Earl Dickerson, member of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, called upon the Urban League movement to support the committee's fight for independent status.

"Yesterday the Urban League was forced to ask employers for jobs," he declared, "because neither the league nor any other agency had any authority to do other than beg for fair play. Today, through creation of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, with the power of the President behind it, we are in a position to demand that employers cease discrimination and give Negro workers their rights as citizens to share in industrial employment. We must not move backward from this progressive development."

SEP 19 1942

At the closing public session held in Stephen Foster Memorial auditorium, University of Pittsburgh, 500 persons heard Charles Wesley, president, Wilberforce university, speak on *The Negro American Goes to War.* Dr. Wesley emphasized the fact that today's war against Fascism is only a continuation of the historical struggle of the "little people against autocratic rule by selfish vested interests. The Negro must fight Fascism today in order to build democracy tomorrow. The Negro citizen demands the right to fight not only as a draftee but also as an enlisted man in all branches of the armed services and in all kinds of war industry."

National officers attending the conference were William H. Baldwin, president, Dorothy Straus, Helen Cromer Cooper and Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
August 2, 1942

Urban League

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The "Chariot Wheels" program, broadcast at 4:30 o'clock every Sunday afternoon, will feature Flight Instructor James O. Plinton, of the Tuskegee Civilian Pilot Training Field.

A Lincoln University graduate in 1935, Plinton entered aeronautics in February, 1941. He has the distinction of being the first of his race to complete the primary and advance pilot training courses in New Jersey at the Casey Jones School of Aeronautics. He has been working with G. L. Washington, director of the school at Tuskegee, to get more Negroes to take advantage of the unusual opportunity offered under the Civilian Pilot Training program.

Plinton has been in Atlanta for the past two weeks recruiting men between the ages of 18 and 37. His headquarters are in the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. A large number already has signed up, but additional recruits are being sought.

Those finishing the course will be eligible for licenses as commercial pilots and as instructors. They also will be eligible for primary flight training in the Army Air Corps. All expenses during the training period will be paid by the government.

Fifteen volunteer Navy recruiters have been appointed by Graham Jackson, chief specialist, to urge the enlistment of men in the Atlanta area in the United States Navy. They are J. N. Montgomery, J. Russell Simmons, Lucius Jones, Ramon de Reefe, W. D. Thomas Jr., Joseph H. Veal, Julius E. Gaines, Horace D. Sinclair, Arthur M. Wilson, I. P. Reynolds, C. M. Brown, O. B. Smith, Robert L. Wilson, J. T. Smoak and John D. Morris.

Following Joe Louis' donation of $50,000 to the Navy Relief Society and the heroism of Dorie Miller at Pearl Harbor, Secretary of the Navy Knox announced that the rigid restrictions would be lowered to permit the enlistment of a small number of Negro sailors in other capacities than messmen.

Chief Specialist Jackson is one of the first new recruiting officers to be appointed in the country.

Professor C. L. Harper, principal of the Booker T. Washington High school, was presented the distinguished service award in education yesterday morning in the auditorium of Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga. The award was presented by Cornelius V. Troup, director of the Fort Valley State College summer school. Others taking part in the program were Horace Mann Bond, president of the college, and Professor R. L. Cousins, director of Division of Negro Education.

This custom was established three years ago by the college. The award was made because of his record of accomplishments during a long period of service to the youth of Georgia.

Others who have received this award are Professors T. Elder, principal of the Thomas Elder High school, of Sandersville, Ga., and Fletcher Henderson Sr., principal of the Randolph County Training School, Cuthbert, Ga.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
October 18, 1942

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

C. A. Stair, general appea chairman of the Community Fun drive, recently announced selection of J. H. Calhoun Jr., prominen businessman of Auburn avenue, a chairman of the unclassified Ne gro gifts division.

"In announcing Calhoun's selec tion," said Stair, "I am particu larly gratified to note we have appointed a man who has given considerable time and thought to the possibility of the Community Fund campaign and ways in which we can make that campaign more successful among the general population. From the sincere way in which he has tackled this task, I am sure workers in the unclassified Negro gifts division have every reason to be confident of Calhoun's ability to put the job over. It is my earnest hope he will have the help of the entire community in this great work which is now upon us."

A preliminary meeting of the division was held last week at which time Calhoun presented his campaign plan and it was enthusiastically approved. If carried out, it will probably represent more thorough canvass of the Negro community for fund raising than has ever been attempted. The Calhoun plan contemplates organizing into 21 soliciting groups, each of which will be headed by a person responsible for the selection and guidance of workers under them. The following were among section chairmen chosen:

Professor C. L. Gideons, vice chairman; W. Y. Bell Jr., secretary; W. J. Shaw, beverage, eating establishments; Grace T. Hamilton, clubs and societies; J. P. Whittaker, colleges; house-to-house canvass, R. A. Thompson Jr., Hubert M. Jackson, housing projects; T. M. Alexander, insurance; H. A. Sayles, labor unions; Rev. William Holmes Borders, Baptist ministers; Rev. R. T. Bussey, Methodist ministers; Rev. J. C. Wright, Interdenominational ministers; Robert C. Eberhardt, miscellaneous businesses; Dr. R. B. Jackson, professional; J. Richardson Jones and V. W. Hodges, publicity; M. Agnes Jones, public schools; J. R. Henderson, retail stores; Kenneth Days, service stations; Warren A. Cochrane, social agencies; A. T. Walden and Rachael Herndon, transportation; S. G. Sellers, undertakers, and Otis McCrea, outlying districts.

An organization meeting of all chairmen was held Wednesday afternoon at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A., at which time the section heads were addressed by Mr. C. A. Stair and the detailed plans of campaign organization announced.

Calhoun is calling a meeting of volunteer workers today at 3 o'clock at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. All persons interested in working in the campaign are requested to be present at the meeting.

A dinner meeting of the executive committee will be held Wednesday, October 21, at 6 p. m., at Smitty's grille on Auburn avenue.

J. Richardson Jones, of the publicity committee, is preparing a movie of the activities of the organizations receiving support from the fund.

Marking a different approach from previous years, a section headed by Robert A. Thompson Jr., new vocational secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, will do an intensive house-to-house canvass.

Atlanta music lovers will welcome the announcement that the internationally famous Paul Robeson will appear in Atlanta in concert at the Wheat Street Baptist church Friday, October 23. This will be his first Atlanta appearance and one of the very few he ever has made in the south.

Robeson is a graduate of Rutgers and Columbia Universities, is a debater, actor, scholar and singer. He has had a varied career in stage and screen roles, but is equally famous for his rich bass voice.

URBAN LEAGUE WINS PROLONGED FIGHT FOR TRAINING PROGRAM IN ATLANTA FOR AIRCRAFT WORKERS

ATLANTA, Ga.—(ANP)—The result of a hard, nine-month fight by the Atlanta Urban League and the Atlanta Negro Defense Training Council finally resulted, this week, in the opening of the first defense training program ever started in the deep South for prospective Negro aircraft workers.

Negro Labor News

Thirty-seven students certified by the U. S. Employment Service began an eight-week course to fit them for skilled employment at the Bell Bomber plant which will begin production a few months from now in Marietta, Ga., a suburb of Atlanta.

Students will learn air plane, sheet metal, fabrication, sub assembly and riveting as part of a basic aircraft training course on which other skills may be added.

Although all of the $10,000 in equipment ordered for the training program has not yet been received, instructors stated that they have enough to begin the training course and look forward to more before the course ends.

Houston Texas Dec. 5, 1942

Long, Hard Fight

In February, 1941, Negroes had only four out of 55 defense training courses begin offered in Atlanta, although they are one-third of the population. These were unimportant occupations and were discontinued before completion.

When the Bell Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo announced plans, last February for a bomber plant near Marietta which would hire between 30 and 40 thousand workers, the Atlanta Urban League immediately swung into action to make sure that Negroes would have a fighting chance for some of these jobs.

Council Organized

A council on defense training for Negroes was organized by William Y. Bell, executive secretary of the league, to help in a pressure campaign to get defense training. A private registration conducted by the council and the league brought in 5,000 Negro men and women to sign up for defense training which was flatly denied them by local, state and federal officials. These officials were contacted and vigorous protest lodged by letters, telegrams and personal conferences over the plan to deny vital war industrial training to Negro American citizens.

Meanwhile, the training of white workers proceeded rapidly with training authorities getting permission from Washington to spend $60,000 in equipment for white schools but none for Negro schools. The white training program started in May and in July nearly 800 men and women were enrolled in the classes.

Appeal To Weaver, FEPC

The league appealed to the Negro manpower service and the FEPC. Following an investigation of the U. S. Office of Education by the committee, Commissioner John Studebaker and state training officials finally agreed to set up defense training for Negroes.

When they did nothing to actually get the program started, however, council members traveled to Birmingham for the FEPC hearings from June 18-20. Testimony was given by Bell, listing 10 charges of discrimination with documentary evidence to back up the complaints.

As a result of the terrific pressure campaign launched by the Urban League and the work of the FEPC and Dr. Weaver's Negro manpower service, the school is now open and league officials have begun to work on the Bell Aircraft corporation to secure a large share of the jobs in the factory when it is completed sometime next Easter.

66a-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIES BRANDS GRANGER AS 'RED'

Urban League Official Listed With Other Nationally Known Figures as a Communist By Dies Committee—"Time" and "PM" Among Publications Named.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2. (ANP)—With the name of Lester Granger, important official of the National Urban League, listed as one of the members of a group known as the Union for Democratic Action, the Dies Committee on un-American Activities recently issued a special report exposing and denouncing what it describes as a Communist-inspired movement "aimed at destroying our representative form of government.

Declaring the Union for Democratic Action the spearhead of a campaign of "creeping totalitarianism," the report also named as collaborators "Time," the "New Masses," the "New York Daily Worker," "PM" and the "New Republic."

Mr. Granger is named with 27 officers, directors, sponsors and other national leaders of the UDA, some of whom have been prominently associated with the American League Against War and Fascism at a time when the official program of that organization allegedly called for the sabotage of national defense.

Speaking of Mr. Granger, the report says: "Lester Granger (board of directors of the Union for Democratic Action), was a contributor to Fight magazine, the league's official publication."

A number of well-known white liberals are also included in the list, but Granger is the only Negro accounted for in the general denunciation of the group.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Action Groups Are Formed By Urban League

SEP 10 1942

Local Councils To Press For Use Of Negro Workers

SEP 10 1942

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(SNS)—The National Urban League this week announced the organization of Service Councils in industrial cities throughout the United States as part of the League's program of "Mobilizing Negro Citizens For Victory and Peace." The Councils are sponsored by a number of persons prominent in public life, including leaders in government, business, civic and political affairs, journalism, education, organized labor and industry.

These local groups will give special attention to training and placing Negro workers in war industry and organizing them in various phases of the civilian defense program. They will serve as rallying points at which white and colored citizens interested in jointly promoting the war effort can come together to work out any problems that arise in the field of race relations.

AWARE OF UNREST

SEP 10 1942

Service Councils of the National Urban League have already been organized in such cities as Chester, Pa., Wilmington, Delaware, and Pine Bluff, Ark. Organizing steps are being completed in a number of other cities throughout the industrial East and Mid-West. The officers of the Chester group, first group to organize, are:- Richard N. Thomas, chairman; Joseph West, Vice Chairman; Sara E. Butler, secretary; Ruth L. Bennett, treasurer; Irving Merchant, chaplain.

In announcing the league's new program, Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, stated: "The National Urban League is aware of the unrest prevailing among the Negro population because of its exclusion from the national war effort and continuance of serious discrimination against Negroes in civic and economic fields. This unrest arises from a justified resentment but if that resentment is left without leadership our Negro population can fall prey to demagogic or ignorant leaders whose influence can seriously disrupt national unity and hinder our chances of victory. Mass expression has been given to the intense dissatisfaction of Negro citizens with their status.

"Such expression is important, but at the same time, we need constructive plans for adjusting the undesirable conditions of which Negroes complain. In cities whre there are no Urban Leagues, interracial groups anxious to be of service in this emergency are urged to join with the National Urban League in establishing Service Council for the purposes I have described. The reputation of those citizens who have publicly endorsed and supported this program are a guarantee that our approach is in line with the true spirit of democratic Americanism."

LIST NATIONAL SPONSORS

Among the national sponsors are Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial Institute, N. C.; Raymond Leslie Buell of TIME LIFE, and FORTUNE; Earl B. Dickerson, ATLANTIC MAGAZINE, Chicago; Leslie P. Hill, president of Cheyney State Teachers College, Pennsylvania; Jacob Potefsky, general secretary-treasurer, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; P. B. Young, Sr., publisher of Norfolk Journal and Guide; Algernon D. Black, leader, Ethical Culture Society, New York; C. C. Spaulding, president, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; C. A. Franklin, publisher of Kansas City Call, Missouri; Mrs. Robert L. Van, publisher, Pittsburgh Courier; C. A. Scott, publisher of Atlanta Daily World; Dr. J. B. Watson, president Arkansas A. M. and N. College; Peter Marshall Murray, surgeon, New York City; M. LaFayette Harris, president, Philander Smith College, Arkansas; Dr. Garnet C. Wilson, associate superintendent of schools, Washington, D. C.; Albon L. Holsey, secretary, National Negro Business League, Chicago; Jesse S. Heslip, attorney, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. John P. Turner, physician, Philadelphia, and Dr. Francis Jamison, physician, Wilmington, Delaware.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Urban League Ousts Hubert

SEP 5 - 1942

C. A. Collier Chosen Temporary Director

After months of internal battling regarding the administration of the New York Urban League, it was announced this week that James H. Hubert, the executive director, has been dismissed and his place temporarily filled by Charles A. Collier until a successor is selected.

The Star-News learned that final action on the status of the director was taken Monday night when the executive board at a meeting reaffirmed its stand of June 2 that Hubert's services were to terminate as of August 31.

It was further learned that on condition that the director abandon any idea of litigation against the league, he would be given a monthly stipend of one-half his monthly salary for one year in appreciation for his long years of service.

SEP 5 - 1942

Still Unofficial

Declaring that he had received no written notice of his dismissal, Hubert told reporters, "At present I am on vacation but when I arrived at my office Tuesday morning, September 1, the chairman of the board, Professor William H. Kilpatrick, had already arrived and called a conference of members of the staff informing them that I was out and Charles A. Collier was placed in charge.

"The custodian later informed me that he was ordered to change locks on the building door and to my office. I asked Professor Kilpatrick by what authority and he replied that it was the board's which met Monday night and so voted.

"For some time there has been a subversive element on the board that seemed determined that I should be ousted at whatever cost. I know nothing whatever of the stipulation I have heard about."

JAMES H. HUBERT, for many years executive director of the New York Urban League, who was ousted from his post this week.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

League's Ouster of Hubert Goes to Court

SEP 12 1942

NEW YORK, (ANP).—The ouster of James H. Hubert as executive director of the N.Y. Urban League, after twenty-four years service, became effective on Monday, August 31, when a three-month period of grace granted by the league's executive board expired.

SEP 12 1942

William Garvin, counsel for a group known as the Membership Committee of the N.Y. Urban League, served papers on the board inviting it to show cause why Mr. Hubert should not be retained. The case is scheduled to come up in the N.Y. Supreme Court on September 14.

In the meantime, it has been learned that if the director would forego all litigation over the matter, he would receive half-pay for the next twelve months in appreciation of his long years of service.

SEP 12 1942

Pending the selection of a new executive director Charles A. Collier, for ten years an Urban League worker, will direct the league's activities. Since 1938 he has served as industrial secretary of the branch, having come there in 1937 from St. Louis.

Mr. Hubert, who organized the league in 1926, was voted out by the board on June 2 by a vote of 15 to 4. He is a graduate of the N.Y. School of Social Work, did his master's work at Columbia, and three years ago received the honorary degree of doctor of letters from Atlanta University.

Board Head Blamed

According to the members' committee on investigation, Prof. William H. Kilpatrick, board chairman, a native white Georgian, is said to have announced that he would "begin giving orders," and Hubert would "begin taking them, or else."

SEP 12 1942

When Mr. Hubert returned from his vacation Tuesday of last week he found that the lock on his office and the door of the league building had been ordered changed by Kilpatrick following a board meeting Monday night.

The investigation committee, headed by Dr. Marc Moreland, further charges that Kilpatrick and one other board member took over the functions of the finance committee and used this control to embarrass the director and dictate the league policy.

The committee pointed out that one reason given for Mr. Hubert's ouster was his inability to secure funds for the league and that this was not the director's duty but that of the finance committee.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
January 25, 1942

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

We quote below excerpts taken from the summary of the activities of the National Urban League for 1941 by its executive secretary, Lester B. Granger.

"The threat of war faced by the nation during the whole of 1941, culminating in the formal declaration of hostilities on December 8, largely shaped the National Urban League's program during the past 12 months. The League's central aim has been to help insure the acceptance of Negroes as well as their whole-hearted participation in all phases of the national defense program. The League deemed such an effort vitally necessary for a number of reasons:

1. In time of national crisis no nation can afford to lose the services of one-tenth of its citizens.

2. A real sense of participation by Negroes in a national effort increases their feeling of pride and social responsibility which is necessary for their continued advance within the American social group.

The League had already taken steps in the closing months of 1940 to acquaint governmental officials with facts necessary to insure better co-operation between Negro citizens and their government. A delegation of Urban League secretaries from 15 eastern, midwestern and southern cities convened in Washington for three days for this purpose. The results of these conferences were seen all during 1941. For instance:

1. The Bureau of Employment Security revised considerably its approach to the question of Negro placement, following, almost invariably, the suggestions made in a memorandum prepared for the director by the National Urban League.

2. The defense housing co-ordinator accepted similar suggestions for providing housing for Negro defense workers.

3. The office of education formulated rules for the inclusion of Negroes in defense training courses; the Federal Works Agency took steps to include skilled and unskilled Negro workers in federal construction projects.

4. An increased number of Negro assistants was appointed by the heads of agencies administering various phases of the defense program.

5. And, finally, the contacts which local Urban League affiliates have established with governmental agencies have been enormously reinforced as a result of the conferences referred to above.

"The ninth annual vocational opportunity campaign of the National Urban League gave further impetus to this drive for recognition of the services of Negro citizens. From March 16 to March 30, 1941, the employment needs and aspirations of Negro labor in the defense program were dramatized on a national scale through meetings, publications and radio programs."

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois
MAR 5 - 1942

ALD. DICKERSON AGAIN WILL HEAD URBAN LEAGUE

Earl B. Dickerson was reelected for a third term as president of the Chicago Urban league yesterday. He is alderman of the 2d ward. The league's purpose is the betterment of colored people.

Other officers elected are Rabbi Louis Binstock and Miss Amelia Sears, vice presidents; Howard B. Smith, secretary; Dr. Charles M. Thompson, treasurer, and Elbridge B. Pierce, assistant treasurer.

New members of the executive board are Mrs. Robert Biggert, Winnetka; Mrs. W. R. Stephens, Oak Park; Dean William F. Clarke of De Paul university law school; Dr. James Yard, midwest director of the National Round Table of Jews and Christians, and Dr. Curtis W. Reese, dean of Abraham Lincoln center.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
MAR 29 1942

Urban League Bulletin

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By JESSE O. THOMAS.

(The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good will and understanding.)

Walter White, national secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will speak at a mass meeting sponsored by the Atlanta branch at Wheat Street Baptist church, corner Auburn avenue and Yonge street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. An auspicious program has been planned. A native Atlantan and Atlanta University graduate, he is now on a tour of the country. He left New York last week and spoke in Milwaukee, Wis., on March 18. He was the principal speaker Friday at the conference of the Alabama State Teachers' Association. He also met with the Birmingham branch of the N. A. A. C. P. Friday afternoon.

MAR 2 9 1942

The Butler Street Y. M. C. A. Victory Expansion campaign ended Monday night, surpassing the goals set for memberships and money. A total of $4,786 cash was raised and membership increased to 1,203. The goal of the campaign had been $3,300 cash and 850 memberships.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of the colored work department of the National Y. M. C. A., congratulated Atlantans for their successful campaign and said he felt all the time that the Gate City's efforts would go over the top. Taking cognizance of the impact of the present war in the lives of all Americans, Dr. Tobias warned that local Y. M. C. A.'s needed strong organization along with the national group's contribution to the USO movement. He said that no other organization brought together a cross-section similar to the Y. M. C. A.

MAR 22 1942

Principal Charles H. Gideons, has announced that for eight times the spelling team of the B. T. Washington High school has won victories over the other evening schools in the city. The spelling bee was held Thursday night at 8 o'clock at David T. Howard school, with Dr. H. H. Bixler in charge.

Inez Davis of the 12th grade, had a perfect paper followed closely by Florence Pinkston, Oscar Billingslea, Mary Grace Burson, J. S. Ward and Emma Martin.

The spelling bee is an annual affair conducted by the Atlanta board of education for the evening schools.

Booker T. Washington Evening High school is extremely proud of the fact that no other school has a record of this type—having won the loving cup for eight times.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
March 22, 1942

Urban League

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

JESSE O. THOMAS.

First wartime report showing the number of Negro trainees employed by the Work Projects Administration on its national defense vocational training project was issued recently.

Figures compiled December 16, 1941, in 41 states where this training is open to all qualified persons show a national total of 32,842 trainees. Of this number 3,966 were Negroes. They composed 12.1 per cent of all workers refreshing their skills or learning new vocations of value to war industries.

The report also showed the 821 Negro trainees employed on the national defense training project in Illinois placed that state first in the number of Negroes taking the courses offered by the WPA. New York stood second to Illinois with 394 Negro trainees; then followed Michigan, 356; Ohio, 300; Pennsylvania, 199, and the District of Columbia, 172. Puerto Rico had 178 Negro trainees.

The Springfield, Ill., Urban League announced recently that it had been successful in placing Negro girl elevator operators in the Abraham Lincoln hotel of that city.

The executive secretary also reported he has conferred with the president of the Baker Manufacturing Company, makers of heavy road equipment, who promised to give employment to Negro electric welders, lathe operators and drill press operators. This firm has interviewed six young men trained as electric welders in the NYA work experience center. It was believed that lathe operators might be obtained from this same source. The Urban League executive also held conferences with the president of the Sangamo Electric Company which manufactures meters. This plant now has defense contracts amounting to nearly $2,000,000, and is converting its machinery from a civilian to a war production basis. The executive was assured this plant will employ Negroes when the conversion is completed and war production begins.

When the United Fund of Pittsburgh made its allotment to member agencies for the year 1942, the Urban League of Pittsburgh received an increase for the fourth time in five years. The increased grant, together with other budgetary adjustments, will give the league approximately $2,500 more for 1942 than was available for its 1941 work.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press, were recently appointed special assistants to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard with the duty of helping to "insure the integration and full participation of Negro farmers in the food-for-freedom campaign." The appointments of Barnett and Patterson mark the first time members of the race have been named assistants to the secretary of agriculture.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Population's Temper At Critical Stage, Report Says

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(S N S)—"The temper of the Negro population has reached a critical stage," declares the annual report of the National Urban League for 1941 which has just been printed for distribution from the League's headquarters at 1133 Broadway, New York City.

The report, presented at the League's Annual Meeting last month, calls attention to the fact that "resentment engendered by a long period of social neglect and discrimination has raised serious questions in the minds of millions of dark-skinned Americans regarding the quality of the Democracy which they are now in the act of defending."

Presented as a record of the National Urban League's activities during the past year, the report also evaluates that record "against the backdrop of the American nation's preparation for war." It points out that "the national defense program has been for Negro citizens a persistent quest for the rights and responsibilities of partnership—for full participation in the nation's defense effort" as one means of establishing the kind of partnership responsibility that democratic citizenship must signify.

APR 3

Much of the League's effort, the report declares, has been directed toward helping to establish this partnership between Negroes and their white fellow citizens whether as government officials, workers, or employers.

In listing the prime causes of dissatisfaction and resentment among Negroes over the defense program, the reports points to exclusion from employment and training in defense industry, unsatisfactory provision for defense housing, limited chance for participation in civilan programs, and the exclusion or segregation practiced in the armed services of the Army, Navy and Marines. "Under these conditions," the League reports, "Negroes had insufficient understanding of the objectives and provisions of the defense program as a whole, (an) insufficient understanding that should be a matter of great concern to Americans who believe that public enlightenment is one of Democracy's most effective weapons against aggression."

APR 3 1942

Among its achievements of the year the League lists the advice and guidance given to governmental officials in employment and housing; the direction of public opinion through publications, meetings, and radio broadcasts; the jobs opened to Negro workers through field work by the National Urban League staff and the work of its 47 local affiliates, and the stimulation given to the morale of the Negro community by intelligent and consistent leadership.

William H. Baldwin of New York City is president of the National Urban League, and Lester B. Granger is executive secretary.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Granger Calls Dies Only 10 Per Cent American

NEW YORK—Referring to Martin Dies, foul tax Congressman from Texas, as a "10 per cent American," Lester Granger said this week: "I have fought for my country and live for her today. When Dies can match my record he can lecture me on Americanism."

Mr. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, was replying to charges made in a report of the Dies Committee which had included him among a list of liberals incurring the ire of the committee.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
March 29, 1942

Urban League Bulletin

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Urban League Peps Up Drive

MAY 2 - 1942

Will Give Defense Bond to Victor In Campaign

An announcement from Catherine T. Alexander, chairman of the Campaign Committee, Urban League's Drive for 5,000 new members, stated that a $25 Defense Bond will be awarded to the worker securing the largest number of members exceeding one hundred.

MAY 2 - 1942

As a result of this campaign effort, a "One Hundred Club" will be organized, composed of persons who secure during the year one hundred new members to the Brooklyn Urban League. The question as to who will be the first member of the "One Hundred Club" will be answered at the Public Meeting, Sunday, May 17, at which time a progress report of the work of the Urban League will be made and we will also present persons who have secured employment as a result of the Industrial Department's work.

MAY 2 - 1942

This meeting is to be held at P. S. 35, corner of Lewis and Decatur Streets, Brooklyn. Campaign Committee will meet at the Amsterdam Star-News, 1660 Fulton St., this Thursday night.

lodges and fraternal orders and community and national welfare agencies.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
April 12, 1942

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

Fifth All-Southern Negro Youth Conference will be held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, April 17, 18 and 19, and will be dedicated to strengthening its fighting fitness and furthering its contribution. The conference will convene to determine how Negro youth can more fully share in the tasks of the war and how they can in larger measures contribute to the winning of the war.

Discussions will center around concrete problems which the war has thrust to the forefront in American life.

All organizations and agencies dealing with or interested in the problems of Negro youth and national defense activities are urged to send official delegates, as well as all councils of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, students clubs and councils, church bodies, trade unions, civic and social clubs,

66a-1942
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

URBAN LEAGUE

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing interracial good will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The National Negro Bankers' Association held a two-day session Thursday and Friday in the exhibition room of Atlanta University. The Citizens Trust Company of Atlanta was the host.

Eugene M. Martin, secretary of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, gave the welcome address Thursday morning. Reports were heard by M. C. Martin, secretary of the association and cashier of Danville Savings Bank & Trust Company, of Danville, Va., and R. L. McDougald, treasurer of the association and vice president of Mechanics and Farmers Bank, of Durham, N. C. A seminar on economics followed, led by Professor William H. Dean, professor of economics, Atlanta University, and J. H. Wheeler, cashier, Mechanics & Farmers Bank, of Durham, N. C. A seminar on credit administration and investment procedure was held at the afternoon session. Discussion leaders were Joseph E. Burney, president of Morris Plan Bank of Georgia and F. E. Taylor Jr., investment manager of Fulton National Bank, of Atlanta.

Major R. R. Wright Sr., president of Citizens & Southern Bank & Trust Company, of Philadelphia, and president of the association, delivered the annual address Friday morning. J. B. Blayton, vice president of Citizens Trust Company, of Atlanta, and Jesse H. Mitchell, president of the Industrial Bank of Washington, led a seminar on bank operations. The afternoon seminar on government and banking in the new era was led by Emmer J. Lancaster, adviser on Negro affairs, United States Department of Commerce, and representative of the regional offices of the RFC, FDIC and FHA. Election of officers and reports of committees followed.

JUL 12 1942

Calvin Love, blind Washington High school student, made his first piano and organ recital Friday night at the First Congregational church, under the auspices of the Northwest chapter of the Negro Women's Civic League. Blind since the age of two, Calvin has made rapid progress both in school and as a musician. He is interested in current war news and has hopes of developing into an English teacher. Calvin was brought to the attention of the Women's League by an Atlanta social worker. Prominent musicians who have heard his music declared him one of the best discoveries of the day.

The first five-week session of the Atlanta University Summer school closed yesterday. Registration for the second session will take place tomorrow. A wide range of courses will be offered during the second term.

Miss Juanita Zoe Crone and Eugene Yerby Lowe, both of whom received the master of social work degree this month from the Atlanta University School of Social Work, have joined the group of trained social workers employed by the St. Louis Provident Association, St. Louis, Mo. Their beginning salaries are $1,620.

Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, has received so many requests for trained Negro male social workers that he has sent out the following letter:

"You perhaps wonder why I have not been able to recommend a man for the opening which you so kindly gave our school the opportunity of filling several weeks ago.

"The facts are that the Army has requisitioned all of our qualified men, even some men who had been deferred and who had accepted social work positions. These men have been reclassified recently and have gone to camp in the next few

JUL 12 1942

"Of course, every institution such as ours has some men left who have escaped the draft because of physical handicaps.

"This last observation impels me to raise the question of employment of women in a number of jobs which have been considered traditionally "for men only." In fact, for many years before the war I had been of the opinion that an able, aggressive, normal, well-trained woman could obtain just as good or even better results in many of the social work positions, which by custom had been relegated to men.

"I am writing you, therefore, to ask if you would not consider one of a number of well-equipped women graduates of our school whom I could refer to you, and who would achieve as successfully, I am sure, in this position as any man whom I might recommend."

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dies Lists Granger As 'Red'

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—With the name of Lester Granger, important official of the National Urban league, listed as one of the members of a group known as the Union for Democratic Action, the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities recently issued a special report exposing and denouncing what it describes as a Communist-inspired movement "aimed at destroying our representative form of government.

JUL 1 1942

Declaring the Union for Democratic Action the spear head of a campaign of "creeping totalitarianism," the report also named as collaborators "Time," the "New Masses," the "New York Daily worker," "PM" and the "New Republic."

Mr. Granger is named with the 27 officers, directors sponsors and other national leaders of the UDA some of whom have been prominently associated with American League Against War and Fascism at a time when the official program of that organization allegedly called for the sabotage of national defense.

The report discusses in detail the background and associations of leaders of the UDA which initiated the "purge" movement with the publication of its own document entitled "Wanted; A Congress to Win the War."

An elaborate chart shows the connections of the UDA's 50 principal leaders, directors or associates.

JUL 1 1942

Speaking of Mr. Granger, the report says: "Lester Granger (board of directors of the Union for Democratic Action) was a contributor to Fight magazine, the league's official publication."

A number of well known white liberals are also included in the list, but Granger is the only Negro accounted for in the general denuciation of the group.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Urban League Dismisses Director J. H. Hubert

SEP 5 1942

By ERNEST E. JOHNSON

Special

James H. Hubert, executive director of the New York Urban League, parted company with that organization Monday night after an association of 24 years. Part of the prepared statement released Tuesday morning by Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, chairman of the executive board, said: "The executive board of the New York Urban League announces that at its meeting Tuesday night it reaffirmed its decision of June to terminate on August 31 the services of its executive director, Mr. James H. Hubert. However, in appreciation of Mr. Hubert's long service with the league and devotion to Negro welfare, the board is offering to him, upon certain stipulations, a monthly retirement allowance for the next twelve months.

"Until a new executive director can be chosen, Mr. Charles P. Collier, a staff member of the league, will serve temporarily as director. The board expects within the next two weeks to appoint a permanent director to push the new program."

The motion to reaffirm was made by Charles M. Hansom, a Hubert stalwart, and the vote was unanimous.

Monday's action comes as an anti-climax to the campaign begun in May by *PV*. The series of articles on the affairs of the league are credited generally with having ultimately resulted in the board's decision to fire Hubert. The articles charged mismanagement, dwindling income, lack of program, and instability in the various boards over a period of ten years. Annual reports of the league and unimpeachable sources of information were bases for the stories. Finally, on June 2, the board voted 15 to 4 for the removal, and allowed Hubert three months in which to get out. They also guaranteed his salary for three months beyond the actual termination.

SEP 5 1942

This week's meeting, according to the statement, was called to consider a report made to the board August 4 by the committee on investigation of a group calling themselves the Members of the New York Urban League. That report took exception to the printed articles and hinted at collusion. Dr. Marc Moreland, Mrs. Phyllis Oliver and Rev. Gerald Hamilton appeared Monday night for the committee, but got exactly nowhere.

This failure to persuade the board to rescind its earlier vote prompted the committee's next move, which was the serving of papers on the board by William Garvin, counsel to the "members," requiring the former to show cause why Hubert should not be retained. The answer is returnable in Supreme Court September 14.

From double-checked sources it was learned that the unmentioned "stipulation" in the prepared statement is that the payments to Hubert be made only if he and the "members" of the league agree to forego all litigation over the matter, including the current suit. A willingness to comply will allow him to receive half-pay for the next 12 months. An unwillingness means he gets nothing. Should the case be permitted to reach the docket, the board will be represented by three of its members: Sara Pelham Speaks and Justices Jane Bolin and James H. Watson.

SEP 5 1942

Dr. Kilpatrick's statement admitted that several names of individuals, out of town and locally, are being considered for the vacated post. No hint was given, however, as to who the individ-

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Lewis To Head New York Urban League

NOV 14 1942

Will Succeed James H. Hubert In This Post

NEW YORK — The New York Urban League announces that it has secured the consent of Edward S. Lewis executive secretary of the Baltimore Urban League, to become its executive secretary, succeeding James H. Hubert.

MR. LEWIS

Mr. Lewis is accepted as the recognized spokesman of the Negro citizenry of Baltimore, where over 50 organizations are cooperating with him and the Baltimore Urban League to improve the status of the Negro and to increase his opportunities.

This group recently led a deputation of 2,000 to the state legislature in Annapolis to urge legislative action favorable to the Negro.

Mr. Lewis was born 42 years ago in Missouri. He received his bachelor's degree at the University of Chicago in 1925 and his master's degree in 1940 at the University of Pennsylvania.

TAUGHT IN SOUTH

From 1925 to 1927 he taught in the social sciences department of Florida A. and M. College.

Mr. Lewis joined the Urban League movement in 1927 and served as executive secretary of the Kansas City (Mo.) branch until 1931. For the past 11 years he has held the analagous post in Baltimore.

Mr. Lewis has been appointed to various commissions by the city, state and federal government. Last spring he became secretary to the Governor's Commission on Negro Problems. This commission has released reports on industrial conditions, on health, on education, and on crime.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Employment Of Negroes In Georgia By OPA Is Urged

"Thirteen million Americans, one million of whom are in Georgia, want to know how long they may be denied just representation in Federal Agencies. They want to know whether they can expect a square deal from the Office Administration. Or must they be limited solely to leaving their families and friends to fight on foreign soil while those who remain behind buy Defense Bonds and Stamps?"

DEC 23 1942

These were the questions asked of OPA Administration Leon Henderson by the Atlanta Urban League this week as it tried to find out why there are no Negroes among the 8,000 OPA employes in Georgia.

Pointing out that "the United States would take a great step toward democracy and Negro citizens all over the country would be immensely gratified if the Office of Price Administration were to give more consideration to the hiring of Negroes on its various staffs," William Y. Bell, Jr., executive secretary of the Urban League, wrote Henderson that "this is particularly true for Atlanta and Georgia, neither of which can point one Negro appointed to serve the 1,100,00 Negroes of Georgia in the consumer education field. A column by Cliff Mackay in the ATLANTA DAILY WORLD recently pointed up these and similar questions."

DEC 23 1942

Admitting the difficulties faced by Henderson, Bell said, "I know that you have had a lot of people on your neck for the courageous and forth-right manner in which you have sought to carry out sound OPA policy. You have won the respect of millions of consumers who believe firmly that you have sought conscientiously to carry out your job with the best interest of the country at heart. In the larger scheme of things I suppose that the matter of race has been relatively unimportant compared to the other pressing problems confronting you.'

The statement concluded by pointing out, however, that race is most painful fact in the lives of thirteen million Americans who look hopefully to Henderson to remedy some of the flagrant evils now existing in the OPA setup.

Atlanta Urban League Takes Lead in Fight

DEC 23 1942

to a single Negro acting in any official capacity with your agency.

"More than one-third of the people in Atlanta are Negroes," the statement continued, "but they are not represented in any way whatsoever on any of the rationing boards. More than one hundred tire inspectors have been appointed and inspite of the fact that we have several Negro service stations and repair shops which could easily qualify and have applied, not one has been certified as a tire inspection center. The economic factor which restricts income to white operators is apparently at work here."

"With only only one-fourth as much chance for equal education, the Negro families of Georgia and other southern states stand at the top of the list in need for consumer education. Yet, there is not even

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

3 Families Living In One Little House

FEB 21 1942

Crowded, Unsafe Conditions Exist In All Sections

PORTSMOUTH — The Portsmouth Housing Authority's survey of low-rent housing needs for colored people in the city, under the direction of H. N. Johnson, Jr., "reveals many startling matters which need immediate attention," it was stated this week.

Crowded, unsanitary conditions exist in every section of the city, the survey shows. There are instances in which three families, totaling 12 persons, are obliged to live in a single three-room house, it was found.

NEED HOMES

Mr. Johnson stated that the census revealed a pressing need for low-rent housing for colored defense workers in the city. Many defense workers have been obliged to buy homes here when they preferred to rent suitable dwellings.

The survey revealed that many families have come to Portsmouth without any idea of where they would be sheltered and the resulting conditions are, in some cases "beyond description."

The assistant director stated that there is need for an educational program for the purpose of teaching people the proper use of earned money. The enumerators came upon many cases in which people were making more money and doing less with it.

Many dwellings of good structural conditions are now classed as sub-standard because of the lack of sewerage, the survey shows.

The survey is being conducted in connection with a proposed low-rent housing project currently planned by the local authority through the United States Housing Authority. The proposed new project will consist of about 200 units and will cost over $900,000.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
March 6, 1942

Colored Slum Clearance Project Is Approved For Mt. Hermon Section

A plan to build 200 homes for Negro defense workers in a combined slum clearance-defense housing project to be situated in the Mt. Hermon section bounded by Glasgow street on one side, h been approved by the United States Housing Authority, it was announced yesterday by Orgin M. Bullock, executive director for the Portsmouth Housing Authority.

All details of the project from the city's viewpoint will be taken into consideration by Acting City Manager R. C. Barclay before submitting a final agreement to the City Council.

Work will get under way on the buildings as soon as preliminary details can be ironed out. A Government decree that due to the acute shortage of residential facilities no houses could be torn down to make way for the slum clearance project, killed the original plan to build on a site bounded by Chestnut, South Pine and County streets.

Arrangements will be made for payments to the city out of rents for public services that the city will be required to provide at the project during its 60-year life .

Alexandria, Va. Gazette
August 5, 1942

Negroes Ask City Manager To Aid Housing

Transit Company's Action Throws 20 More Groups Out Of Homes In City

The serious shortage of housing facilities for Negroes which has confronted the city for several years was brought to a head yesterday when a spokesman for 20 families living on property acquired by the A. B. and W. Transit Company appealed to City Manager Carl Budwesky for help in finding new quarters.

Plans for construction of a new garage on the property, bounded by Pitt, Royal, Pendleton and Wythe Streets, are now complete. The Negro families living there will have to leave before construction begins.

Thomas Bonner of 422 Pendleton Street, on behalf of the tenants, asked the city for assistance with the problem.

A real property survey of 1939 revealed a "terrific" shortage of Negro dwellings, according to Mrs. Ellen Harper, director of the Alexandria Homes Registration Office. Since that time, she said, many Negro occupied houses have been torn down to be replaced with housing for white families.

Mrs. Harper also stated that no rooms or houses for Negroes have been listed with the housing registry for the past three months.

Only one low-rental project has been built for Negroes in the city —the 110 unit George W. Parker homes. This is not considered adequate to take care of the city's needs.

Budwesky today suggested that private industry and business cooperate in underwriting a proposition to secure additional housing. The city manager's proposal contemplates a self-sustaining project.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Consumer Education Is Boon To Community

Nov-21-1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A program of consumer education which might serve as an illustration for similar community action by Negro groups has been set up by the Tidewater Consumer Committee of Newport News, Hampton, Yorktown and Phoebus, Va., Mrs. Sunie Steele Warrick of the Department of Information, Office of Price Administration, reported this week.

Mrs. Warrick has returned to Washington following a series of conferences wth the committee's Institute for Leadership Training.

The institute, which opened Nov. 3 for a three-weeks session, is training about 75 volunteer leaders to direct community activities in such fields as price control, rent control, rationing, wise buying, home planning and conservation.

The courses are being conducted by Mrs. Louise Guthrie, price officer of Newport News, and Mrs. George B. D. Stephens, chairman of the committee, now on leave from her teaching post at Howard university.

Following completion of the course, the leaders will enlist public support of their consumer projects through speeches and discussions with local churches and organizations.

Price surveys, demonstrations, shopping tours, exhibits and round-table discussion are also planned and it is hoped to make the program a continuing center of information on subjects important to victory on the home front, Mrs. Warrick said.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Norfolk's Housing Dilemma Discussed

THE Architectural Forum, one of the Time-Fortune group of nationally circulated publications, did not deal gently with Norfolk in its article on the housing situation here. There were many truths expressed, which hurt, of course, as truths sometimes do, but there were probably some exaggerations.

With the general details of the situation as revealed by The Architectural Forum, we will not undertake to deal here. But we do want to make some observations concerning the Negro angle, on which the article touched very lightly.

"Worst off are the Negroes," said the writer. "In a recent test search for colored accommodations the best available was half a bed for half a day, etc. etc."

The situation as it pertains to the colored population would not be ideal if the housing program for the race undertaken as far back as 1936 had been permitted to go through, but it would not be as distressing — both for the race and for the United States — as it now is.

To start with, there was an opportunity to build here one or two slum clearance projects under the auspices of the United States Housing Administration. These projects, accommodating probably 500 families would not have solved the housing problem, of course, but they would have been the first step, and the succeeding steps would have been taken by private owners and investors. That occurred in most places where one or more slum clearance projects were built by USHA.

But for four years organized real estate interests in Norfolk opposed any slum clearance projects in Norfolk. They prevented the appointment of a local Housing Authority, under which slum clearance projects were built, until the Navy emergency got so acute they could oppose such a body no longer. Then a Housing Authority was named, but with the publicly stated mandate by the City Council to go out and do something for the Navy, not for the Negro and white slum dwellers.

Despite being thus restricted, the Housing Authority, composed of far-seeing, public spirited men, undertook to get through two slum clearance projects, both together not to house over 440 families. One was to be built upon vacant land and the other was to be constructed in the heart of one of the slum districts.

They got the money. But a year after they had gotten the money, work had not been started on either of the projects. And this was not the fault of the local Housing Authority.

Finally, after the Nation had been drawn into the war, one of the projects was started, not as a slum clearance project, but as a housing project for low-wage defense workers. It is now five months since this project was started and not a single one of the houses is completed and it is doubtful if the whole project will ever be completed.

In trying to rebut the stinging arraingment of the Real Estate Board by the Architectural Forum writer, an official of the Board made this statement: "The Real Estate Board has never opposed slum clearance and I do not believe it ever will. The Board has opposed subsidized housing, masquerading under the guise of slum clearance as defined by USHA".

The best evaluation of this Real Estate Board official's statement is that it is naive. There has been only one slum clearance plan projected in the United States. That was the plan of the USHA. This plan was accepted by most of the principal cities in the country having slum districts. In the list was included practically every city of any importance in the South, including Newport News and Bristol, Va. Among the important southern cities that accepted the plan and acted upon it were Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, Nashville, Wilmington, Newbern, Raleigh, Columbia, Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, Savannah, Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, Louisville and Montgomery. Against the considered judgments of the governments and most influential citizens of these cities the Norfolk Real Estate Board and their co-anti-slum-clearance elements in Norfolk placed their judgment and stood their ground.

As a result, Norfolk got no slum clearance, although the Housing Authority got an allocation of $2,000,000 to use for that purpose, but was never able to use it. And because they were not able to use it they are not to blame in any particular, for they did everything within their power to get the project started, but that was not enough in the face of organized opposition which was now working underground.

As to housing for Negro war workers in Norfolk that is a story that would hardly bear telling right now, and we must await until after the war for a revelation of the facts behind circumstances under which there have been completed only 300 standard family units for Negroes working in the Navy Yard, the Naval Base and other defense activities in this area, while upward of 15,000 such houses have been provided with government funds for white workers.

Behind this grim denial of consideration for Negro American workers are conditions that are rooted in Naval policy, labor policy, opposition of organized real estate interests, and political influence wielded here and in Washington.

When the war is over the story can be told, if we are still a free country, and if we have a free press and free speech.

66a-1941

WASHINGTON

Somewhat Expressive

5,100 Lose Jobs

By Harold Holifield

It has been brought to the attention of this department that 5,100 workers are to be removed from W. P. A. rolls in Washington state. The district offices in Yakima and Longview are to be closed. It does not take a great deal of figuring to conclude that many of those laid off will be Negroes. Carl W. Smith state W. P. A. administrator said that the reduction is due to lower appropiations.

For those who can get other work in defense industries, the cut will be a blessing, a mere boost. For those who can not gain other employment because of race, it will be a terrific hardship.

The W. P. A. has been subjected to many cruel jokes. It has been laughed at as a lazy loafers paradise. However, it has done things. It has built parks, playgrounds, and roads.

The administration is fuly aware of the discrimination against Negro workers in defense industries. Yet, instead of turning W. P. A. workers into defense workers and thereby killing two birds with one stone, they turn some of their workers out of jobs altogether to become idle while the country needs men.

Somewhat ex is puzzled.

Qwertyuip

66b-1942
Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Twenty-First Child Is Born To Macon Negress at Hospital

"It's lots easier to have them than to raise em," thus spoke Carrie Lou Fowler, Negress, 110 Poplar street, upon leaving the Macon hospital yesterday after giving birth to her 21st child.

Physicians at the hospital said that all of the previous babies had been born living but that 12 out of the 21 had died during childhood.

Carrie Lou's 21st baby was born on Monday and yesterday the mother was physically able to walk out of the hospital, doctors said, although she was removed in an automobile

She has become the mother of 11 boys and 10 girls and had her first one at the age of 17 She is now 45. The newest edition of Fowler-iana was named Carrie Bell.

"You see," she told doctors, "I didn't know how to raise them until the last few, and besides that I was too busy to pay 'em the mind I should have."

Carrie Lou's husband is named Sidney and physicians said he appeared thoroughly bored by the entire procedure.

Robeson Loses To Mac Arthur As Father Of 42

NEW YORK.—(C) Paul Robeson, the famed American Negro baritone, lost to General Douglas MacArthur in a national poll to decide the outstanding American father of 1942. Ten noted Americans were nominated on the ballots.

The runners-up were Vice President Wallace, Brigadier General Jimmy Doolittle, Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador to Russia; Donald M. Nelson, Commander Gene Tunney, U. S. N.; Wendell L. Willkie, William L. Shirer, author of Berlin Diary; Thomas Hart Benton, painter, and Mr. Robeson.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Rhinelander Suit Is Lost By Ex-Wife Who Sued For Annuities

The claim of Alice Jones, former wife of Leonard Kip Rhinelander, white socialite that the estate of her late husband's father, Philip Rhinelander, was obliged under the terms of a 1930 property agreement to pay her life annuities of $3,600 was ordered rejected Monday by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn.

The court's ruling held tha tthe agreement was never legal and was a pretense to give the Rhinelanders' Nevada divorce recognition in other jurisdictions. The ruling would bring to an end the financial aspects of the case that aroused national interest when th white socialite unsuccessfully brought suit for annulment because his wife was a Negro and allegedly had failed to tell him this before their marriage.

The decision scored both the couple's original porperty agreement, which also gave the wife a lump sum of $31,500, and the father's guarantee as illegal and pretense.

The Rhinelanders were married on October 14, 1924, and lived together for a month when Rhinelander sued for annulment, and Miss Jones won the judgment. In June, 1929, she brought a suit against his father for $500,000 for alienation of affections. The son then obtained a Nevada divorce on cruelty grounds. In February,, 1930, she brought suit for separation, but negotiations were entered into by the principals to adjust their differences and in July, 1930, the property agreement and guarantee were signed.

Presiding Justice Edward Lazansky declared that this agreement "was a contrivance to make appear legal that which had an unlawful purpose, to develop an ineffective Nevada decree of divorce into one which bore the badge of general full faith and credit."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Named Consultant

SEP 17 1942

DR. MAE McCARROLL—who has been named acting medical consultant to the Division of Negro Service of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Attorney Upsets New Marriage Law

SEP 12 1942

By WILLIAM M. KELLEY

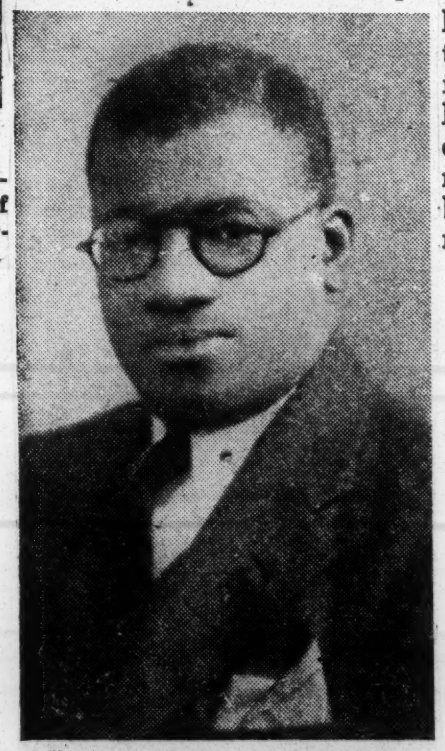
Special

In blunt, homely, unlegalistic language, A. C. Stuart Williams, a Harlem attorney with offices at 209 W 125 st, has served notice on the New York State Assembly and Senate that they didn't know what they were doing when they passed the bill sponsored by Senator Buckley —that only ministers of religious organizations listed in the last Federal religious census could perform marriages in this state. The measure, which amended the Domestic Relations Law, was signed by Governor Lehman. Attorney Williams was supported in his opinion that the amendment was unconstitutional by Attorney General John J. Bennett jr. even before last week when Supreme Court Justice William C. Hecht jr. ruled that it was an invasion of the constitutional rights of the people to religious freedom.

SEP 12 1942

The test of the law was brought about through the application of Rev. Rochester A. Saunders, minister of St. Andrew's Liberal Episcopal church, which was incorporated as a religious body in June of this year, to be registered by the office of the city clerk as a person authorized to perform marriages. City Clerk H. Warren Hubbard denied the application of the Rev. Mr. Saunders on the ground that his church was not listed in the last Federal census, taken in 1936, as required by the new law. Attorney Williams represented the minister in the action.

SEP 12 1942



Attorney Williams

Attorney General Bennett also had agreed with Attorney Williams that after the state had seen fit to issue a corporate charter to a religious body, "it would be most inconsistent to deny to the accredited rabbi, clergyman or pastor of such body the right to perform a marriage ceremony."

66b-1942

Advocates that Birth Control Services Be a Part of Public Health Programs—"People Whose Economic and Health Status Is Lowest Have Least Access to the Techniques of Birth Control."

Courier-Tribune

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Further integration of birth control services into existing public health programs in order more effectively to reach the large Negro groups to which they can be of so much assistance, was advocated last Thursday by Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, chairman of the family planning committee of the National Council of Negro Women. Dr. Ferebee spoke on the symposium program of the three-day annual meeting being held by the Birth Control Federation of America, Inc., at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City.

Other speakers scheduled on the morning's program included Mark V. Ziegler, M. D., senior surgeon of the U. S. Public Health Service; Newton Edwards, professor of education at the University of Chicago; John Rodger, M. D., of Bellaire, Michigan; and Hazel Corbin, executive director of the Maternity Center Association in New York City. Presiding at the session was Nicholson J. Eastman, M. D., professor of obstetrics at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore.

"The public health problems of the Negro," Dr. Ferebee stated, are grayely intensified because his economic status is extremely low, because he is located geographically in accessible areas, and because he is isolated by distance, customs, mores, and restrictive laws. Thus it is especially difficult for the Negro group to derive the benefits that are possible under birth control. The point is that people whose economic and health status is lowest have least access to the techniques of birth control".

The existing medical and socio-economic problems of the Negro, according to the speaker, are national problems. The reason she stated was that "the Negro, occupying a large sector of the impoverished half of the nation, is saddled with problems of disease, poverty, discrimination which menace not only his welfare but the welfare of America".

"I feel", Dr. Ferebee stated, "that the Negro, as all other groups, will be reached most effectively if the birth control movement becomes integrated into all public health services. Here again the Negro professional can be utilized to help create a community demand, in areas where health departments are reluctant to accept it. It was in recognition of this that mobile clinics were used by the Alpha Kappa Alpha Health Unit in Mississippi to demonstrate a technique for taking public health services into rural areas. This might be kept in mind as a potential technique for carrying birth control together with other health services to the Negro as well as to other groups.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
February 8, 1942

Ring up Another For Andrew

LOCKHART, TEXAS — (U.P.)— Andrew Cyphers, Caldwell County negro farmer, is not kidding when he says he is the father of one big happy family. His wife recently presented him with their 21st child. All but one, who died in infancy, are around the table at meal time

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Family Gathers for Golden Wedding Fete

MAR 15 1942

MAR 15 1942

The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Lewis drew together recently when the couple celebrated their golden wedding at headquarters of the Northern District of Colored Women. Ranged about the couple are (left to right) Bill and Muriel Lewis, grandchildren; Lyle, son; Victor Jr., grandson; Mrs. Victor Lewis, daughter-in-law; Victor, son; Mrs. Richard Moore, daughter; Richard Moore, son-in-law; Maj Homer Lewis, son; Mrs. Russell Lewis, daughter-in-law, and Russell Lewis, son. [Clynell Jackson Photo.]

CHICAGO'S FIRST NEGRO BUILDER HAS GOLDEN DAY

MAR 15 1942

Charles R. Lewises Have Party.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Lewis, 4841 Champlain avenue, one of the best known couples in the south central district, looked back on 50 successful years at their golden wedding party recently. The anniversary, which was celebrated at the Northern District Colored Women's clubhouse, attracted 300 guests, 100 presents, 125 congratulatory cards, and 98 telegrams.

MAR 15 1942

"Our daughter and four sons are the reasons we have so many friends," smiled Mrs. Lewis. "None of them ever became famous but they are all well respected and liked by their acquaintances and they never gave us any trouble, either. Two are teachers, one is a major in the army and all went to college. Without compelling them to do anything, we tried to make them do the right thing by setting a good example."

Still Active as Contractor.

Mr. Lewis was the first licensed colored contractor in the city. Now 76 years old, he puts in five or six days of vigorous work every week as head of his building construction company. His four sons had started out as bricklayers but changed to other careers when business became poor during the depression.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were married in Nashville, Tenn., after both had attended Fiske university. They moved to the south side in 1900 and have been at their present address for 22 years. Coming to live in Chicago was a good plan, they agree now, because it gave their children opportunity to develop themselves.

MAR 15 1942

Daughter Teaches at Doolittle.

Their daughter is Mrs. Ferris Moore, 6142 St. Lawrence avenue, a teacher in the Doolittle school; and their sons are Victor, 5335 Maryland avenue, a teacher at Wendell Phillips High school; Maj. Homer Lewis, a veteran of the first World war who is stationed at Camp Custer with the 184th field artillery; Russell, 4339 Indiana avenue, a waiter on a diner; and Lyle, a paper handler with a publishing house, who resides with his parents. There are four grandchildren.

St. Matthews, S. C. Times
February 12, 1942

Editorials

OTHER PROBLEMS

We reproduce a short editorial on the negro problem from The News and Courier. There are other problems besides shooting up each other.

Being closely associated with the local bureau of vital statistics, we observe problems that have not improved through the years.

Ba denough at best, there seems little or no improvement in the pride of virtue and motherhood among these people where the colored outnumber the whites, 4 to 1. The percentage of illegitimate births is pathetic. Not one in a dozen of these has any prospect in life. They start from 15 or 16 to 18 and often produce broods with absolutely nothing to support them.

The law does not allow the name of any father in such cases but the way they dodge the issue in many ways, is really interesting. This was forcibly illustrated recently. The federal government got in behind these derelicts recently. An interesting nest developed in and around St. Matthews. One old midwife especially made a joke of the law, sometimes with the connivance of these conscienceless and ignorant mothers. One happened just a few weeks ago with a case near the Methodist graveyard.

In unravelling the puzzlies, it was found that a few mothers, noted sweethearts of many years ago, as the fathers of youngsters born since 1939.

They try all manner of schemes to work in fathers, which developments show are not fathers and can't be. A sordid situation.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Step Denies He's Father of Boy, 4

APR 25 1942

NEW YORK—Stepin Fetchit stepped out of a New York jail this week under $500 bail, after spending nearly a month in confinement on a paternity charge filed by his supposed wife, Miss Winnie Johnson, actress.

Fetchit not only denied parentage of four-year-old Donald Perry, but allegedly admitted that he and Miss Johnson had never been married, which was also corroborated by Miss Johnson. Fetchit said it was a publicity stunt.

APR 25 1942

Miss Johnson, represented in court by child welfare authorities, said she was seeking no support for herself from the lazy-acting comedian, but wanted support for the child. Another hearing in the case is set for May 8.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Three Reminders of Third-Term Victory

JUN 21 1942

JUN 21 19

Post Staff Photo

CAPITAL TRIPLETS—Reminders of President Roosevelt's third-term victory in November, 1940, are the triplets Delano, Eleanor and Franklin Joyner (left to right) of 2724 Georgia Avenue Northwest. Their father, a hotel chef, named them for the Roosevelts because they arrived a week after the President's third-term election

JUN 21 1942

Third-Term Triplets, Now 19 Months, Have Picture Taken

Franklin, Delano and Eleanor Joyner, the third-term triplets, so to speak, are doing nicely, thank you.

"Now sit up straight, Delano," said their proud daddy as the photographer was maneuvering for position yesterday.

"Take that finger out of your mouth, Franklin," mamma ordered.

"Eleanor, stop that squinting!" commanded one of the triplets' two brothers (there are two more girls, too).

"Daddy" is Joe Joyner, chef at the Burlington Hotel. He lives at 2724 Georgia Avenue Northwest. A stanch admirer of President Roosevelt, what could he do when triplets arrived on November 14, 1940—right after the President had scored his third term victory—but name them in honor of the Chief Executive and First Lady?

The White House sent Eleanor, Franklin and Delano a photograph each of the President, accompanied by a letter from his secretary, Miss Marguerite A. LeHand.

66c-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

ALL ELIGIBLES ORDERED PLACED ON PENSION ROLL BY GOVERNOR TALMADGE

SEP 12 1942

Governor Eugene Talmadge ordered Friday the expansion of the state's old-age pension rolls to include all pending applicants who are certified as eligible for the social security payments.

SEP 12 1942

The Governor also announced the 25 per cent salary increase given to Georgia's 22,000 school teachers Thursday, the day after he was defeated for re-election on the basis of unofficial returns, applied as well to all of the state's school bus drivers. (State Auditor Thrasher said so far as he knew the state had no jurisdiction over the bus drivers and expressed doubt that the state could effect a blanket pay increase for them.)

'As of June 30,' said the statement, old-age pensions 'there were 14,138 applications pending. Counties were instructed then to investigate and report all eligibles and the were instructed today by the State Welfare Department to send in the eligibles for certification to the rolls.'

The average old-age pension in Georgia, of which the federal government pays about half, was said to be around $8.75 a month. Should all ending applicants prove eligible, the cost to the state would be close to $850,000 annually, but ordinarily investigation shows only about 60 per cent of the applicants are eligible.

SEP 12 1942

Although the Governor made no mention of how the additional pensions are to financed, he frequently referred in his campaign to a $10,000,000 surplus which he said the state had accumulated. In authorizing the increase in teachers' pay he said tax receipts in July and August had exceeded expectations.

SEP 12 1942

Welfare Director Brick Miller asserted that certifications would take some time. Asserting that 36,078 applications for old-age pensions were pending at the start of the present administration, said the rolls have beeen built up to 68,707. In addition, he said 2,128 blind and 11,407 dependent children are receiving benefit payments, a total of 82,242 for all classes.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

URGE SOCIAL SECURITY FOR DOMESTICS

SEP 19 1942

Protection Is Sought For Farm Work, Non-Profit Employment

SEP 19 1942

(From Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Expansion of the Social Security program "to protect the returned soldier and to cover all kinds of jobs not now covered," which includes domestic service, farm jobs and employment in non-profit institutions, was urged as a war measure last week by Assistant FSA Administrator Watson B. Miller in a speech before the Federal Bar association.

"We want to include employees of small farms, as well as large ones. Half the states now provide benefits only for employees of firms with eight or more on the payroll," he declared.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pursuit Of Democracy

BY MARJORIE McKENZIE

SOCIAL SECURITY REFORMS WILL ADD MANY GAINS TO LOT OF DOMESTIC WORKERS

THE announcement last week of the Beveridge plan, Britain's outline for post-war economic security, caused the United States hurriedly to check its own future guarantees for perhaps the most important of the four freedoms, namely, freedom from want. It found that the President and the Social Security Board have readied an expanded social security program for action by the next Congress. Despite oft-repeated recommendations for extension, the present Congress, in conformity with its generally undistinguished record, has done nothing.

Every single one of the proposed changes is of urgent interest to us. They include coverage of domestic workers, farm laborers, farmers, city and state government employees, and the self-employed, a total of 30,000,000 not now eligible for federal old age and survivors benefits.

Miss McKenzie

SERVANT RACE BECOMING EXTINCT

Ever since the passage of the Social Security Act in 1935, there has been considerable agitation by interested organizations and individuals for amendents to include domestic and farm workers, and properly so by us, since 64.8 per cent of all Negro workers are limited to agricultural occupations and domestic service. These workers have not been protected by wages and hours legislation nor unemployment compensation. It is ironical that these most exploited of all employee groups should have been omitted, but they are and have been unorganized, inarticulate, and therefore incapable of concerted action to improve their own status.

A NUMBER of things are bound to happen in the field of domestic employment, as our expert has pointed out. A visiting Englishwoman once said that she had been unable to find a satisfactory maid in the United States, although there was "a race of servants" in this country. Inefficient or not, the "race" is becoming extinct, this probably being its last generation in the traditional sense, and its demise will be hastened by the inclusion of domestic workers in basic social legislation.

SEE MANY GAINS

If American housewives discover that their $6 a week, ten or twelve hour a day drudges have to be paid a weekly minimum of $14 for an eight hour day, and that in addition payroll taxes for both unemployment compensation and federal old age benefits are to be exacted, a great many homes will be graced by the more "efficient" services of the owners. Negro women, finding that the jobs they rightly detest have developed into acceptable employment, will measure up to adequate standards of performance or else will 1) stay in their own homes, or 2) attempt to retain some of the gains they have made in industrial occupations during the war.

THE effect of extended social security legislation for agricultural workers would also mean significant gains. Over 51 per cent of all Negroes live in rural areas, almost four out of five Negroes live in the South and in southern rural communities, nine out of ten have incomes of less than $1,000 a year. In these statistics you will find your sharecroppers, farm laborers and small independent farmers, whose children live on a diet of sorghum, corn meal and fat back and suffer from rickets and pellagra. To bring any kind of coverage to people heretofore wholly unprotected is social advance.

PLAN LIBERALIZATION OF AID PROGRAM

Admittedly, the new program will not be all that is needed, in the South and elsewhere. State plans vary, especially in all the public assistance services, which include old age assistance, aid to dependent children and aid to the needy blind. In these areas, Social Security legislation is permissive, not mandatory and the federal grants merely match the state funds appropriated for the program. Consequently, an old age "pension" in impoverished Mississippi or Georgia may average $3 a month while similar grants in New York and California are $30. Some liberalization of the public assistance program is contemplated, notably in increasing the scale of benefits to dependent children. This, too, is a reform from which we would profit, since the organization of Negro family life is still matriarchal in the rural South as well as in those spots in urban areas where the mores of the rural South have been transplanted.

ANOTHER addition which the plan contemplates are federal funds to assist the states in home relief programs which have bogged down completely in some states unable to finance them, thus leaving a gap in social planning for people either unable to work or unemployed and not eligible for unemployment compensation. The President also has recommended disability payments to those covered by old age and unemployment insurance, and the introduction of a federal hospitalization fund.

SOCIAL REFORMS WILL REACH US

There are beginnings of a development of more democratic ideas in public welfare administration. There is a more general acceptance of the theory that standards of eligibility must be objective and clearly defined, but no longer dependent on exhaustive "investigations" and "the interpretation of need," ineptly determined by well-meaning but blundering social workers. We apparently realize that we pauperized a large segment of our population during the depression years and that new methods, which will enable people to maintain their self-respect, are in order.

SINCE Negroes are as a group the most economically exploited element of the population, every social reform that reaches farther down touches us. If America will not let us work, other and more elaborate ways must be devised to feed us along with the rest of the underprivileged. What America really has to decide, in the final analysis, is the answer to James Weldon Johnson's eloquent query,

"How would you have us, as we are . . .
Strong, willing sinews in your wings—
Or tightening chains about your feet?"

- 66d-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Horizon

BY P. L. PRATTIS

POLL TAX BILL DEFEAT SHOWS SOUTH IS SUCCEEDING IN EFFORT TO BECOME A NATION WITHIN A NATION

Nov. 29, 1942

AS this piece is being written, it seems painfully certain that the Pepper Anti-Poll Tax bill is doomed to strangulation. Ineptly named proponents of the bill, beaten at every turn in the battle of parliamentary tactics which lasted seven days, have signified their willingness to surrender on the best terms possible—a cloture vote to kill the bill.

There is going to be a lot of wailing and gnashing of teeth, which all seems a bit silly to me. Sure, I wanted to see the bill become law. I disagreed with almost every argument advanced by its opponents, even the argument of Senator O'Mahoney, who seemed to sincerely believe the bill was unconstitutional, and because of that belief, placed himself on the side of the pure obstructionists, and argued with great earnestness and not a little obtuseness against the bill. I would like to have seen the bill become law because I am convinced that a poll tax is undemocratic and passage of the bill would have placed us one step nearer the democracy we profess. It would have been symbolic of progress toward our cherished ideals. But, as Senator Bilbo, Mississippi, in one of his infrequent flashes of wisdom, pointed out, abolition of the poll tax will not of itself enfranchise the Negro and poor white of the South. There are no poll tax laws in Louisiana and Florida. Negroes do not vote in those States in great numbers. There is a poll tax law in Vermont. Negroes in Vermont vote. It is therefore silly to let ourselves get heated up and to charge that somebody, even the Southern senators, has snatched a privilege or a right out of our mouths.

Mr. Prattis

NATION DIVIDING

MUCH more important than what we think we have lost is what the nation as a whole has lost. The fight of Southern senators, almost en bloc, against the poll tax bill brought into sharp relief the growing presence of two sovereignities under the Stars and Stripes. I do not refer to the dual system represented on one hand by the Federal Government and on the other by the State governments. I refer to a bloc of States which, more and more, are setting themselves up against the Federal Government and the other States. The Southern States are becoming an articulate and clamorous sovereignty among and within themselves. A nation which thought it was one is perceptibly dividing into two. That is the only conclusion to be drawn from the recurrent and defiant challenges which the Southern States hurl at Washington and, inferentially, at the other States.

No other section of the country is propelled by such selfish and narrow interests as that group of States which proudly proclaims itself the South. New England has no battles with the central government over States' rights. Nor does the East, the Middle West, the Far West. No other section of the country finds it necessary to charge that legislatoin is aimed against it as a whole. Manufacturing interests in New England or the East, farming interests in the Middle West, or mining or exclusionist interests in the West may complain, but these regions never, as a whole, tell the rest of the nation what it must and can not do. The South thinks of itself as a nation within a nation, with the right to do as it pleases. That is why the South clamors so much about States' rights.

MAY TAKE OVER NATION

Nov. 28, 1942

THE trend indicated by the poll tax bill defeat is dangerous. If the trend is not checked, there can be only two results: The first is that an issue will arise some day over which the South will fight once again rather than give in. The second is that the South will gradually extend its sway and impose it on the nation to keep down future arguments.

This latter result is the more probable. For all practical purposes, the South is the political boss of the nation today. Every important committee in the Congress is dominated by the Southerners. No important legislation can get by without their approval. The Army and the Navy are in the grip of the Southerners. The effect of their dominance is keenly felt by Negroes. The same is true of the vast Federal bureaucracy built inside and outside Washington. The sinister hand of the South is detected by the Negro at every turn he makes in the North. Wherever the Negro lives or goes, he recognizes this baneful influence which pursues and obstructs him.

REST OF NATION SLEEPS

THE South may come to rule the nation because it has beliefs and because it practices what it believes. It has ardor and zeal. The rest of the nation doesn't. Nothing could have indicated this more strikingly than the poll tax fight. It was a thoroughly one-sided fight in which the opponents, men from the South, did all the fighting and the talking. Even the proponent who talked (Barkeley) was a man of the South. The Northerners, the Easterners and the Westerners, sat mute and dumb, or absented themselves from the Senate chamber. The marrow of this fight was not in their bones as it was in those of the Southerners. The senators from the rest of the country were ready to cast a vote, but they were not fired to strike a blow. I am suspicious that their lack of zeal was due to the fact that they thought the issue was one chiefly important to Negroes in the South. They were willing to make a friendly gesture for him, but they saw no reason to get mad about it.

The important gesture in the fight, the emergence of a new sovereignty represented by the Southern States, escaped them. They were asleep to it. That is the reason the capital of the nation may some day be moved to Atlanta. The rest of the nation will have slept until moving day.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

It will seem to many Southerners that their senators at Washington ought to start a filibuster or something for coffee. The ones who decided the national ration should be a pound a person for each five-week period and that this would be a cup a day was obviously acquainted with coffee only to the extent that the pale thing Yankees call that is the article. Coffee is something of which they know little north of the Potomac. The proof is that they think a pound will make 35 cups. We of the Fighting South are perfectly willing to do with only one cup of coffee a day but we want it to be a cup of coffee. This is serious. If special circumstances in the South permit of a wage differential and a freight differential they certainly call for a coffee differential. If the Yankees need a pound that means Southerners need at least two

Nov. 28, 1942

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

SKILLED LABOR IN SOUTH IS SCARCE

DEC. 4, 1942

Business Activity Gains, Farm Production Is Larger

ATLANTA, Dec. 3 — (AP) — The Sixth District Federal Reserve Bank, Thursday reported that labor supply available for expansion of industry and agriculture in the district in November was nearer full employment than at any time in recent business history.

Monetary circulation continued to expand, the report said, and business activity increased and farmers marketed extraordinarily large crops at very favorable prices.

DEC. 4, 1942

"While no overall labor shortage can be said to have developed in the district, which includes Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, to date, very real shortages of special skills and shortages in specific localities are present and were intensified in November," the report added.

Highlights of activity in the district last month were continued exploitation of additional raw maerial resources, expansion of ship building and the letting of a large cargo plane contract.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"Coffee, which makes the politician wise . . ."

DEC 2 1942

If Southern politicians are wise they will join this column in demands for a Southern coffee differential. Ever since we mentioned the subject letters have been coming in from all Southern directions. Soon we hope to have enlisted the support of famed Dr. Howard Odum, author of "Southern Regions," who knows well that one of the things which makes the South the South is a need of more coffee than the Yankees need. Or rather, a need of coffee that is coffee. Many of us who can reconcile ourselves fo our country's sake to a cup a da cannot reconcile ourselves to a insult a day. And that is wha this one thirty-fifth of a poun makes when it comes out of th percolator—a plain, pale insult.

* * *

If there can be Southern freight differentials, if there can be Southern wage differentials, why not a Southern coffee differential? And an extra over that for New Orleans?

* * *

We are a peculiar people, Mr. Henderson. We can't get up any morale at all—not some of us—without coffee. Give us a start, though, in the morning, give us just one cup that is actually coffee, and we can hold all day and every day until Hitler freezes over. Let our eyes once be opened and we can keep them that way from "kin to k'aint" but if we have to go around all day doing our war work in a state of blindness resulting from no morning coffee, how is this war to be won? After all, Leon, this is the Fighting South. The country needs us in its business over sea. Give us one cup of actual coffee in the morning and we'll fight until the cows come home. But deny us that and we are bombers without gasoline, soldiers without guns, tanks without treads, trinitrotoluol without nitro.

* * *

This column is indebted to Miss Cleo McFerrin, Gadsden school teacher, for a little story about Carmen Miranda, the beautiful Brazilian actress. Senora Miranda's recipe for coffee-making calls for three tablespoons per cup. We shall incorporate that with our other dreams of beautiful Brazilian actresses.

* * *

Lightly as these comments are made, there are serious aspects to coffee rationing. It is no joking matter with invalids and old people who have come to depend on the beverage for sustainment. There are many people in the South, and probably elsewhere, for whom doing without coffee is far worse than doing without gasoline, sugar or any other rationed thing, and for whom the loss is a genuine blow at physical well-being. Fortunately there are even more people who can do without coffee perfectly well, and, saving only their initial headaches and hurt feelings, will not suffer if their daily thirty-fifth goes to someone who truly needs it.

DEC 2 1942

How was the ration arrived at? That ought to be made known. If it came as a result of dividing the available coffee by the number of people who drink it, well and good. We simply have to put up with it in that case. C'est la guerre. But if it came from somebody's theory on how much coffee is needed to make a cup-a-day, somebody's theory is an outrage. Even North of the Potomac it is to be doubted if what results from one-thirty-fifth of a pound strikes them as coffee. The ration was doubtless arrived at in consultation with some of the commercial establishments which make a lot of coffee at once. In making coffee by the gallon you might have something resembling the real article at the present ration rate, but not if one or two cups alone are being made.

* * *

This is to say to all those to whom we owe letters that we are thinking of them and wishing they were here—where they could see how it is.

DEC 2 1942

Perfect gentlemen who get up and give their seats on buses and street cars to poor weak women are entitled to have the object of their chivalry muster enough strength to say a faint "thank you." The customary graceless acceptance is enough to turn Bourbons into Bolshevists. Especially when the poor weak one puts on a dead pan expression of bored entitlement to the seat. We gentlemen of the South have enough vitamins left in us to go on getting-up-and-giving seats, no matter what they do elsewhere, but we lack the vitamins to live through it without a "thank you."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Threats Of Political Revolt In South

By ALFRED D. MYNDERS
(In The Chattanooga Times)

A few Southern newspapers are discussing the proposed "revolt" of Democrats from the Democratic Party as was suggested by Governor Dixon, of Alabama. Governor Dixon's anger over what he calls an attempt of the New Deal to force an end to "segregation" is not the real reason for the proposed revolt. The fact is that that revolt is merely a great deal of Southern fury stirred up by members of Congress who think they haven't been able to get enough for their sections, and by people who naturally dislike the New Deal. These are numerous in the South as everywhere else and this column would be the last to deny that the New Deal has made many mistakes and that Mrs. Roosevelt has seemed to be misguided in her own particular attitude toward the South. The fact remains, however, that an extremely small, though vocal minority is "in revolt."

* * * DEC 2 2 1942

The real purpose behind the revolt is revealed from Memphis. The Commercial Appeal indorses an article by its former editor and its present Washington correspondent, Mr. George Morris, in which in a single paragraph he reveals the real feeling behind the so-called rebellion. In a single sentence he says: "The South has become more independent in its political thinking over the years, and, furthermore, the South never before has been asked to vote for enforced social equality, domination of the government by organized labor racketeers and approval of foreign ideologies." There we have isolationism, hatred for New Deal social laws and a completely unsound statement that the South has been asked to vote for enforced social equality.

* * * DEC 2 2 1942

Elsewhere in his article Mr. Morris reveals even more clearly the purpose behind this minority "revolt" with which he is in hearty accord.

He says: "The provocation for the revolt is antipathy for the economic and social revolution sponsored by Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt and their satellites, and determination that Roosevelt shall not be elected for a fourth term, shall not select his successor in the person of Henry Wallace or any other long-haired boy. The party, it is claimed, can be restored to its former state of respectability only by its rescue from the New Deal."

There is your "Southern Revolt!" It is not "Southern" at all, but is indeed the way the vote has been divided nationally. The issue is New Deal or Anti-New Deal. In 1940, the New Deal was strong enough. The 1942 election indicated a trend in the other direction, but Roosevlet was not up for election. What the situation will be in 1944 only a reckless prophet would attempt to say.

* * * DEC 2 2 1942

Among the young Progressives of the South the views are interesting.

Congressman Estes Kefauver says: "The creation of another party by the Southern States would be a tragic mistake. The only way we have been able to get a place in the sun is by coalition with Democratic States in other parts of the country. To form a third party would make the South a hopeless minority. Eventually we will get justice in freight rates and educational benefits. The reasons which Governor Dixon gives for the South breaking away from the Democratic Party were emotional rather than fundamental."

* * * DEC 2 2 1942

Congressman J. Percy Priest, of Nashville, says: "I think all of us should measure every movement and proposal by one yard stick, and that is, will it help win the war and secure the peace? We can do neither so long as we continue to think in terms of one group or another. Personally I am far more interested in a down-to-earth effort toward understanding and cooperation for the sake of national unity and in the interest of our crusade for freedom than I am in any new political party or in any political coalition."

* * *

There has been much sentiment in Alabama for a new Democratic Party. Governor Dixon is very popular there. In a letter to this column, John Temple Graves II, famed columnist of The Birmingham Age-Herald, says that while there may be a split in Democratic solidarity in the South, "God knows I don't want it to be a split on the basis of more separatism or one with nothing but white men against black as its basis." And he declares "The proposal to organize a new Southern party or have the South send electors to the electoral college committed to the candidate of neither party and prepared to bargain with each other will get nowhere in my opinion. Once we are relieved of loyalty to the Democratic Party because of race issues there is not enough unanimity among us to bring us together anywhere else. Especially behind reactionaries."

* * * DEC 2 2 1942

Simultaneously with The Commercial Appeal's indorsement of the "Revolt" Senator K. D. McKellar from Memphis issued a statement condemning rationing. He would let every man do what he thinks best, and the fact that all of our tanks in Africa and all of our Flying Fortresses in the Far Pacific might be stalled for lack of gasoline does not occur to him. When the Democratic "revolt" begins to damage the war effort, the real Southern people will rise up on their hind legs and will demand that this region be no longer misrepresented by people who pretend to speak for it. New Deal or no New Deal, the South more than any other part of this country wants to win this war and is willing to make every sacrifice to do so.

* * * DEC 2 2 1942

To the average citizen personal economic advantage has no appeal merely for selfishness alone. Higher wages or higher profits are not the chief consideration with him. They are the nonvocal type, but they constitute perhaps a majority of the South's people. Rudyard Kipling once described such men in an address to the graduates at McGill University. He said: "Sooner or later you will see some men to whom the idea of wealth as mere wealth does not appeal. At first you will be inclined to laugh at this man and to think that he is not 'smart' in his ideas, but be sure, whenever or wherever you meet him, as soon as it comes to a direct issue between you, his little finger will be thicker than your loins. You will find that you have no weapon in your armory with which you can attack him. If I had a message to deliver to young men who have the future of their country to mold, I would say with all the force at my command: Do not be 'smart.'"

66d-1942
Charlotte, N. C. Observer
August 9, 1942

MOSTLY ABSURDITIES

BY ARTHUR TALMAGE ABERNETHY.

The old saying that "you can't get the best of an Irishman" doesn't always hold good. Some time ago an Irishman speeding down one of our mountain highways had a head-on collision with a Scotchman driving his car along the highway.

True to the instinct of the belligerent Irish, the son of Erin leapt from his car, bristled up to the canny Scotchman and dared him to engage in a fight. The Scotchman merely smiled and said: "Hoot mon, dinna ye be angry. Come, let's take a drink and then we can take a look at our situation."

The Scotchman drew a bottle from his pocket and tendered it to the Irishman. The Irishman took almost all the whiskey in the bottle, then returned it to the Scotchman who put it in his pocket.

"Ach, but are yez not goin' to take a swig, too?" asked the Irishman. The Scotchman smiled as he replied: "Hoot mon, no—not until the cops get here to investigate the wreck." And when the cops arrived, they smelled the whiskey on the Irishman's breath and held him responsible for the wreck as well as arresting him for driving drunk.

* * *

The girls did not need to get into the army to get into arms. And as for titles the girls are already "admirable." As for that matter, men's arms are the girls' defense, and the girls' arms are the men's recompense.

* * *

A Drexel dude dropped his candy by telling his best girl that he could wash dishes and dispatch other domestic duties. The news got back to the dude's darling mother, so she assigned him to the dish-washing details for the day. He protested that he had a date with his darling, but mother was firm and final. When mother came home that evening she found this perplexing pronouncement pinned on her pillow:

"Mom, dear, the dishes washed and dried—

And I've gone off to suicide."

P. S. It wasn't as serious as sounded. The boy's girl friend is named Sue, and he had gone to be by her side.

* * *

An imaginative, if non-perspiration producing, puppet of a husband paused to proclaim that he had just launched a battleship. It didn't require smelling his breath to know that he must be delirious. He explained: "I've just got my ponderous wife off to work at her job."

* * *

Meddling with a mountaineer is like baiting a buzz saw. I was riding on the big bus on number 70 highway, when a tall South Mountaineer, nearly seven feet in height, got aboard, and a group of giggling girls in the rear of the bus began making fun of him. He stood it for awhile, then slowly rose and said to the driver: "Hey! Stop this thing an' let me off'n here. I jes' never could git use to idiots."

* * *

Typographical errors, so easily made, often pester publishers. I still think I can claim first place as the biggest boner in that field. My first job as a child was to set type (by hand) for a weekly paper published here at Rutherford College by the late Will S. Hemby, later of Charlotte's Daily Chronicle. We had a cranky doctor in our midst who was disliked because of his propensity to demand his fees in advance of his services. Setting up the account of one of his local calls on a sick man, my mistake (or was it not a prophetic slip?) said of him: "He came immediately and took the sick man's purse." What it should have said was his "pulse."

* * *

My friendly feeling for the Negro race is known, and I think, all things considered, they have made the most remarkable social and intellectual progress, in so brief a period from their slavery days, known to human history. But I do not admire the tendency of politicians to make a cat's paw of our colored people, and play up racial prejudices for party success.

Negroes should be taught to appreciate their own racial achievements and that it is nothing unusual for some of them to be debarred from social fellowship accorded some other groups. I can not join the Knights of Columbus, because I am not a Roman Catholic; nor can I become a member of the Hebrew Societies, for the reason that I am a Gentile. Yet many of my most intimate friends are Knights and Hebrews.

Give our colored friends more credit for what their own leaders, such as Dr. Carver of Tuskegee, have done for the race. But I am departing from what I took my text to say. It is that, for quick-witted retort, the Negroes have a wonderful talent.

Last Fall a languid New England spinster was riding on the Southern train out of Asheville. On the seat just back of her was a dual-chinned dowager from "up Nawth." The New England lady beckoned to the new Negro porter, who was being trained into his job, and asked him to open the window. "I will smotheh if it isn't opened," she wailed. The dowager behind her roared in protest: "Boy, don't open that window! I will freeze to death."

The novitiate Negro porter retreated in dismay to the old Negro porter who was training him for the job and asked: "How's I gwine-a know which to do?"

"Big boy, tha's easy," smiled the experienced old porter. "Yoh jes' open d' window fust, an' let it freeze d' fat woman to death; den yoh jes' close d' window an' let it smother d' other one to death. Den yoh's rid o' bof' of 'em."

* * *

Just to close the day's meeting
With something more meritorious of
the occasion, let's render the following so-called rhyme while the
ushers wake up the congregation:

I wonder just how many folks
Who read this humble Column
Are made some happier by the jokes,
Less grouchy and less solemn?
At least a million, I am told,
Peruse this Sunday paper;
It's worth to me much more than gold
To help dispel some vapor,
Or fog of grief, or cloud of pain
That shadows some dear reader;
I'd rather spread sunshine than rain,
Than be a great war leader.
I've lived a varied sort of life,
And had my share of sorrow;
But realized in darkest strife
There'll be sunshine tomorrow.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
August 16, 1942

This Picture and That

Fifty-three years ago, come December 1942, Henry W. Grady, of Georgia, brilliant editor and eloquent orator, delivered an address at the annual banquet of the Boston Merchants' Association. His subject had to do with the race question in the South and he presented the views of that section of the United States in such manner as to win the plaudits of the Northern press and public. Mr. Grady was a son of a Confederate soldier, but nowhere in his long address was there a word of criticism or unkindness. He was generous toward the former foes of the South. He was equally generous and kind in his appreciation of former slaves who had been set free by Northern arms.

From the eloquent speech of Mr. Grady we reproduce the following reference to the new charges given the Southern people by the fortunes of war:

The love we feel for that race you cannot measure nor comprehend. As I attest it here the spirit of my old black mammy from her home up there looks down to bless and through the tumult of this night steals the sweet music of her croonings, as thirty years ago she held me in her black arms and led me smiling into sleep.

This scene vanishes as I speak and I catch a vision of an old Southern home with its lofty pillars and its white pigeons fluttering down through the golden air. I see women with strained and anxious faces and children alert yet helpless. I see night come down with its dangers and its apprehensions.

In a big, lonely room I feel on my tired head the touch of loving hands—now worn and wrinkled but fairer than the hands of mortal woman, and stronger yet to lead me than the hands of mortal man—as they lay a mother's blessing there while at her knees, the truest altar I yet have found, I thank God that she is safe in her sanctuary because her slaves, sentinel in the silent cabin or guard at her chamber door, put a black man's loyalty between her and danger.

I catch another vision. The crisis of battle—a soldier struck down, staggering, fallen. I see a slave scuffling through the smoke, winding his black arms about the fallen form, reckless of the hurtling death, bending his trusty face to catch the words that tremble on the stricken lips, so wrestling meanwhile with agony that he would lay down his life in his master's stead. I see him by the weary bedside, ministering with uncomplaining patience, praying with all his humble heart that God will lift his master up, until death comes in mercy and in honor to still the soldier's agony and seal the soldier's life.

I see him by the open grave, mute, motionless, uncovered, suffering for the death of him who in life fought against his freedom. I see him when the mound is heaped and the great drama of his life is closed, turn away with downcast eyes and with uncertain step start out into new and strange fields, faltering, struggling, but moving on, until his shambling figure is lost in the light of this brighter and better day. And from the grave comes a voice saying: "Follow him! Put your arms about him in his need, even as he put his about me. Be his friend as he was mine." And out into this new world—strange to me as to him, dazzling, bewildering both—I follow. And may God forget my people when they forget these!

Two weeks ago, nearly 53 years after Henry Grady spoke the foregoing words in New England this incident happened in the City of Spartanburg. A bus was moving westward on East Main Street. The space reserved for colored passengers was filled and among the cooks and maids was a little white girl, a tender and beautiful little sprig of probably two years, who was the center of attraction. The car stopped at Hall Street and one of the colored women got up to leave the car. As she did so the baby called to her in that rich musical voice of childhood, "Goodbye, Rosie," and Rosie replied, "Goodbye, darling." Outside the car Rosie stood by the window talking to the child. As the car moved away the baby called "Goodbye, Rosie." And Rosie again replied, "Goodbye, darling." The spirit of the South, pictured by Henry W. Grady, is not dead.

On July 30, 1942, a South Carolina orator, Judge Eugene S. Blease, candidate for the United States Senate, addressed a political meeting at the courthouse in Spartanburg. He censured the Army for rejecting Negroes because they lacked education. He also said: "A Negro doesn't need to be educated to use a razor. If they haven't got enough education to go into the Army, they've got enough education to go to the cotton fields and to dig ditches."

Henry W. Grady, in his New England speech, made a lasting contribution to American literature. He preached the doctrine of the Good Samaritan, the doctrine that would lift up the fallen, lend encouragement to the struggling and make "good will to all" a living, burning reality.

That much cannot be said of the speech of Judge Eugene S. Blease in Spartanburg and many other cities in South Carolina.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinal
August 9, 1942

Dirt Eating May Be Sign of Dietary Deficiency, Research Now Indicates

By Science Service

WASHINGTON. — Dirt eating, or clay eating, may be a sign of diet deficiency, not mental disease, it is revealed by a survey of school children in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi.

Dirt eaters are particular about what sort of soil they eat, and the evidence suggests that dirt eating may be due to a lack of iron in their diets.

Eating dirt is a fairly common practice in some parts of this country, particularly among Southern Negroes, according to the survey conducted by Drs. Dorothy Dickins and Robert N. Ford of Mississippi State College. Every adult Negro interviewed, as well as many white persons, had heard of the custom and some admitted practising it.

"Reasons given for eating dirt," the investigators said, "were: It is good for you; tastes good, rather sour, like a lemon; helps women who are pregnant, and tastes especially good if put in the chimney and smoked first.

"The notion that people crave dirt is common. They get to the place where they feel they must have clay to eat. Clay from certain banks is termed especially good.

"One hears, too, that dirt is carried long distances to people who can no longer get it themselves. Some claim that Negroes in the South send bags of dirt to Negroes who have migrated north. Negroes who now live in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta are said to ask Negroes who live in the hills of Mississippi to send a bag of good dirt. Perhaps they acquired the habit when they, too, lived in the hills where clay was abundant. The dirt in the Delta is no good for eating."

The survey was undertaken as a result of disclosures regarding the unusual practice at a meeting of the Food Habits Committee of the National Research Council. The purpose of the study was to find out whether the custom in that region is connected with peculiarities in the diet.

The school children were given lists of iron-rich foods in which the words "clay" and "dirt" were included with mustard greens, molasses, beans, and so on, and asked to tell which foods they had eaten that day. At least a fourth were found to be dirt eaters. While dirt-eating was more frequent among those who consumed fewer iron-rich foods, the survey concludes that more information is necessary concerning quantities of these foods eaten, quantities of dirt eaten, and also the body's capacity to utilize the iron in dirt.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
October 24, 1942

Just after reading that the growing of watermelons might be banned until after the war, we went down to Branan's store and there we saw in the middle of October at least a wagonload of watermelons. They had been planted by a Negro farm tenant down Nankin Way after the usual spring melon crop had been harvested. They were fairly small compared to the luscious 30-pounders of June, but they looked like watermelons and tasted like watermelons, and they cost 10 cents and were well worth it. So far as we know, no one ever grew watermelons here in October, but Brooks County farmers love to try new ways of growing food and they generally make a success of it No matter who bans what melons, the Free Press can say confidently that as long as a farm is farmed in Brooks County this will be one place where melons can be had.—Quitman Free Press.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

F. D. R. ANSWERS CRITICS OF NEW DEAL IN SOUTH

BY CARROLL KILPATRICK
Special Washington Correspondent for The Birmingham Age-Herald-News

Nov. 25, 1942

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—President Roosevelt took occasion at his press conference Tuesday afternoon while discussing post-war rehabilitation in distressed foreign areas to reply to Southern critics of his administration.

Not until 1933, he said, did any national government do much to improve the economic situation of the South.

Mr. Roosevelt declared emphatically, in answer to a question, that the United States would take part in world-wide rehabilitation work when the war is won. He added that it was necessary to do so not alone from a humanitarian point of view, but from the point of view of this country's own pocketbook and safety from future wars.

The president was referring specifically to the new foreign relief and rehabilitation organization under Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, of New York, which is charged with supplying food, clothing and medicine to areas occupied by United States forces.

Mr. Roosevelt reminded reporters that when he first started making trips to Georgia about 1924 the earning power of the South was so low, particularly in the rural areas, that many stores were insolvent.

While everyone knew, he went on, that something needed to be done to improve purchasing power of the average Southerner, nobody did anything about it until 1933, the first year of the New Deal. After that, he said, purchasing power in the South went up by leaps and bounds.

An increase in the spending power of the South, he declared, was of benefit to the whole country, not to the South alone. However, he said it was difficult to make Northerners realize that and even difficult to make some Southerners realize it. When Southerners began making more money and purchasing more goods they helped put men to work in the North, the president said.

In some rural stores of the South in the 20's you could go into a store to buy a hat and find that it had been on the shelves for years, the president said. That meant that the merchant was losing money on his investment.

In the future, according to the president, the United States must in a similar way, help nations with no purchasing power so that they can buy goods from the United States and keep Americans employed. Some people no doubt will say, he explained, that we are underwriting the world and robbing our own people, but that is not correct at all.

If the United States is to avoid future wars and assure its stake in the future, it must take a part in the rehabilitation of areas that have been ruined by the war.

66d-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

MY DAY: Awards For Two Leading Southerners

APR 23 1942

APR 23 1942

By Eleanor Roosevelt

NEW YORK CITY, Tuesday.—I returned this morning from Nashville, Tenn., after waiting quite a time in the middle of the night for a delayed plane. This is the first trip I have taken where we have been made to draw our window curtains at each stop. Most of the time it seemed hardly worth while to open them in between, so the plane was like a darkened room.

One of the things I always enjoy most about flying is the feeling of being in the sky able to look at the clouds. But this enjoyment is evidently out for the duration of the war. Instead, we are just a group of people isolated in a machine which is flying through space. So far as we are concerned, we know nothing of the outer world or our direction. It is rather uncomfortable, perhaps too much like what is happening to most of us in the world today.

Last night I presented the Thomas Jefferson award at the Southern Conference on Human Welfare to two outstanding southerners. Dr. Frank Porter Graham received it, with a citation which noted his great service to education in the south and the country as a whole through his service on the War Labor Board. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune received it because she fights constantly for freedom and has done such a great service in the educational field for her own people.

APR 23 1942

Paul Robeson's concert last night was a thrilling experience. He and the Fiske Choir sang "I Am An American," by Earl Robinson. It always stirs me as a ballad, but last night there was something peculiarly significant about it. It was very beautifully done.

I was particularly impressed by Mr. Andrew Jackson Higgins Sr., of New Orleans, La., and his statement that, as a southern industrialist, he was going to tap the great unused reservoir of Negro labor in the south. They will receive training, be employed on an equal basis with equal wages and will constitute 40 per cent of his new employes.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

INFLUX OF 'FURRINERS' MODERNIZING OZARKS

Tourists Bring Changes To Remote Mountaineers

COLORFUL SPEECH WANES

Creation Of Resort Centers Disrupts Native Philosophy Of Life, But Elizabethan Culture Still Persists

JUN 11 1942

By NED NORDNESS

The Commercial Appeal
Special News Service

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The Ozarks a seed bed of Anglo-Saxonism in the United States, is grudgingly but inevitably succumbing to the inroads of modern civilization.

Modern roads, better schools, electricity and telephones gradually have made their appearance. Development of the artifical Lake Taneycomo and Lake of the Ozarks has made the territory a national playground.

The increasing influx of modern conveniences and "furriners" is causing the true Ozarkians to lose their distinctive traits, particularly in the resort areas.

Comprises Large Area

The Ozark country of majestic, tree-canopied hills, deep valleys, spouting springs and racing streams comprises an area of approximately 65,000 square miles. Within its borders are 100 counties in three states—Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma. The population is estimated roughly at 1,000,000, with about one-third of this number still buried in the more inaccessible hills.

JUN 1 1942

Its outer fringes already have adopted to a large extent the ways of modern life, and only in the deep Ozarks — South Central Missouri (Taneycomo) and North Central Arkansas—does the hillman exist somewhat as his father, and his father's father before him.

"This area is one of the last strongholds of Elizabethan culture in the world," declared May Kennedy McCord, an authority on Ozark folklore, and a member of the National Board of Folk Festival.

"Still in common use among the older natives are approximately 2000 words dating back to the days of Queen Elizabeth—even back to Chaucer.

Sept 1942

"You see, the Ozarks were peopled by Anglo-Saxons who kept their strain pure by intermarriage. Their forebears settled Virginia in the early days of colonization, later spread through the Carolinas, drifted through the Southern Appalachians and into Tennessee and Kentucky. They reached the Ozarks from 1820 to 1830."

Locked in the remoteness of the hills, they weren't molested by the westward sweep of civilization. Consequently their speech, habits, their mode of life, changed little.

"Shakespeare and Ben Jonson could converse freely with the older natives," said Mrs. McCord. "Chaucer also would recognize words and expressions."

The hillman frequently says "buss" when he means "kiss." The word was common in Merrye Olde England, and was used freely by Shakespeare. He is quite apt to say "proud" when he means "glad."

When an Ozarkian gets his dander up and threatens to "feather into" somebody, he means he will shoot the object of his anger. This expression goes back to the day of the longbow in England when to feather a man meant to shoot the arrow with such force that even the feather at the end of the projestile was buried in his body.

"Fernent" means beside or against; "fraction" means a quarrel or a fight; "generation" in the Ozarks means not temporal succession but a race, or breed.

When a hillman says his wife is a "pore hipped critter" he means she's suffering from an imaginary ailment. It is an expression common in Queen Elizabeth's day.

Such words as contrary, meaning to contradict or to antagonize, and poke, meaning a sack or bag, are to be seen in Chaucer's works.

Many may wonder why the early pioneers settled in the Ozarks. The area abounded in game; the streams were filled with fish. Because they primarily were hunters, the early settlers put down their stakes.

JUN 1 1942

In many isolated areas the older natives still use the spinning wheel. You can find natives who still speak of "Old Christmas." The old Christmas fell on Jan. 6 and was celebrated on that date until the institution of the Gregorian calendar, which was not adopted in England or its North American colonies until about 1750.

Commenting that outsiders have wondered why some of the hill people seemingly have no ambition to "get ahead," Mrs. McCord explains:

Live For Today

"The whole contentment and philosophy of the hillman can be summed up in the remark of one native who replied to a similar question: 'Wal, now, who'm I to get ahead of?'"

Mrs. McCord is a native Ozarkian and has spent many of her 60 years gathering a history of a vanishing American folklore. She conducts a column, Hillbilly Heartbeats, in a Springfield newspaper. It is a daily record of the people of the Ozarks contributed by the natives themselves.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Ask Urban Aid In Farm Homes

Women Say Farmerettes Are No Answer to Problem of Increased Crops

By ANNE PETERSEN

As the country's farms go on a war basis with higher quotas from the Agricultural War Board and fewer hands with which to produce them, the burden on the farm woman is being doubled beyond her capacity. Help must come, many of them believe, not from raw recruits of farmerettes, but from townswomen who will take over their household work.

JUN 2 1942

One solution, advanced by the agricultural council of the Y. W. C. A., made up of a dozen women farm leaders, will shortly undergo experiments in an Eastern farm county. By the end of this month, they expect to have set up a demonstration unit in a Southern New Jersey town, with county authorities taking over mobilization methods. The try-out will seek to discover whether townswomen here can save the situation as successfully as they have done in a number of European countries.

Appeals to Non-Farm Women

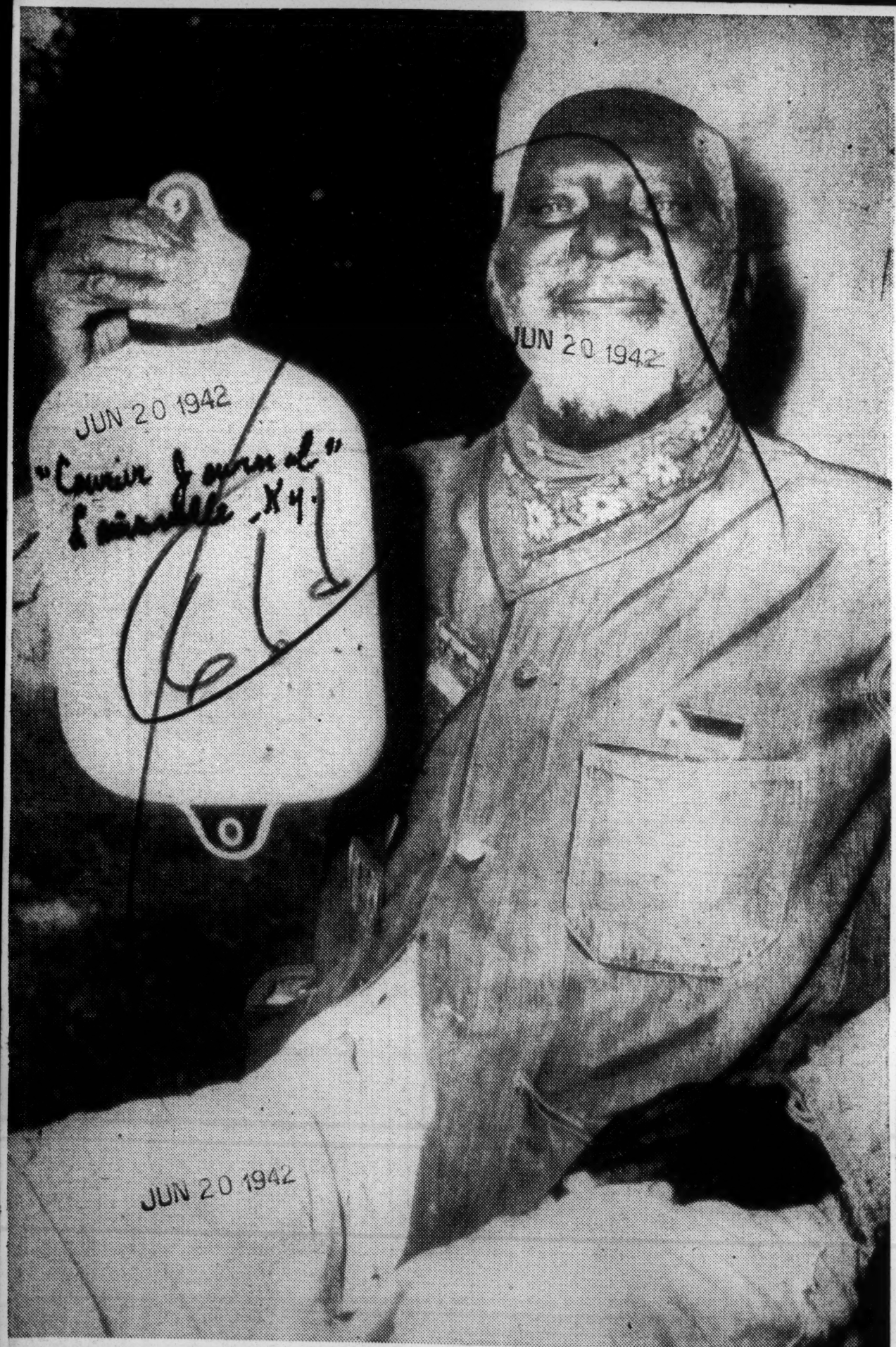
"It will be an appeal to the patriotism of town and village women who wouldn't ordinarily do this type of work," explained Miss Elizabeth Herring, national secretary of rural work at the Y.

"It's a good hard job of dishes and kids; and it will release women to the fields who know how to work there better than raw recruits. Many farm women are doubtful of the practical value of the farmerettes. They sum it up by saying they haven't the back for hot days in the field."

As a typical instance of the overworked farm woman, Miss Herring cites the situation in Mississippi where she recently visited. In the Delta section, the labor supply is 67 per cent of last year's, and quotas, largely of cotton and lumber, are 10 to 20 per cent over those of 1941. Because long staple, strong cotton for soldiers' uniforms can be grown only on Delta land, Mississippi's crops rank high as war produce.

"Southern chivalry notwithstanding, they won't make this quota without the help of women," she summed up. "I asked one official how it could be done, and he replied, 'It means a seven-hour stint —seven before lunch and seven afterward.'

"The farm woman's work lasts from sun-up to sun-down. It's dirty, back-breaking hard work. She has no pretty military uniform —only overalls and a hat chosen for its shade value. The country needs to recognize it as basic war work."


JUN 20 1942

AP Wirephoto.

121-YEAR-OLD UNCLE MARK THRASH presented to Uncle Sam at Chattanooga yesterday a most prized possession—his hot water bottle. Uncle Mark, who lays claims to the remarkable age, had heard Uncle Sam was in dire need of salvaged rubber.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

SOUTHERN WHITES MORE IGNORANT THAN NEGROES

TIME MAGAZINE reports that a quarter of million men, physically fit, have been rejected for illiteracy, lack of education and low mentality. The report also states that the largest group of ignoramuses were neither aliens nor Negroes, but native whites. Most offensive to a nation proud of its educational standards were the States of Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina. More than 30 percent of their populations, aged 25 and older, have had fourth grade schooling or less.

It is interesting to note that it is in these same states with the highest rate of illiteracy that most friction between the races is found —where most lynchings occur.

The federal government is studying a scheme to give the "functionally illiterate" basic training in reading, writing and arithmetic.

Such items as the above should serve to shock white southerners out of the idea of inferior and superior races, and that the Negro is "half savage" and should therefore be kept in an inferior category as a citizen to his white neighbors.

Chatom, Ala., News
October 8, 1942

John Daffin, negro farmer of Clarke county, while digging sweet gum in a deep hollow back of his home was attracted by a nearby fight between a large king-snake and a rattler, all wrapped in a squirming ball. He watched the combat for some time, then resumed his work. When he returned much later, the king-snake had killed the rattler and was slowly swallowing it. The negro judged the rattler to have four or five rattles.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
September 15, 1942

Laws

BY ROBERT QUILLEN

There are arbitrary laws, written and unwritten, which people can violate without any feeling of guilt; but there are other laws and taboos, supported by the accumulated wisdom and moral sense of mankind, which no mentally competent person can violate without deliberately doing evil or revealing a gross indifference to accepted standards of decency.

Conquered people violate the laws of their conqueror with a clear conscience. If any obey, it is through fear—not because of any sense of obligation.

This is true, in come measure, of the poor Negroes of the South. Though the records in some states show they obey the law better than white men, it is not because of a sense of duty. They had no part in making the laws and feel no obligation to support them.

Children feel the same way about the arbitrary rules laid down by parents. They obey them to escape punishment, but they may feel no respect for the rules.

It is often said that women respect laws and rules less than men do. This may be a sex inheritance from the ages when women were no more than private property, playthings or beasts of burden. Man made the laws; why should women feel obligated to obey them?

A woman will break a rule that has no moral basis and remark scornfully: "What do I care for their silly old law?" But she is not lawless, for she carefully obeys the rules made by women concerning the conduct of a wedding or afternoon tea, or the setting of a table or the wearing of a hat.

But the other kind of laws, having a moral basis and supported by the common conscience of mankind, cannot be ignored lightly by anybody. The laws that forbid lying and stealing may be broken by anybody under stress of temptation, but the normal reaction is shame and remorse. Those who break the law and feel neither emotion, but only a fear of being caught, have neither the moral sense nor the decent standards that support a free and orderly society.

Officials say that two-thirds of the divorces granted in one city are obtained with the help of perjury—deliberate lying under oath to save a little time or evade legal precautions. That doubtless explains why many were unable to make a go of marriage. Successful marriage requires character.

66d - 1942

One-Tenth for the Third of a Nation

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

One-third of a Nation became one of the catchwords of the superficial social-consciousness of the Thirties. By it a lot of people were introduced with varying degrees of discomfort to the fact that the industrially starved Southern United States represented a national economic problem in ratio to their vast area and huge population.

In those days the answer was easy and rather cheerful. The South had great assets, tremendous potentialities, a labor reservoir to be diverted from slow starvation on worn-out farms. All that was necessary then was that when business got better and investors could be persuaded to risk their holdings once again, alert and far-seeing businessmen should build new factories in the South, create new industrial markets to take the place of an agricultural poverty so old it had become second nature to the South.

AUG 31 1942

Then, suddenly and urgently, business got better. Suddenly there was no end to the factories that must be built, the men who must be hired, the industries that must spring in villages and fields.

AUG 31 1942

So here was the South's chance for a peaceful revolution. She had men, she had iron and coal and the vital, subsidiary minerals. All she need do was to wait for the factories of which the Nation conceded her need and which the Nation itself could not now build fast enough.

AUG 31 1942

She is still waiting. And a whole series of arithmetical catchwords could grow out of that wait. For the one-sixth of a Nation wherein is concentrated the bulk of the Nation's wealth—eight States which, exercise the controlling voice over the industrial progress of forty-eight, have one-half of all of the new factories and contracts growing out of war industry. The famous one-third of the Nation, comprising thirteen crowded Southern States, has one-tenth of the new industry.

AUG 31 1942

One-tenth of course is something for a region now resigned to crumbs. But of that tenth, almost half has gone to three States, leaving the other half to be divided among ten. And in this fractional picture, incidentally, Kentucky's share of the national total is one two-hundredth part! Of the Southern tithe she can claim a one-twentieth share.

AUG 31 1942

It is not suggested that war industries could solve the South's old industrial problems. They could, however, have started a new pattern. They could have forced a revision of the greatest single handicap to Southern development, the discriminatory railroad freight rate. They could have kept Southern workers at home, stimulated their training in new skills. They could have kept Southern raw materials home, to be fabricated near their source and shipped just once to ports or camps instead of shuttling back and forth across a constantly tightening network of railroad lines.

They could too have provided a transition space during which the South, deprived now of its historic twin sources of revenue and consolation, the export markets for cotton and tobacco, could readjust itself to consideration of a balanced agriculture and the possibilities of decentralized home industries.

AUG 31 1942

The war, which is a necessary evil, might also have been used here, as the British have used it, as a means for beginning the correction of old evils, of evening unbalance and of applying social correctives under the stimulus of great upheaval. Instead we have permitted it to be used for the perpetuation of an old and unjust status quo, for strengthening the stranglehold of the rich region over the destinies of a Nation. We have talked of a vast world of free trade and equal opportunity when victory is won, of the wrongs of cartels and vast international monopolies. And all the while we have deftly strengthened the monopolies at home, we have increased the inequalities of opportunity among the regions of our own land and we have laid the foundations for a stronger, more vicious colonialism at home when we shall have won the peace which is to end colonialism for all time as an instrument of oppression wielded by the rich against the poor.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

SOUTH'S LABOR RECORD IS GOOD

War Tempo Has Added To Problems, NLRB Director Says

SEP 16 1942

ATLANTA, Sept. 14—(AP)—Increased industrialization resulting from the war has brought more labor problems to the South but its record in support of labor's no-strike policy for the duration is good, Howard F. Lebaron, NLRB's new regional director, declared Monday.

Taking charge of a region which embraces Georgia, South Carolina, Eastern and Central Tennessee, Northern Alabama and most of Florida, LeBaron came here from Washington, where he has been associate chief examiner for the National Labor Relations Board.

He said in an interview that while there has been "a disproportionate increase in the number of cases" preferred to the board for settlement in this region as compared with other sections "this doesn't mean labor relations are bad. It just means there are more problems."

SEP 16 1942

He pointed out that the Southeast "is one of the principal centers of increased production because of the war" and as a result union organization activities have increased.

In addition, Lebaron added, "it is generally true of every region" that wartime conditions produce difficulties even for companies with good labor records.

SEP 16 1942

"When there is a rapid expansion of industry, employers have to put in as supervisors men who have had no previous supervisory experience, and similarly unions reach a point where their experienced organizers run thin. This creates some of the problems."

Lebaron believes that "in most cases there is no problem at all when the issues are understood by other sides." He said NLRB is now settling all but 8 or 9 per cent of its cases without formal hearing.

He declared that the war calls for speed in handling the cases and said no time would be lost beyond "that which is required by due process of law and other provisions. We are knocking out a lot of red tape."

SEP 16 1942

A former San Antonio, Tex., newspaper man, LeBaron succeeds Oscar S. Smith, who had been acting regional director and has returned to Washington as director of the board's field division.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

South To Fight Anew for Parity In Freight Rates

SEP 19 1942

I. C. C. Hearing Scheduled for Indianapolis Next Wednesday.

SEP 19 1942

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 18.—(AP)—The south's long fight for freight rate parity will be renewed at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing at Indianapolis, next Wednesday, Governor Prentice Cooper said today.

"The south is not asking for anything but equality in rates," asserted Cooper, chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference freight rate committee.

He said a large amount of information designed to show that inequality of rates influenced industries against locating in the south had been compiled for presentation before the I. C. C.

"The Tennessee Valley Authority, among other agencies and groups, has made a special study of this question and will present its data at the hearing," Cooper added.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Dudley Glass

OCT 18 1942

'Free, White, And 21,' Which Means Nothing.

Few days ago while waiting for a trackless trolley I heard an elderly woman addressing a young man who, I gathered, was her son.

"Well," she said, "you are free, white and 21."

That's an old expression. It indicates freedom—to do as you please.

But it doesn't mean a thing.

Most of us are white, by a nationwide census, and most of us are 21 or more. But who is free? I pause for a reply.

Let us consider one D. Glass as a typical American. If other Americans resent that they may write their senators and representatives.

I was born white and constitutionally free and on my way to be 21. OCT 18 1942

But from my first infantile yell I was not free. The doctor, I understand, spanked me rudely, giving the excuse afterward that he wanted to be sure I was alive.

My Negro mammy bossed me before I could raise my head. She continued to boss me. Even as a child I was ordered to wipe my nose at intervals and my feet before entering the kitchen.

In later years my teachers were the dictators. They directed my life from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m., even including the noon recess. I was learning, by bitter experience, that the constitution was a mess of empty phrases.

Finally, by sheer bulldog persistance, I attained the age of 21, when I should really be free. Says you! OCT 18 1942

I had a job and a boss. The boss told me what to do and what not to do.

Boss After Boss.

He couldn't really dominate my affairs, of course. I could quit at any moment. But there was the matter of eating, a habit to which I had become addicted from early youth.

Not so long after that I married a beautiful young girl with a sunny smile and a sweet disposition. I knew that like sweet Alice in that Ben Bolt ballad she'd weep with delight when I gave her a smile and tremble with fear at my frown. OCT 18 1942

I knew, of course, that she was redheaded. That was one of her many charms. But nobody had told me the significance of auburn hair in relation to dictatorships.

Soon after the honeymoon I made a firm resolve that we'd settle the question, once for all, as to who would be the household boss.

Gently she conceded that I, as the breadwinner, should naturally be supreme in all domestic affairs. We had no argument about that—and never have had. OCT 18 1942

I was the king of our little kingdom. But it dawned upon me finally that she was the prime minister and secretary of the exchequer. That situation has continued—and I cannot say I am sorry. The King of England has comparatively a soft snap compared with Churchill's.

But, quoth I to myself, in the realms of business, I shall be free. Free to perform my daily task.

Oh yeah, as they say in the rude vernacular of the streets. I have had more bosses than Heinz had pickles—and of as many varieties. Happily, few of them were as sour.

It mitigated my unhappiness to some extent to discover that my bosses had bosses. Extending up and up until the succession finally reached the throne, upon which sat William Randolph Hearst. You couldn't go higher than that.

OCT 18 1942

Dozens of Bosses.

Determined to throw off the shackles, though they were by no means burdensome, I tendered my resignation, which was received without half-masting the flags, and went into business for myself, to be bossed no more.

I handled publicity for several "campaigns," mostly for money-raising purposes. Then I discovered the number of my bosses was identical with the number of men and women — mostly women — upon the executive committee. The men, in the main, usually were reasonable. All they wanted was to be let alone. All the women wanted was a column a day upon the front pages—with group pictures of the committee women pinning a tag upon the governor's breast.

So I took up writing advertising copy, which wasn't so tough. Except when I had completed a masterpiece and had it approved by the official in charge of advertising and set into beautiful type and submitted a proof it would be suggested that the board of directors should take a look at it.

Twelve directors, 12 opinions! No two alike. Often a couple of directors would like to take a proof home for their wives' approval.

I presume the famous Bruce Barton, of Barton, Batten, Whatsisname and Durstine, could write a piece of ad copy which would meet the approval of the chairman of a board. But I defy all the experts from Benjamin Franklin to date to write copy that would please 12 directors. So I went back, hat in hand, to inquire if my old newspaper job or any job was open. One was. And after that I had only one boss to whom I was responsible. In the office, I mean.

No, young John Henry with your diploma in your hand, there is no freedom except in the dictionary. If you don't know that now you soon will.

OCT 18 1942

Hot discussion in an afternoon newspaper across the viaduct about how much cotton an able cotton picker can pick between "can and can't," which means from crack of dawn until it's too dark to tell a cotton boll from a rabbit's rear elevation.

It seems to me to get back to the problem in Grade 4-b: "How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck would chuck wood?" And leads even further back to the moot question about Peter Piper and his pickled peppers. I never did learn the answer to that one.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

THE SOUL OF THE COTTON BELT

OCT 24 1942

"Cotton Ed" Smith, Senator from South Carolina, and alleged spokesman for the Cotton Belt States, met with a stern rebuff from William M. Jeffers, rubber czar, when he sought to influence Mr. Jeffers to use cotton in the manufacture of tires while the experts declare that rayon is the better product.

Senator Smith, who is the gentleman (?) who ran out from the National Democratic Convention in 1936 because a distinguished divine of color was called on to pray, was supported in his contention for cotton by many of the other representatives of the cotton belt.

The spokesmen for cotton, in the face of a national rubber emergency, when the welfare of all the Americans is at stake, are the same men who speak against the poll tax amendment and against anti-lynching legislation. They maintain their sordid sectionalism in spite of impending danger and destruction to their states.

Mr. Jeffers stated that he had no time to listen to such views and that he was interested in winning the war and not in maintaining any monopolies. If his attitude were taken by other individuals who have been clothed with power and authority, the cotton bloc would yield its untenable position. Too many key men in national affairs pamper and indulge the cotton bloc even against the best interest of the nation.

OCT 24 1942

The revelation of the soul of the cotton belt is the revelation of many of the causes of disunity and confusion.

66d-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

WILL THE SOUTH TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS GOLDEN CHANCE?

BY M. S. STUART

JAN 17 1942

PAGE THE SOUTH! Its big moment has come. It rides the crest of the tides. This war has created the chance for it to arise from the slough of obstinacy and cleanse itself of its racial stigma. The states of this section now have the chance to take their places in the good company of progress and liberality without loss of face. The fist of opportunity is bruised, the door bell is broken, and this rare visitor is trying to climb through the transom. But do not too quickly despair. The South may yet answer.

Mr. Stuart

The democracies are crusading for the liberation of the weaker groups for world freedom. Not merely leading, but the very backbone of this movement, is the United States. Its great leader has spoken to the world. The world heard, and is watching. The essence of his speech was world freedom. He appealed for a cessation of racial prejudice **in his own country.** He pleaded for clean hands at home, first. Shall he, as was Woodrow Wilson, be betrayed by a section of his own country? There is one spot that can do more than all the rest of the world to uphold the hands of our President in this particular. That spot is the South. If now it shall take the lead by divesting itself of its outmoded garments of intolerance and perversity, then surely will all the rest of the unfettered peoples of the earth fall in line.

JAN 17 1942

ENCOURAGE IT

Will the South arise to this occasion? Will it embrace the face-saving opportunity which these changing, new times offer? Will it step in now while there is world glory, no shame, no surrender of principles in so doing? While the world is setting the fashion to be adorned in the trim gowns of liberality, will this happen?

IF THERE are real, progressive statesmen in the South, they will see and grasp this opportunity. This war gives them good, solid ground on which to stand. Now they can point to the requirements of patriotism. In this crucial hour they can in truth and honor brand as unpatriotic those who dare not to follow the lead of the President whom the South has thrice led in electing. Surely it can now be made unpopular for any who would exalt immaterial, racial, selfish, sectional whims above the salvation of the nation and a world cause.

But if the South should now manifest any tendency to re-examine its antique whims and scruples with a view to improvement, let the taunting fingers of doubt and scorn be withheld. Let no one say that it is out of fear of the consequences of the war. Help it to proceed in good will and amity. Stranger things than a change like this have happened in times like these.

ONLY A FANTASY TO LOSE

In a change to real freedom for you, the South stands to lose nothing save a phantom. It would gain its own emancipation from a vexing problem and high respect among the post war surviving national groups. What are some of the bugaboos lurking along the road of progress, which the South fears? In the order of southern stress, this space says they are: (A) Negro domination, which you know is idle. The Negro seeks no such serious responsibility. There is not the slightest chance of obtaining it if he did. In all except a few small sections, he lacks the physical, nose-count majority. Everywhere, in a more flagrant degree, he lacks an effective organized majority which he could control. Militarily, he has nothing. He has no money and insufficient training.

(B) Intermarriage and resultant mongrelization. This finds no support in reason. No laws preventing, grant that all Negro men would want to marry an equal number of willing white women and that such a fantastic procedure would continue, then it would be mathematically certain that the Negro race as such (now only about 9 percent of the whole population) would become only infinitesimally in existence in less than a dozen generations.

JAN 17 1942

NOW following further this line of insanity, all the colored women spurned and left unmarried by Negro men must either become barren old maids or the wives of white men. Either course would rapidly enhance the process of adulteration and elimination of Negro blood.

But neither sex of either race would in any great numbers want to do any such thing. This statement rests on information gathered by this column from several centers with no preventive laws where there are large numbers of Negroes. The indications in such places are that intermarriages are insignificant, proving that no laws are needed to prevent them.

(C) The so-called rapid progress of the Negro race. That is due in large part to the rapid progress of the white people whom the Negro was following in the same period. He must keep in sight of his white leaders or perish. He cannot surpass them.

SPOILING THE PARTY

JAN 17 1942

There is no sound reason why the South should persist in being the recalcitrant child of the national family. The stray sheep. The family embarrassment. The cock-eyed family freak in policy whom FDR must necessarily keep out of sight while he is entertaining big company from foreign areas. Pray that the South will not this time insist on spoiling the party.

South's Memorable Heroes

ROBERT EDWARD LEE

"BUT thy words, with grace divine imbued, bring with them no satiety." JAN 18 1942

So spoke Father Adam to Mother Eve, according to John Milton.

And so it is with the truly noble character; again and again does one turn to such an one for inspiration.

For us here in the South, the observance of Robert Edward Lee's birthday is not purely perfunctory; the man grows on one the more he is contemplated. JAN 18 1942

Born at Stratford, Westmoreland county, Virginia, on January 19, 1807, the son of "Light Horse Harry" Lee, Robert graduated at West Point with second honor.

At this time a century ago, he was in charge of harbor defenses at Fort Hamilton, New York.

In 1856-59, he was engaged against the Indians in Texas.

In 1860, he was in charge of the Department of Texas, remaining until February, 1861.

The War Between the States began with the firing at Fort Sumter, April 11, 1861. Boston Post

On April 19, President Lincoln proclaimed a blockade of the South.

The United States troops entered Virginia on June 1. Houston Tex.

Lee was offered the command of the armies of the Union, but said he could not fight his own people, and accepted the command of the Virginia forces, Confederate States army.

JAN 18 1942

On June 1, 1862, he assumed command of the army in front of Richmond.

Lee was made commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces on February 2, 1865; J. B. Polley, author of "Hood's Texas Brigade," gives it as his opinion that had this step been taken a year earlier, the final result would have been different.

Lee surrendered the fragments of his army to Grant, about 9000 men in ranks, at Appomattox Courthouse, on April 9, 1865.

Robert Edward Lee died at Lexington, Virginia, on October 12, 1870. JAN 18 1942

As says one biographer, Henry E. Shepherd, "we see unfolded in the life of Robert Edward Lee not only the consummate flower of our American civilization, but the purest revelation of chivalric temper, knightly grace and heroic ideal that has been vouchsafed to the world."

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Fair Rates for the South

JAN 16 1942

The Southern governors, in their conference at Miami, lost no time in unanimously adopting a resolution to the effect that a reduction of regional freight rates would be in the interest of national defense.

It was consistent with this step towards the removal of trade barriers that the meeting also approved some standard as to the size of truck loads to be allowed on the highways. These petty regulations are often made the means of obstructing the free flow of traffic among the states and should be harmonized and modified.

The injustice of freight rate discriminations against the South still remains the one outstanding reform. If the Interstate Commerce Commission continues to permit these inequalities by which, in some instances, it costs 40 per cent more to haul a given commodity to the North than from the North, then congress should step in and correct this evil.

The Southern governors have done good work, but their patience must be wearing a little thin.

JAN 16 1942

Death Stills His Pen

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

William Alexander Percy Dies; Famed Delta Poet And Writer

JAN 22 1942

By BERT HYDE

GREENVILLE, Miss., Jan. 21.—William Alexander Percy, poet and writer, and one of the South's best known men, died in Greenville's King's Daughters Hospital Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. He was 56.

Mr. Percy, though small and frail in stature, spent his short but active life in fighting wrong and injustice. His charity was boundless.

Father Was Senator

His father was the late United States Senator Leroy Percy and his mother was Camille Gourges Percy.

Mr. Percy obtained his early schooling in Greenville and later attended the University of the South, from where he was graduated in 1904 with an A.B. degree. Mr. Percy went abroad for a year and returned to accept a professorship at Sewanee, where he taught English more than a year. He attended Harvard and was graduated with an LL.B. degree in 1908.

JAN 22 1942

Mr. Percy then returned to his home in Greenville and associated himself with his father in the practice of law.

In 1916 Mr. Percy went abroad for the Committee for Relief in Belgium under Hervert Hoover. After a year, Mr. Percy returned to Greenville. He entered an Army camp at Leon Springs, Texas, and was made a second lieutenant there. He soon became a first lieutenant and went overseas in 1917.

Decorated in War

Mr. Percy worked in Paris for some time in the training of machine gunners with the 92nd Division, then joined the 37th Division of Ohio. During service in France Mr. Percy was raised to the rank of captain and decorated with the Croix de Guerre.

After the war he returned to Greenville to resume practice of law. He was one of the charter members in organizing the Beppo Arnold Legion Post here. He served as its second commander in 1921.

JAN 22 1942

At one time he was associated in law here with Judge C. C. Moody and again his firm was known as Percy, Strauss and Kellner. Until four years ago when he retired, his law associate was H. P. Farish.

JAN 22 1942

Delta floods and the name of Percy are synonymous. He was a civilian worker under the Army during the floods of 1912 and 1913, but is best known for his chairmanship of the Disaster Relief Committee of the Red Cross in Greenville and Washington County during the 1927 flood.

Was Civic Leader

He took an active part in civic movements until ill health forced him to retire a few years ago. The Delta Art Center here was organized under his leadership. Scores of young men have received their education because of his philanthropic practices.

Mr. Percy had halted lynchings and he had talked against them before crowds of stra g men. He had led and helped thousands of negro laborers and negro farmers by maintaining his large plantations.

JAN 22 194

Best known of his literary works, perhaps, is "Lanterns on the Levee," published last Spring. The autobiography and history of Greenville and the Mississippi Delta is on the Nation's best-seller lists. The book was written by Mr. Percy while he was being treated by Greenville physicians and at Johns Hopkins Hospital. He had just returned from Johns Hopkins about a month ago, and entered the hospital here Jan. 10. His condition was reported improved Wednesday morning, but he died of a cerebral hemorrhage. His death came as a surprise.

Funeral Rites Incomplete

Funeral arrangements are incomplete pending arrival of one of his adopted sons, Dr. Walker Percy, an interne in a New York hospital. Dr. Percy and a brother, Phinisee Percy, to be graduated from the Naval Academy this year, are flying to Greenville.

Another brother, Leroy Percy of Greenville, is manager of the vast plantation holdings of Mr. Percy.

They are his nearest of kin. Sons of Mr. Percy's cousin, they were adopted and reared by him after the death of their father. Three aunts, Mrs. Lela Warren and Mrs. Nina Pearce of Greenville and Mrs. Walker Percy of Birmingham, Ala., also survive in addition to Walker and William Percy, Memphis attorneys, who are first cousins.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Still Smearing the South

JAN 20 1942

For more than a generation The Chicago Tribune has been so virulent in its hatred of the South and all its institutions that this section of the country took more than passing interest in the announcement that a new daily paper was to be established in the Windy City.

The money was to be furnished by Marshall Field and the publisher was to be Silliman Evans, of Tennessee.

The dominant part in the organization to be taken by Mr. Evans gave additional hope that the new paper would at least be fair to this section.

But it seems that we were too optimistic. There appears to be something in the very atmosphere of Chicago which makes it impossible for its newspapers to be decent towards the South.

In the issue of The Chicago Sun of Jan. 15 we find an editorial entitled Freedom Hits Georgia, as follows:

JAN 20 1942

The Supreme Court of the United States has declared Georgia's "peonage law" unconstitutional. Thus has been written a page in the history of man's fight for freedom almost as bright as that devoted to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

The Georgia law, enacted in 1903, enabled greedy and inhuman land owners to enslave farm hands, share croppers and tenant farmers, by "staking" them — giving them money for seed, plows, mules, or steers. The land never yielded enough for decent food, clothes, shelter, education, or even the simplest pleasures. The slaves were always in debt, and the threat of jail hung constantly over them.

Now let Georgia annul its iniquitous poll tax, and the state will be ripe for return to the Union.

JAN 20 1942

Stripped to essentials, the facts are that over in Wilkinson county one Ira Taylor contracted with R. L. Hardie to work for $1.25 a day in building a house. He obtained an advance of $19.50 and then refused to carry out his contract.

A Georgia law of 1903 provides that anyone who contracts to perform personal service "with the intent" of obtaining money in advance and then not carrying out the agreement "shall be held a common cheat and swindler."

The law also provided that failure to perform the work or return the money, "without good and sufficient cause," should constitute "presumptive evidence of the intent" to defraud.

If the law were fairly administered, and due consideration given to "good and sufficient cause" for not paying back the money or doing the work, there could be no injustice about it. Only an inflamed imagination could find that the law was actually passed with the purpose of placing anybody in peonage.

There are loan sharks in Chicago whose "enslavement" of poor borrowers makes the Georgia situation seem above criticism.

But The Chicago Sun, like The Chicago Tribune, apparently can see nothing good in the South.

As for the general attitude of the new paper, we need nothing more than its endorsement of that subversive movement which for years has been trying to strike down the poll tax laws of this and other Southern states so that "Okies" could run the government.

JAN 20 1942

Mr. Marshall Field's new newspaper would be kept pretty busy sweeping before its own door.

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66d-1942

Pathfinder

Washington, D. C.

COTTON—

Mississippi's War Contribution from Farms Points With Pride

FEB 7 - 1942

FEB 7 - 1942

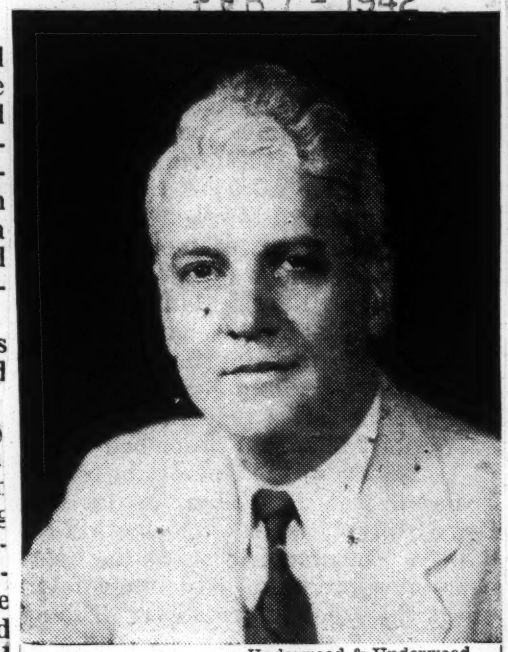
By Wall Doxey
United States Senator from Mississippi

Rich in the historical background that is America, Mississippi as a state and territory furnished its blood and sinew to the exploration and development of the southwest country. Mississippians helped in the colonization and setttlement of Texas; it was to a large extent their enterprise that led to the extension of Uncle Sam's domain to the shores of the Pacific.

And through it all, Mississippi has shown fidelity to the spirit expressed in her motto: By Valor and Arms.

The Battle of New Orleans, led by the unconquerable Andrew Jackson was predominantly Mississippian in complexion. This engagement, fixing the fate of the British attempt at domination in the Mississippi valley, probably dates the real beginning of the era of territorial expansion which led to the ultimate growth of the United States.

Today, with the nation united in its struggle against totalitarianism and defense of its democratic way of life, Mississippi joins with the 47 other commonwealths in the greatest cooperative effort of all time to protect and preserve the United States. She joins with men, and with material, for we must remember that Mississippi is one of the main cotton producing states of the Union—and in the diversity of its other agricultural crops it is contributing in a major way to the winning of this war.



Underwood & Underwood

Wall Doxey

FEB 7 - 1942

BORN in Holly Springs, Mississippi, Wall Doxey graduated from the University of Mississippi when 21. At 23 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Marshall county, and subsequently he became district attorney and then Congressman from the second Mississippi district, serving from March 4, 1929, to September 29, 1941, when he was chosen to succeed the late Pat Harrison as Senator from Mississippi.

Mississippi Firsts—

★ The first colony on Mississippi soil, Fort de Maurepas, on Biloxi Bay, was established in 1699 by Pierre le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville. This is now the site of Ocean Springs.

★ In 1772 Samuel Swayze, a Congregational minister from New Jersey, and his brother Richard purchased land on the Homochitto River, in present Adams County, and there built what is claimed to be the first Protestant church in Mississippi.

★ On May 7, 1798, President Adams appointed Winthrop Sargent first Governor of the Mississippi Territory.

★ First newspaper in the territory was the *Mississippi Gazette*, published at Natchez in 1800 by Benjamin F. Stokes.

FEB 7 - 1942

★ The South's first condensery, or factory for canning milk, was opened at Starkville in 1926.

Do You Know That—

★ The Library of Congress has declared that Parchman, the state penal farm of Mississippi, is the best source of Negro folk music in the nation.

★ Vicksburg National Military Park is noted as one of the world's greatest battlefields, thanks to its distinctive topography and the exceptional preservation of its trenches, earthworks, etc., which tell a comprehensive story of endurance and heroism—a critical chapter in U. S. history.

FEB 7 - 1942

★ Mississippi, second state to secede, gave the Confederacy its President, her renowned statesman and Senator, Jefferson Davis.

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

CAN IT BE "CIVIL WAR" NOW?

FEB 15 1942

Editor Walker, of The Limestone Democrat, has given a gentlemanly rebuke to Jimmy Faulkner, of The Baldwin Times, as follows:

"Jimmy Faulkner, editor of The Baldwin Times, makes a forgivable but nonetheless tactless slip in his signed column on that paper's editorial page. Jimmy, in speaking of that late unpleasantness of the 1860s, refers to it as the 'Civil War' when every writer working south of the Ohio River knows, or should know, that it is never called anything but the 'War Between the States.'"

FEB 15 1942

Editor Walker is right, of course, in saying that this particular war is "never," or almost never, called in the South anything but the "War Between the States." But we wonder if Editor Faulkner is not justified in going ahead bravely and saying "Civil War."

The name certainly is shorter and more easily written or spoken, and we have never seen that it reflected any discredit upon our forefathers or their cause. Our Funk & Wagnalls Dictionary, in defining "civil," has this to say: "Occurring within the state or between citizens; intestine; as civil war."

FEB 15 1942

Remembering that all those citizens involved in that war, North and South, are now united as never before in a terrific world struggle for existence, it may be that Editor Faulkner should be commended for passing over a word technicality and thereby saving breath, space and time.—Anniston Times.

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

WE TAKE OUR STAND—WITH THE YANKEE LADY

FEB 11 1942

Capt. Jacqueline Gutwillig—a Yankee lady—specified the qualifications for volunteer soldier girls in the New York Auxiliary Aircraft Warning Service a short time ago. One of the qualifications was:

No Southern accents.

The furor caused may take its place along with other important debates of the post-Pearl Harbor period, including the Donald Duck debacle, the dancer denouement, and the Douglas debate.

FEB 11 1942

No sooner had the gentle Capt. Gutwillig destroyed the illusion that far from being at a premium Southern drawls were forbidden among the lady soldiers, a howl was raised. As might have been expected.

Amy Porter, one of the AP's lady writers, reports on the latest developments in the case. From as far away as Tampa, Fla., petitions poured in. Capt. Gutwillig explained that she didn't mean to hurt anyone's feelings; it's just that it would be difficult to understand Southern girls over the phone in case of an air raid.

If a Southern voice phoned a report on an airplane's position, Caupt. Gutwillig explained it might sound something like this to Northern ears:

FEB 11 194

"One multimotah ha seen numba six fow tin empah state flying noth."

A Northerner, she maintains, would have difficulty in interpreting this to mean:

"One multimotor high seen number 6-4-10 empire state flying north."

It may be rank heresy on the part of a family journal in the Capital of the Confederacy, but in this instance The Advertiser sides with the Nawth.

If you have ever tried to understand, or be understood by, a Brooklyn taxi driver you will grant the wisdom of this position. At least one young man of our acquaintance found it necessary to poke one of his hotel's envelops under the nose of every taxi driver with whom he came in contact. This scheme, in lieu of verbal directions, worked where no other means of communication would: those who couldn't read could recognize the picture.

FEB 11 1942

No such technique being available for air raid warning systems, we'll have to agree with the Yankee lady captain.

Constitution

Atlanta, Georgia

Stenos Resent, But Will Forget Accent Incident

FEB 12 1942

Starts When 'R'-less Girls Are Barred From N.Y. Warning Jobs.

Pretty stenographers in Georgia's capitol, where there's not an "r" in a thousand syllables, are not going to start another civil war over that little accent incident.

That's what they said yesterday when they read a New York story that girls with pronounced southern accents could not be used in the aircraft warning service.

"It's just that we northerners can't understand southern talk over the phone," said Captain Jacqueline Gutwillig, commander of the soldier girls in the New York Warning Service.

"Oh, well," shrugged one slow-talking miss, "we probably couldn't use Yankee girls to warn us about approaching planes down here. The plane would be over our house before we understood the warning."

FEB 12 1942

Just to satisfy their curiosity, three stenographers in the state law department tried out their warning diction over an interoffice communication.

Grace Cannington, mellow-voiced blonde from "South Gawgah," spoke into the transmitter while others listened. Sure enough, they noticed those little "southern" accents that might sound strange to a northerner, such as "ha" for high and "nowath" for nor-r-r-th.

"Now let's don't start any civil war over a little thing like that," said Floy Stephenson, law department secretary, who said she some-

times took dictation from Washington officials who visit the capitol and need some letters written quickly. "I usually have to stop them on some words I can't understand," she said. "So I guess our accent stumps them too, sometime."

Juema Chaney, secretary to Parole Board Chairman Clem Rainey, read the story and jested: "I guess the Yankees had better educate themselves in understanding our southern drawl."

FEB 12 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

FEB 22 1942

Do You Know Your South?

THERE LIVES IN Clayton Georgia, a settlement situated in the mountains of North Georgia two rather remarkable white women, Misses Lillian E. Smith and Paula Snelling. They edit a unique quarterly periodical, THE NORTH GEORGIA REVIEW, with the subtitle "A Magazine of the Southern Regions." Their scholarly approach is mature and reveals painstaking care to be as purely objective as possible. Their presentations are unusually well-balanced and they consistently display marked equilibrium. The fact that these women criticise, with severity at times some established "ways of Southern life," while living in the heart of the South, which is so sensitive to criticism, is evidence of their courage and integrity.

CHIVERS

This magazine, in spite of itself but out of recognition of the high character of its editors, is being accepted by a growing cross-section of thinking Southerners of both racial groups. An attorney of influence in Georgia politics has written to the editors in this vein, "You are furnishing the most needed thing in our section and that is sound, intelligent, realistic criticism."

FEB 22 1942

NEGROES INCLUDED

My primary interest in offering this magazine to my readers is the fact that it includes Negroes as an integral and indispensable part of the total Southern picture. As for example the current issue devotes eighty-six pages to a presentation of factual material designed to assist all Southerners in answering the following question, "Do I Know My South?" I have been studying my South for more than a quarter of a century and claim some authority on the subject but I find valuable enlightenment in this fresh collection of facts and accompanying analytic comments.

Significant information on Southern Negroes is liberally spreaded through these pages under numerous titles. If one would like to see an "Interesting Old Church" or is engaged in research about Negro Churches then "Far away down in Alabama at Loundersboro, is a Negro Methodist Church which has for its steeple the dome of Alabama's first State capitol, originally in Cahaba."

Such Negro painters as Hale Woodruff ". . . find time to do some of the best painting that the South has ever been able to claim as its own." An evaluation of the Richmond Times-Dispatch and the Louisville-Courier Journal, as liberal Southern Newspapers, says in part that "Both have fought for the full legal and political rights of the Negro. . ."

WRIGHT DISCUSSED

FEB 22 1942

These illustrations could go on and on without growing monotonous but, if so, many people who might purchase the particular issue of the magazine under discussion would feel satisfied. However an excerpt on Richard Wright is such a fine example of the ability of the editors to do keen analysis and at the same time preserve a poetic prose style until I am sure that it will whet the literary appetites of some skeptics. . . "His novels (Richard Wright's) will never reach greatness until he somehow as an artist comes to terms with hate, however justified he may be in possessing that feeling. It seems the very essence of irony for a white southerner to say that of a Negro Southerner. It is a cruel jest; it is nevertheless true, that an artist has to love his enemies, not for the sake of his enemies but for the sake of his own art."

FEB 22 1942

It is more important today than at any other time in our history that Negro and white people should know their southland. The world cries which draws us tighter in its ugly but superhuman arms, by the minutes, is making it imperative that we re-examine and as a result re-evaluate our traditions, conflicts, and hodgepodge patterns of inter-racial adjustment.

Our tendency in the past has been to attempt to have a series of inter-racial patterns of living. Roughly they may be divided into person-to-person interaction, ultra-conservative groups, conservatives, liberal-conservatives, and liberals of as many shades of color as the proverbial coat of Jacob. Each of these groups has its racial ideology. Their actual cooperation ranges by slightly differing degrees from most antagonistic cooperation to near easy and full cooperation. Full interracial cooperation is yet in the slow process of being achieved.

TO BECOME MORE DIFFICULT

The tangled maize of our southern lives, regardless of race, is going to be increasingly difficult to solve while at the same time we remain decent, humane, and Christian. If you have ever watched a laboratory animal trying to work himself out of a maize you have an idea of the difficulty one has in maintaining sanity and emotional balance under such conditions.

FEB 22 1942

Providing sensibly for adequate civilian defense against fiendish enemies whose steel missiles of devastating destruction know nothing of and cares less about our outmoded heterogeneous, hodgepode efforts at inter-racial adjustment is going to take masterly guidance. It means that both races have got to develop an unqualified sense of respect for human personalities. They must trust each other because they have proven the right to be trusted. A "white blackout" that is a blackout efficiently done only by white people in their neighborhoods leaves them open to destruction guided by the lights in Negro neighborhoods. This will not happen, however, if Negroes are properly and adequately instructed as defense policemen, air-raid wardens, nurses, nurse aids, and the like.

Negroes need jobs, with better pay, in order to be better nourished to do their share in the taxing defense programs. They need better housing as a safeguard against disease which flourishes during times like these. They need hospital facilities so that they can be physically fit for the factories and battle lines. They need educational opportunities so that they can fashion trustworthy instruments of war for both races and join intelligently in fashioning the country after the war.

FEB 22 1942

A unified sense of responsibility, all inclusive preparation for assumption of responsibility are essential for a total South to remain solid against the evil forces abroad today. The North Georgia Review and Southern Frontier are doing a large bit toward pointing the way. Significantly enough both periodicals are edited by Southern white women.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 8, 1942

A Look Across The Potomac

BY CARROLL KILPATRICK
Washington Bureau, The Birmingham Age-Herald-News

From the northern side of the Potomac looking south toward the handsome Lee mansion in Arlington, Virginius Dabney's excellent "Below the Potomac" comes to life as one of the few studies of that Rooseveltian alliance which united Lincoln's old capital with the former Confederate States of America. The alliance has been cemented by eight years of common endeavor, and by strong political and economic ties.

It has been a give-and-take relationship, beneficial to both parties. Mr. Dabney is one of the first students of the New South to examine in detail the relationship. He sees the good and the bad of the marriage. He knows that without the political support of the South Washington would not be what it is today and that without the economic support of Washington the South might be still where it was a dozen years ago.

More than any other section of the country, that section which fought a war to break its bonds with Washington is now more clearly linked with it than any other part of the United States. Mr. Dabney wrote his finely-balanced book in Richmond, where he is editor of *The Times-Dispatch*, but he had to come to Washington for a good deal of his information.

* * *

It is too bad that all congressmen do not have a required reading course. For Congress in the last eight or nine years has helped bring about a revolution more effective in the South than anywhere else in the country, and this book is a study of that revolution. Congress today is considering a bill which, if passed, would revolutionize the voting system of the South and confirm the revolution that has been wrought. Mr. Dabney is opposed to this bill on the grounds that the federal government should not intrude upon states rights to the extent of abolishing the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting for federal officers.

But Mr. Dabney was not opposed to the vociferously-denounced federal anti-lynching bill, which seems to be an equal intrusion of the federal government into the affairs of the states, particularly the Southern states.

The author of "Below the Potomac" is one of the leaders in the fight to abolish the poll tax if the states will do the abolishing.

* * *

If the South only had a two-party system, Mr. Dabney laments, things would be much better on the political front than they are. With that contention few persons will disagree, yet when one knows the ways of politicians it is difficult to believe that Mr. Cox, of Georgia, or Mr. Smith, of Virginia, who are much nearer the old Republican ways of doing things than Wendell L. Willkie, will ever join the opposition. If they are to leave the Democratic party they must be forced out, and indeed they should be, but how is the transfer to be brought about?

* * *

Mr. Dabney's chapters on the Negro in the South are herewith recommended to a certain South Carolina statesman prominent in the lower House of Congress. One day recently this gentleman confided in me that he looked upon himself as a claim agent and not a statesman. "Of course I go along with the New Deal," he said, "but I ain't for its glorification of the nigger."

Many of the most enlightened members of Congress from the South are literally afraid to mention the Negro question even in the privacy of their offices, so fearful are they that a blatant demagogue will take after them in the manner of "Cotton Ed" Smith, another South Carolina statesman. Yet Southern Legislatures in recent years have in many instances voted large sums of money for Negro education, Negro health services and Negro housing projects.

Southerners in Congress who believe that the poll tax should be abolished will never say so publicly because they are afraid the issue will be turned to that of race.

These same persons, however, will go along with Mr. Dabney in support of federal aid for education, which both he and they see as one great hope of the Southern schools. One of the leaders in the fight was the late Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi. The fight is being carried on by many able Southern members of both Houses, among them being "enlightened and civilized liberals, like Rayburn, of Texas; Sparkman, of Alabama, and Priest, of Tennessee," to quote from "Below the Potomac."

* * *

From this side of the Potomac, Mr. Dabney's book appears as an exceedingly intelligent and balanced survey, which deserves to be read by persons on both sides of the famous river.

66d-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Southern Tradition: What Does It Mean?

MAR 13 1942

A few days ago, Mr. Larry Bell, president of the Bell Aircraft Corporation which will soon set up a Bomber Plant near Marietta, assured Atlanta that his company was aware of traditions sacred to the South and that he intended to abide by them. Many persons thought that this meant that the company would employ only white labor and exclude Negro workers from gainful employment at the plant.

This conclusion is not justified by Mr. Bell's statement. One of the most sacred of southern traditions has been the fact that Negroes are the workers of the South. Whatever measure of prosperity the South has enjoyed has stemmed in large measure from the free labor of Negroes given during 244 years of bondage and from the unpaid labor given in the 79 years since the Negro was theoretically freed.

The fact of Negro work is therefore in the best southern traditions. Negroes have been employed in large numbers in practically every industry of the South. They have worked in all types of jobs, some of them highly technical. Negroes built the bridges, erected the buildings and built the roads and railroads when no other labor was available. They cleared the fields and tilled the fields, gathering the crop which had been the mainstay of southern economy.

It cannot be said that all this work was not in the best southern traditions. When opportunities opened in the North during the last war and Negroes began to leave the farm in large numbers, southern gentlemen thought so highly of this tradition that they refused to let the Negroes leave the farm and forbade station agents to sell Negroes railroad tickets northward.

MAR 13 1942

In Oglethorpe County, Georgia, William Cunningham and Hamilton McWhorter, white plantation owners,, think so much of the southtern tradition that they have been indicted by the Government, charged with forcibly holding Negroes on their plantation in a state of complete peonage.

It cannot be said that southern tradition is opposed to Negroes and whites working together, for they worked together almost everywhere in the South, on trucks, in resturants, barber shops, garages, warehouses, retail establishments and in manufacturing. Negroes and whites have worked together because it has been to the advantage of their employers for them to do so.

MAR 13 1942

The employment of Negroes at the Bomber Plant would not be opposed to southern tradition. The lattter will be flouted if they are not employed.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

HERE COMES VIRGINIA

Virginia is proud, and properly so, of recent reforms in its State government. Most of these reforms, including such new departures as a pardon and parole system and a teacher-retirement program, are old stuff in Alabama which has made a habit of being ahead of Virginia in most important respects.

MAR 24 1942

Mississippi has also passed a pardon and parole system which leaves Georgia behind the rest of her Southern neighbors. The Atlanta Journal recently praised Governors Dixon of Alabama, Johnson of Mississippi, and Darden of Virginia, for their work in improving standards of state government in the South—and by implication condemned you-know-who in Georgia.

Virginia has abandoned the fee system of paying sheriffs, has established a State Department of Corrections — comparable to Alabama's administrative set-up — and instituted a pardon and parole system. All of which reminds The Richmond Times-Dispatch that for 300 years or so Virginia muddled along with a system which was out-moded when brought over from England by the early colonists.

The Times-Dispatch recalls pertinent bits of history in connection with the event:

"What is about to take place in this State is a revolution in penology, but Virginia will make no new departures. Probation as a penal procedure is more than a century old. In 1941, penologists observed the centenary of the first step taken in behalf of a probationer, by John Augustus, a shoemaker of Boston. This pioneer of the system which Dean Roscoe Pound called the 'greatest advance made by criminal jurisprudence in a century,' stepped forward as a friend of the court and asked that a wretched drunk be released in his custody for several weeks. Later, the defendant appeared in court with his benefactor, so much changed and improved that the case against him was readily adjusted without his confinement. Thomas had succeeded as a probation officer—since under his supervision his probationer had agreed to assume the duties and obligations of citizenship, and was making every effort to do so. Massachusetts put the first probation law on American statute books in 1878.

MAR 24 1942

"Virginia is the last State in the nation to adopt a parole system. Parole provides the means for releasing prisoners from the major penal system under the supervision of trained officers. Ninety-seven per cent, or more, of the men we send to prison must be released at some time, and parole assures their release under conditions that give society the greatest measure of protection.

"The penal measures the Governor will soon sign constitute one of the most important chapters in Virginia's social history, and no small share of credit for what has been accomplished is due him, for his excellent management of the program through its difficult legislative stages."

Now that Virginia has caught up with the rest of her sister Southern States, or most of them, it is time Alabama began considering other progressive steps to be taken in beginning a new cycle of human history.

Dear Dorothy Dix

My husband keeps telling me to go to hell. Have I a legal right to take the children?

Many such queries from those baffled by life come to Mrs. Elizabeth Meriwether Gilmer of New Orleans, La. Each day her Negro chauffeur calls at the local post office, collects about 300 letters, and brings them back in a market basket to a three-story, yellow-stucco house on Prytania Street. There they are read by Mrs. Gilmer 5 feet of white-haired septuagenarian Southern charm, known to millions of newspaper readers as Dorothy Dix, expert advice-giver to the lovelorn and forlorn.

Newspaper

MAR 23 1942

Mrs. Gilmer was born in 1870; Miss Dix, 26 years later. For after a tomboy Tennessee childhood, the "usual flubdub female seminary education," and marriage at 18, Mrs. Gilmer in 1896 found herself with an ailing husband and no resources. To Mrs. Eliza Poitevent Nicholson, owner of The New Orleans Picayune, Mrs. Gilmer offered a short story, "How Chloe Saved the Silver." She got $3 and a job. Thereupon she took the name Dorothy, because she liked it, and Dix, in memory of an old servant.

MAR 23 1942

At a salary of $5 a week ("more than I was worth"), she dished up a feature called "Sunday Salad," according to a recipe of The Picayune's managing editor Maj. Nathaniel Burbank: "Make its base of crisp, fresh ideas. Over them pour a dressing mixed with the oil of kindness, the vinegar of satire, the salt of wit, and a dash of the paprika of doing things."

In 1901, Miss Dix became a feature sob sister as well as a columnist. Until 1917, when she moved shifting over to Bell Syndicate. officials of The Philadelphia Bulletin and general got wind of this they withdrew a $10,000 a daily advice offer for the orphan syndicate.

Looking back over her work, Miss Dix thought about his overcoat. Now they ask if it's all right to spend a week end with him.

Last week Miss Dix died of a broken heart following the demise of The Philadelphia Ledger, she departed this life. Six years later she joined the Ledger Syndicate finds in her letters a record of changing and reached her peak year with it in 1931 times. Girls, she says, used to ask whether when her column ran in 237 papers. it was proper to help a young man take off changing bosses for the fifth time. With

Memphis Tenn. Commercial Appeal
March 22, 1942

OXFORD CHURCH PLANS CENTENNIAL SERVICES

Baptists Will Hold Eight-Day Program

TO BEGIN NEXT SUNDAY

Four Outstanding Southern Leaders Who Have Served Institution In Former Years To Be Speakers

Special to The Commercial Appeal

OXFORD, Miss., March 21.—The centennial anniversary of the First Baptist Church of Oxford will be observed in an eight-day program beginning Sunday, March 29, and continuing through Sunday, April 5.

Tribute to the important place which the church has held in Oxford and University of Mississippi life for the past 100 years will be paid by former pastors and members and present Oxford leaders. The celebration is of widespread interest, particularly because of the large number of former Ole Miss students and faculty members who were a part of the church and who are now scattered over the Nation.

Guest Speakers Given

As guest speakers for the program, Dr. F. M. Purser, the present pastor, and his Arrangements Committee have invited four outstanding Southern Baptists who have served the Oxford church in years past. They are:

The Rev. Roland Q. Leavell, for the past several years evangelistic director of the Home Mission Board, who will become pastor of the First Baptist Church of Tampa, Fla., April 1. The Rev. Mr. Leavell is a member of a well known Oxford family, and was graduated from the university and was pastor here in 1919-1923.

The Rev. D. A. McCall of Jackson, executive secretary of the Mississippi Baptist Convention Board, formerly of Philadelphia, Miss. The Rev. Mr. McCall is a former member of the Oxford Church.

Dr. P. I. Lipsey of Clinton, who for several years was editor of the Mississippi Baptist Record and who was the Oxford pastor for a short period in 1930.

The Rev. Edward Stubblefield, now pastor of the First Baptist Church of Princeton, W. Va., and who served in Oxford 1904-08.

Two Daily Services

The centennial program will see at least two daily services, as well as musical programs and social hours honoring visiting former members.

Of much interest will be the 100 year history of the church, a detailed work prepared by Mrs. Ann Rein Longest.

It was on the "Second Lord's Day in May, 1842, that William G. Turner, W. House, Thomas B. Turner, Matilda Cook, B. W. Butler and Elizabeth Stockard organized the First Baptist Church of Oxford."

The first pastor was Elder William H. Holcomb and the first church building, raised soon afterwards, was a "40x50 frame building."

Rules Were Strict

Early church minutes are much occupied with disciplinary measures taken by the Church Board upon members accused of "conduct inconsistent with a Christian life." Rules of conduct were strict, and excommunication frequent. Members were called up about "language," one lady once forgiven, later excluded for "dancing and joining the Methodist Church." In 1878 one brother was reported as dancing sometime during the Christmas holidays, apologized for such "disorderly walk" and was forgiven.

In 1850, arrangements were made to hold afternoon meetings for negroes. Servants of L. Q. C. Lamar, Jacob Thompson and Judge A .B. Longstreet, came "bearing letters of permission from their masters," were welcomed to worship with the church.

In 1878 the Mississippi Women's Missionary Union was begun in Oxford, with Mrs. J. L. Johnson as president, Mrs. A. T. Quinch as secretary and Mrs. W. S. Webb, Mrs. Z. T. Leavell and Mrs. Mattie Nelson. The organization was destined to grow into one of the largest and strongest church women's groups in the state.

Dedicated In 1882

"In the merry month of May (1882), the new church being completed and everything about paid for, was dedicated to the Lord."

The large brick building, with the additions and remodeling through the years, serves the large congregation to this day.

The Rev. T. G. Jones, at that time pastor of the First Baptist Church of Nashville, preached the dedication sermon.

In January, 1918, Auber J. Wilds, "who had grown up in the church," was appointed state secretary of Baptist Young People's Union, a post which he still holds.

Seventeen members of the Oxford church have been licensed to preach or have been ordained to the ministry by the church. They are John W. Chance, licensed in 1935; J. G. Fry, in November, 1877; Douglas Cooper Hartley, ordained April 29, 1934; James Boyce Henderson, ordained May 29, 1921; James Isom, licensed in February, 1876; William Keel, ordained Nov. 2, 1917; Bradley T. Kimbrough, ordained Aug. 20, 1905; James B. Leavell, licensed Oct. 1, 1905; Leonard Leavell, ordained Jan. 31, 1915; Roland Q. Leavell, ordained Dec. 28, 1913; Earl McElroy, licened Sept. 5, 1923; N. A. Moore, ordained January, 1909; John A. Parker, licensed May 30, 1937; S. M. Stewart, ordained May 7, 1882; Hugh Lee Simmons, licensed July 3, 1918; Wilburn Smith, licensed July 25, 1920, ordained in August, 1920; Murray Taylor, ordained June 24, 1923.

Negroes Were Members

In the days before the Civil War, when negroes were members of the church, one William, servant of C. M. Phipps, was granted the privilege of "praying and exhorting his negro friends in a lawful way."

The Rev. Frank Moody Purser of Tuscaloosa, Ala., accepted the Oxford pulpit on Nov. 7, 1923 and is serving at present, having seen the longest term of any pastor in the 100 years of the church.

In 1936, Dr. Purser was elected president of the Baptist State Convention and served two years. In 1939, the State Convention Board elected him executive secretary, which post he declined to remain in his Oxford position.

Present members of the Board of Deacons are A. H. Avent, F. W. Belk, Dr. E. S. Bramlett, W. S. Featherston, H. B. Howerton, C. G. Huggins, Christopher Longest, C. R. Nelson, W. M. Reed, O. O. Robbins, James Roberts, Auber J. Wilds and R. H. Winter.

Former Pastors

Elder William H. Holcomb, 1842; Elder Joseph Love, 1844; Elder N. A. Purifoy, 1846; Brother James J. Sledge, 1849-52; Brother Dupry, 1853-54; Brother James J. Sledge, 1855-56; Brother W. M. Crawford, 1857; Brother Carey Crane, 1858-59; the Rev. A. C. Caperton, 1860; the Rev. R. G. Hewlett, 1864-65; the Rev. R. H. Whithead, 1866-70; the Rev. J. B. Gambrell, 1872-77; the Rev. Z. T. Leavell, 1877-83; the Rev. J. Hartwell Edwards, 1883-87; the Rev. S. W. Gardner, 1890-93; the Rev. O. H. Hailey, 1894-95; the Rev. A. M. Croxton, 1895-98; the Rev. N. W. P. Bacon, 1899-1903; the Rev. Edward Stubblefield, 1904-08; the Rev. W. A. Borum, 1908-10; the Rev. A. W. Reiner, 1910-12; the Rev. James B. Leavell, 1913-17; the Rev. William J. Mahoney, 1917-18; the Rev. Roland Q. Leavell, 1919-23; the Rev. F. M. Purser, 1923-.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
MAR 23 1942

After Midnight

BY THE POLICE REPORTER

"Boss-man, can you tell me wheah Ah can git dis ticket fixed what Ah got on mah car foah parkin' wheah Ah shouldn't?"

The p. r. grinned at the Negro's query, and deciding to have some fun, motioned for him to ask the sergeant, who was standing in the hall. The Negro nodded and walked up to the officer and repeated his question.

"Get the ticket fixed?" the sergeant blustered. "Boy, don't you know ticket-fixing is an evil which this administration has sworn to keep extinct? Imagine all the graft that ticket-fixing incurs. Think of the waste of paper to print the tickets, think of the officer's salary who gives the tickets out, and think of the wages of the clerk in the traffic division who is on the job to collect money from the issuance of the tickets. If we fix the tickets, what good is all that?"

Ah don' know suh," the Negro said, after scratching his head dutifully.

"Furthermore," the officer continued. "Ticket-fixing results in lowered morale in the Police Department. An officer will not bother to arrest an offender if he knows that it is to be of no avail. Right?"

"Yassah, das right," the Negro said, looking puzzled, "but what Ah wants to know, is wheah does Ah go to git dis ticket fixed?"

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia
MAR 20 1942

State's Rights Gone

The Supreme Court of the United States has gone far in destroying the sovereign rights of states, but it has remained for young Metcalfe Walling, head of the Wage-Hour administration, to place the finishing touches on this encroachment from which the constitution protected us before the New Deal began to subvert the American system.

This half-baked lawyer, just out of college, has handed down a ruling to the effect that wages and hours may be regulated under the interstate commerce clause even where the workers are engaged entirely on goods and services consumed within the state, provided these products "aid or facilitate" the production of other goods which do enter into interstate commerce.

Since the Supreme Court had already ruled in several cases that the federal government could regulate commerce within the state as to goods or services which entered into "competition" with other products which were in interstate commerce, the drag-net of federalism now catches us "going and coming."

We can't regulate our own affairs where they "aid or facilitate" interstate commerce and we can't regulate them if they are in competition with interstate commerce.

SOUTHERN ADVANTAGE

A recent Gallup poll reports that half of this country's voters do not know the name of their own representative in Congress. This may be true in the nation as a whole, but it ought not to apply to the Solid South, where we have a habit of keeping a good representative up there until he learns his way about and the Speaker of the House can tell him from a committee clerk. Up North, where they have two political parties, the congressman's lease on life is short by comparison. The heavy proportion of Southerners in key places is the fruit of the good old seniority rule plus our aversion for switching representatives every two years or so, just to give some other fellow a job.

66d-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Opposed to the Poll Tax

MAR 27 1942

Among the things which qualify the author of "Below The Potomac" as a liberal is his opposition to the poll tax. He devotes a chapter to refuting the arguments presented by the pro-poll-taxers, among which is the rather amazing statement that in 1937 only one person in 16 in Virginia voted for all candidates for Governor, and in 1941 the score was one person in 21! Further evidence that the poll tax is a barrier to voting is shown in the following set of facts: In the nine Southern states which had a poll tax in 1936 only 24 per cent of the adult population voted as against 72 per cent in the 39 non-poll tax states. The author feels that the poll tax "has placed obstacles in the way of securing needed social legislation in states where so many beneficiaries of this legislation cannot vote." He also notes that thousands of young men are being drafted into the armed forces of the country with no questions asked about the poll tax, yet these same men cannot vote without paying the toll at the gate to the ballot box.

Civil Liberties In The South

As to civil liberties — freedom of speech, assembly and religion, equality before the law, collective bargaining for labor and the right of suffrage, Mr. Dabney finds that the consensus of thoughtful Southerners is that conditions are better than they were ten years ago. He was at one time in favor of a Federal anti-lynching law, but after the memorable — or notorious — filibuster in the Senate in 1938 he evidently reached the conclusion that it was inexpedient to pass such a law. He is, of course, bitterly opposed to lynching, but feels now that the various States should pass laws to put an end to it. He is cheered by the drop off in the number of lynchings, but makes the observation that, "it seems legitimate to ask whether the Southern Negro is more fortunately situated today, when he is in far less danger from the mob, but when he also has much more difficulty getting work as a farmer or a skilled mechanic." which is to say, using our own words, that one may as well die with the ague as the fever, in Mr. Dabney's estimation. He points out that "The Negro often is forbidden to join labor unions, or as a member he is apt to suffer adverse discrimination." This has worked greatly to our detriment since the beginning of the war effort.

Blames N. A. A. C. P. For Economic Losses

Mr. Dabney takes the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to task in a chapter captioned "Along The Color Line," and another on "The Negro and His Schooling." "One of the reasons for the Negro's current disabilities," he says, "is found in the fact that so many whites, viewing the propensity of the N. A. A. C. P. for aggressively seeking every possible Negro right in the courts, have concluded that the colored brother ought to be left to shift for himself." He goes on to say, in substance, that many Southerners who formerly loaned their voice and influence to righting wrongs and securing rights for the Negro, fled the scene under the glaring light of frontal attack by the N. A. A. C. P. "These white Southerners," he says, "are annoyed by the pugnacity of the Northern organization, and unfortunately have allowed their annoyance to condition their attitude toward thousands of Negroes who never so much as heard of the [illegible]ation."

In The Field of Educa[illegible]

The author of this significa[illegible] volume is restrained and statesmanlike in dealing with the question of Negro education until he comes to discuss graduate and professional schools. Then he becomes emotional, and the reader, who is likely to have been greatly impressed by his poise and lack of bias in his treatment of other phases of Southern life, is also likely to suspect him of inconsistency. On the matter of equalization of teachers salaries in keeping with rank and qualifications Mr. Dabney is quite reasonable. He deplores the inequalities existing in expenditures but he is implicit in his insistence upon separation, even in the graduate schools of the State Universities, knowing full well that the States cannot afford separate graduate and professional schools for Negroes and whites. His alternative is the development of regional universities, each serving several States and supported by the States they serve. This, he admits, raises a constitutional question, but he believes strongly that he has found an authority who has the solution to this problem.

In more than one-way Mr. Dabney has exposed himself to the charge of inconsistency. He has championed strongly in his paper the admission of Negroes to craft unions, and urged in a series of convincing editorials that they be employed on government construction wherever their skills made them available. One may inquire, in all propriety, how does this liberal-minded Southerner expect white and Negro bricklayers to work together on the same job, if mature white and Negro students cannot study together in the same building? What kind of a philosophy is it that supports the theory of harmonious contacts or association on the median level and rejects the theory on the higher level?

Should Read This Book

Colored people should read this book. They should read it because it is the clearest exposition of the mind of the so-called "liberal" Southern white that has been published in this generation. To read it is to know that for the most part we are still marching around the wall of Jericho; we are still in the wilderness of social, political and economic maladjustment; and even our friends in the majority race—for whom Mr. Dabney is a frank and truthful spokesman—do not know how we are coming out. We can depend upon them up to a certain point, but beyond that the light goes out. We must still find a formula for a New South that will breathe the spirit of Edgar Gardner Murphy: "In redefining her relations to the Negro she will, in the first place, put her observation and her judgment in control of her prepossessions—will attempt to view the facts and the forces of our life precisely as they are. And in the second place she will, in learning from those facts and those forces, resolve to fight with them and not against them; will make no war upon the fundamental realities of the situation; will cooperate with them, will take them up into the deliberate structure of her policies, knowing that in the adjustments of social groups only the policies which are so based—only those which find their justification deep within the truth of things—which are in alliance with sound reason, with the equities of nature, with that collective instinct of social right which is at length appearing among mankind, will or can endure."

Politics In The South

The author, who is chief editorial writer on the Richmond Times-Dispatch, deals with the Southern political scene with refreshing frankness. He sets the stage by saying that "political mimes, clowns, and zanies have been hatched more numerously in the New South than in any other region of the United States." Although the voting population in nearly all of the Southern states is exceedingly small as compared with other sections of the country, it is clear from Mr. Dabney's analysis that something other than intelligence is behind the voting, and almost any good showman —Texas' "Pass the biscuits Pappy" O'Daniel for example—can carry an election. Negrophobia and the old fears of Negro domination are the main reasons why demagoguery flourishes below the Potomac — is

one way in which he puts it. Then, one cannot help thinking that he is talking about Virginia when he says: "As striking as the prevalence of these political bladder-wielders in the South's public life, is the prevalence there of certain ultra-conservative gentlemen who seem largely out of touch with current thinking, and whose social concepts apparently are roughly identical with those of Chester A. Arthur." He points out that these "exemplars of nineteenth century economics and ideology," who get themselves elected and reelected in a land that is overwhelmingly for Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal, and who on the basis of their economic and political theories would normally be classified as Republicans, are accounted for by the one-party system in which are inherent many ways of enabling a man to stay in office once he gets in, and does to suit the political machine, the business, industrial and financial interests. But he does not condemn all of the conservatives, and is restrained and sympathetic in dealing with them as a whole.

A Dixie New Dealer

He is in accord with the New Deal, although he is not unmindful of its imperfections. It has done much for the people of the rural South, although the tenants and sharecroppers were deprived of most of the benefits due them under the Acts set up to aid the individual farmers. The landowners got the money. The author frankly states what everyone knows, to-wit, that the condition of the Negro was made worse by many of the New Deal measures. He might have added that this was not due to any fault of the measures themselves, but to the fact that their administration was in the hands of local authorities who made their own rules concerning how the New Deal should operate where Negroes were concerned. A case in point was brought out in the recent investigation of the Farm Security Administration in connection with loans to Southern white farmers for the purpose of paying up their poll taxes. Mr. Dabney quotes Agency officials as explaining that the loans were justified "because citizenship is a right and that exercise of citienship is the duty of Americans." Then, Mr. Dabney points out, "In the next breath they said they were making no poll tax loans to Negroes, in deference to local customs." That is about as clear a statement of how the New Deal has failed to function as intended for the Negro as well as for the whites in the South as it is possible to find in all of the documents and literature which the New Deal has produced. With all of its imperfections "Below The Potomac" believes that "the fact remains that the Roosevelt Administration has addressed itself more directly and comprehensively to the welfare of the South than to any other part of America."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

A Book About The New South

MAR 27 1942

FEW people who want to get up or get on in the world dare to speak frankly and truthfully about the facts of life in the South. Yet, courageous southerners have done it and succeeded. Edgar Gardner Murphy and Walter Hines Page did it in a generation that is past. Jonathan Daniels and Virginius Dabney are two of the liberals of the present generation that are doing it successfully. Mr. Dabney has just published an interesting volume entitled "Below the Potomac: A Book About the New South." In the opening chapter he divests the South of some of its tinsel—the myth that it has always been a land of "mockingbirds, magnolias and mammies," or that the region was ever settled by Cavaliers. But in turn he disputes the legend of "Tobacco Road." The South is just a normal country, set back by the vicissitudes of the Civil War and the unfair tactics of the Yankees who somehow managed to draw all of the profits and dividends from Southern agriculture and business. These disadavantages the South is rapidly overcoming, Mr. Dabney asserts in his book.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"Hymn well the great Confederate South,
Virginia first, and Lee!"

* * *

Out this week is Virginius Dabney's new book about the South. He calls it "Below the Potomac," and it is important. Not with the wide eyes of a discoverer but rather with the calm brow of science and a deeply believing heart has this book been written. Factual, thoughtful and full of light, it brings the South down to date with the authority of scholarship and rich experience.

MAR 30 1942

The date is post-Pearl Harbor. The South of which "Below the Potomac" is written has lost its Number One-Problem rank to the man with the black moustache, but by that token there is extra value in a book which looks so cleanly as this one at the South which came to Pearl Harbor and at implications in what comes after. Here is an inventory, amazingly total for a volume of only 316 big-printed pages, written in a style that flows without flourish, somewhat carefully fed with humor and bright allusion, and topped with an index. To say that the index is important is to say that the book is important. All the way through you find yourself reading things you want to be able to go back to, find and read again, pass on to someone else as occasion comes, steal for your own use—and the index is a comfort.

* * *

Mr. Dabney belongs no more to the "rot-and-ruin" school of thinking and writing about the South than he does to the school of moonlight and magnolias. He doesn't even belong as totally as recent conventions require to the school of misery and reform. He finds below the Potomac much that is robust, much that is promising and much that is satisfactory as it stands or goes, even though he makes full report of the problematical, the sick, the impoverished and depraved.

He is not one of those Southerners who have made pathological cases of themselves in the last two decades from excessive contemplation of the anarchies of the first and the pessimisms and dreary pensionings of the second. On the issue which produces more heat and less light than any other—the one between labor and management—he is especially balanced and robust, it seems to us. He finds sinfulness and virtue on both sides and he is as persuaded of the need of more wealth in the South as of the necessity for better distribution of wealth. His finest chapters are on the South's most persisting need and best answer—education.

* * *

Something else which entitles this book to much reading and applause is its blessed freedom of party line. Mr. Dabney's loyalties are given solely to the truth on each question as he sees it. He is against the poll tax but he does not think the federal government should interfere. He is for high wages but not for rough-handed elimination of wage differentials on which Southern industry was built. He thinks the New Deal has done more for the South than any other administration and has tried to do even more, but he recognizes the failure of some measures and even the harm. He champions the Negro but he knows that the race problem in the South is too delicate for settlement by outsiders. He deplores the expulsions, beatings and killings of labor organizers but he compares them with similar violences of labor's "flying squadrons" and law-breaking pickets. He sees the work of the Farm Security Administration directed helpfully towards the submarginal rural people who make the region's basic illness but he damns an alleged FSA policy of paying poll taxes.

MAR 30 1942

In other words, Mr. Dabney identifies himself in this book with his other book. The title of that other was "Liberalism and the South." He is obviously a liberal still, and still spelling it with a small rather than a capital "l." He looks freely and hopefully for the truth and permits others to do the same.

* * *

We hope Mrs. E. M. Leaventritt is enjoying her Park Avenue apartment in New York half as much as the surgical dressing depot of the Jefferson County Chapter of the American Red Cross is enjoying the Birmingham home of her parents, the former Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Joseph, at 2617 Highland Avenue. Mrs. Howard Terry, Mrs. Sam Adler and other officers and friends of the Red Cross here are so grateful to Mrs. Leaventritt for this generous and patriotic use of her family home that they think we ought to put something in the paper about it. So do we.

* * *

Since the Alabama Education Association convention, we hate to think what the candidates for governor must be saying to themselves about the present incumbent. He raised them 250 percent in their own money.

66d-1942
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL.

CATHOLIC COMMITTEE RICHMOND, Va., April 27.—Some time ago Bishop Gerald O'Hara, whose personality and ability have won for him such a widespread affection among all classes of people in Georgia and the south, asked me to take part in the 1942 program of the Catholic Committee of the South.

APR 28 1942

Because of my own respect for, and appreciation of Bishop O'Hara, I was happy to accept within the limitations of a voice which is sadly cracked and reduced, with the understanding someone might have to read my paper. I was happy to accept, too, because this young organization is devoting itself to the south and the problems of the south in a most intelligent and forceful manner.

This group, which was formed in 1939 as a part of the answer to the challenge of the "President's Report on the Economic Condition of the South"—the report which led to the conclusion the south was the No. 1 economic problem and, at the same time, opportunity of the nation.

Many of its speakers are non-Catholic. Its topics are interesting and vital. Some of them listed on this and past programs are "The South, the Nation's Promise," "The Problems of Rural Life," "The Employer's Rights and Duties in National Defense," "The Population Prospects of the South," and so on.

Madame Francis Perkins, secretary of labor, is on the present program, as are a number of distinguished teachers and deans from Catholic universities. Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, also is on the program as a leader of Protestant thought. Archbishop Lucey, of San Antonio; Rt. Rev. Monsignor Francis J. Haas, dean of social sciences at Catholic University, and Georgia's own Bishop O'Hara are others noted among the speakers on the three-day program.

It is an ambitious and intelligent approach to our problems, and that the war and its problems, as they affect the south, should have a prominent place in this meeting is but natural.

APR 28 1942

MR. DABNEY'S ESTIMATE Virginius Dabney, the brilliant writer and scholar who edits the Richmond Times-Dispatch, wrote perhaps the most understanding and analytical estimate of the committee, and I reproduce part of it as follows:

"One of the most remarkable organizations to spring up in the southern states in recent years is the Catholic Committee of the South, which was formed in 1939, and will bring hundreds of leading Catholics to Richmond today for the committee's three-day annual convention.

"Few societies of this character publish such complete and arresting proceedings as does this young and growing organization, which is addressing itself intensively to the problems of the south. The committee naturally is concerned for the religious welfare of those who live within its area of interest, and specifically with the progress of Catholicism there. But its breadth of view and alertness to the most pressing social questions below the Potomac and the Ohio are eloquently evidenced in the proceedings of its conventions.

APR 28 1942

"The Catholic Committee of the South is carrying on in the spirit of the late Cardinal Gibbons, who left such an impress upon the south as a young bishop in North Carolina and Virginia in the sixties and seventies of the last century. The future cardinal revealed so tolerant an understanding of the non-Catholic viewpoint and was so beloved by members of all religious faiths that he was invited to preach to his communicants in Masonic lodge rooms and Protestant churches in regions where, as was often the case, Catholics were few in number.

"Similarly, the Catholic Committee of the South seeks, under the leadership of its competent and socially conscious executive secretary, Paul D. Williams, of Richmond, to bring the members of all southern faiths into a more harmonious relationship, to the end that there shall emerge from the give-and-take of the committee's deliberations a closer feeling of interdenominational comradeship and co-operation. In this worthy quest, the organization should have the support of all southerners of good will."

That tells the story of this young committee which is going ahead so strongly and so intelligently.

APR 28 1942

WHEN WAR IS DONE This sort of convention seems most important to me because, when war is done, we shall have, if history follows its usual path, a period in which the intolerances and prejudices become more articulate.

They do that after every war in the backwash of emotions which the end of war releases. Our disgraceful history of the immediate post-war years of the first World War is enough to make us remember. It was then we had the "red witch-hunts"; it was then the Ku Klux Klan came into being and flourished like the green bay tree. It was a malevolent and dangerous cancer in our political and social life.

Any effort which seeks to bring about better understanding is worth supporting. As Mr. Dabney so ably puts it, this organization should have the support of all southerners of good will.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

SOUTHERN EDUCATION SYSTEM CONDEMNED

Deficiencies Are In Quality, Quantity, Says Speaker

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

MAY 1 - 1942

Washingtonian Wants Conservatism Defeated — Mid-South Education Convention Attended By 200 Persons

Special to The Commercial Appeal

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 30.—When compared with other sections of the Nation it becomes clear that "for the masses of the people in the South there is a great deficiency in both the quantity and quality of education," Howard A. Dawson, Washington, director of rural service for the National Education Association, told delegates attending the second annual MidSouth Rural Education Convention here Thursday night at the Eastman Hotel.

He added, however, that the general idea held by many people that there are no good schools in the South is "remote from the truth."

Some 200 persons had registered for the convention Thursday night.

Needs Outlined

Dawson, in a talk entitled, "Public Education in the South—Its Status and Needs," outlined a six-point program which he said should be adopted.

1942

It was as follows:

1. Improvement of public schools throughout the South, with equitable distribution of local tax burdens and resources, and employment of professional leadership for educational and business affairs. More consolidated should be used, especially for high school purposes.

2. Selection of county superintendents on a basis of qualifications, rather than by popular vote, and freeing state departments of education from political entanglements.

3. Equalization of educational opportunities up to a modern, acceptable standard of scope and efficiency.

4. Elimination of the so-called conservatives and state's rights Democrats of the South, who are traditionally opposed to Federal aid for education. "There is no way to have adequate educational facilities in the South without Federal aid," he added, describing the state's rights Democrat as "one who would perpetuate the economic conditions which ultimately will produce social and economic revolution and which cannot be removed without education."

MAY 1 1942

Heavy Investments

5. Creation of an instructional program, which will equip children to solve their personal, social and economic problems.

6. Creation of better teacher institutions to instruct teachers, a move which will require heavy investments in state teacher institutions by the states.

L. L. Bruce, Hot Springs, president of the Rural Education Department of the Arkansas Education Association, presided at the opening session. Other speakers Thursday night included Miss Iman E. Schatzmann, Chicago, executive secretary of the Committee of Rural Education of the National Education Association.

MAY 1 1942

Panel discussions were led by Bruce Overton, Nashville; E. B. Norton, Covington County, Ala.; I. S. Ingram, West Georgia College, Carrollton, Ga., and L. I. Jones, State College, Starkville, Miss.

Among the subjects to be brought up at Friday's "working conference," will be:

"The Income of the Southern Farmer," "The South's Soil Erosion Problem," "General Health and Means to Combat the South's Big Four—Pellagra, Typhoid, Malaria and Tuberculosis," "Better Education" and "Improvement in Tenancy."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Magnolia Ashes

For a long, long while now there have been prophets of the complete doom of "old Dixie." And for a long while there has been general agreement with many of these prophets on the part of many Southerners, though there has always—since the days of the over-dramatized carpet-bagger—been some disagreement on the question of the new South, what it would be like, what its people would be like and exactly when it would mature.

APR 19 1942

While for years the South has struggled in valiant effort to lift itself out of its custom-inflicted and regionally unique poverty, however, it has taken a war whose battle fronts are far from the banks of the Mississippi, the Tennessee, the St. Johns and the Rappahannock to provide the vitamin-content for the new development of a potentially great productive area.

Today one may take a streamliner and streak across the surface of the South like a bolt of silver lightning, from Washington to New Orleans or from Louisville to Miami, and the scenes before the passenger on this mechanized marvel will be largely typical of the surging birth of the long-predicted "new South."

APR 19 1942

The war has been under the South's skin, emotionally, for some time. It is actually under its skin now. When the smoke of guns drifts into nothingness over the waters of the Indian Ocean, when the last shrapnel bursts on some European battlefield, Southerners will behold a new land.

The agriculture of the South is accepting a steady change. Huge land areas—what used to be plantations—are in many cases being altered into smaller farms, farms where cotton is becoming less important, food more important. Where the cotton farmer formerly battled the boll weevil, the cattle-raiser begins now to battle ticks.

APR 19 1942

Southern cities—once the commercial and social centers of an agrarian civilization—now

often present striking mixtures of scenes and ways of the old South and of the mechanical marvels and faster tempo of modern cities. And the great majority of the South's population, while many are descendants of the Confederate nobility of arms, are, on the whole, modern citizens of a republic, living up-to-date lives.

The tremendous impetus this war has given Southern industry should mean the achievement of more economic opportunities for the Negro. The necessity of producing food for this and other nations should bring about an important elevation in the standard of living for the Southern farmer. The eritical need of production should impress upon the nation as a whole the possibilities of Southern industry, while the place of labor should be more and more appreciated by industrial leaders.

The effect on all aspects of Southern life will probably be great—is great even now. Barriers to progress are being broken down; understanding increases as the necessity for human fellowship and cooperation is more generally recognized.

They will always be a pleasant memory for many, but if it were never so before, by the time this war is over, fabled magnolias will be at best but hallowed ashes. A people has taken hope: a region looks to the morrow.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 25, 1942

Murals and Nude Ladies

THE preliminary sketch by JULIEN BINFORD for the mural, "The Burning of Richmond," to be placed on a wall of the Saunders Station Post Office here, has aroused considerable discussion, and comprehensibly so. MR. BINFORD requested that the sketch be published in the press, in order that he might obtain possible suggestions for changes, and various suggestions have been forthcoming.

Most of the adverse criticism is directed to the presence of a nude lady lying in the street. Since the mural is supposed to depict the burning of Richmond in 1865, the lady in question obviously is, in some way, a casualty of that catastrophe. But the public must guess how she came to be lying on the paving stones with nothing on, and since there is no record in the history books of any such episode, we must assume that it originated in MR. BINFORD'S imagination.

Ought an artist to take such liberties in depicting an historic event? Ought he to inject a figure into his design which bears no relation to reality? Whatever the artistic merits of MR. BINFORD'S preliminary sketch, one finds it difficult to justify the nude form lying in the foreground. The lady seems on the verge of being ridden down by a horseman—whether a Northerner, a Southerner or a mere hoodlum, is not clear. At all events, it is distinctly debatable whether such a figure should appear at all.

One other matter occurs to us, in looking at the preliminary design. In the upper left-hand corner there is a woman, apparently a Negro woman, who seems to be leaving a house with her arms full of loot. There probably is more historical basis for this than for the unclothed woman nearby, but if a few Negroes were guilty of looting on that fateful April day, the percentage was quite small. On the contrary, the marvelous record made by the Negroes of the South throughout the war, and the faithfulness to their trust which they revealed, is worthy of unstinted praise. Hence to picture a Negro woman in the act of looting impresses one as a distortion. She is the only conspicuous looter in the mural, and this places the emphasis in the wrong place.

So we should like to suggest that MR. BINFORD revise his design to take care of the foregoing points. Why not dress the lady who is lying in the street? Why not change the features of the looter to indicate a white person? When so many good things might be said of the slaves who remained staunchly loyal during the four years of war, it seems unfortunate to lend such overemphasis to the act of one of them, even though it may have occurred.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
May 1, 1942

Flunks Out

This also astonishing paragraph is from The (Columbia) State:

"The gentlemen who fought, bled and died for state's rights will turn over in their graves if they hear South Carolina's sending a delegation to Washington because 'of the existence of certain state lines and other trade barriers.'"

When, ever, did a sovereign American state surrender its right to negotiate or contract with another state? Before the constitution was adopted in 1789 South Carolina was having trouble with pestiferous Georgians about inter-state commerce, and that the new constitution gave the federal government the right to regulate, but specifically the rights not ceded to federal authority were reserved to the several states.

Long ago, for a period of about twenty-five years, the general assembly of South Carolina regularly appropriated money for the schooling of children in a Northern state, as it was a school for the instruction they required, and no question was raised about it.

South Carolina has been settling questions of boundaries with North Carolina and Georgia, without interposition of the Washington government, 150 years.

Defenders of state rights hold that of course half a dozen states of the South could unite to erect and maintain a university for negroes, as Virginius Dabney has proposed.

The Columbia State is marked "conditioned" on state rights.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

ALWAYS A DIXIE

(From The Tucson (Ariz.) Daily Citizen)

Maybe there will always be a Dixie. We hope so. It is more than a segment of the map bounded on the north by an imaginary line, on the east and south by water and a foreign country, and on the west by west Texas. It is a lip-smacking flavor as pronounced as lime that still lingers, long after the wind came and went, we are reminded by casual sampling of an issue of The Atlanta Constitution, established 1868.

MAY 9 - 1942

Grandsons of Confederates practically dominate the United States Navy, according to enlistment figures. They were in Hawaii. They were in Bataan. They are on Corregidor Island. They were in Java and Burma. They are in India, China, Australia, Britain, and the Caribbean outposts, along with boys from every other section of the country, all unconscious of sectional differences or distinctions among them. Or almost unconscious, for the boys from Dixie do object to being called "Yanks" and the bands don't play "Marching Through Georgia" or "John Brown's Body."

But on Saturday, April 25, 1942, at Atlanta, there was a controversy over whether the flag of the United States should fly with and over the Confederate flag at Confederate Memorial Day ceremonies at Oakland cemetery. As a wartime innovation the Atlanta Ladies' Memorial Day Association had decreed that the two flags would fly together, for the first time in 75 years. This posed a problem. There was but one flagpole. It was decided both would fly from it. But there remained another problem, which would fly highest? Being of the second and third generations, the memorialists naturally decided that Old Glory should fly atop the pole, and the Stars and Bars beneath it, but the Confeds rebelled and ultimatumed: Either the Confederate banner would fly at the tip of the staff or the veterans would not parade. The paper topped off the story with the quotation:

I won't be reconstructed
And I don't give a (deleted).

MAY 9 - 1942

No doubt truce finally prevailed. In an adjoining column a story tells of rambunctious young Georgia going off the reservation, organizing a state-wide campaign to defeat Governor Gene Talmadge and save the educational system from his politically leprous touch. Babies cut their teeth on rostra down there. In the next column over is a typical homicide story. A state senator and banker was shot to death by his own son, an official of the bank. No arrest had been made, no charges filed pending an inquest. It looked like a "family affair." The police chief was nonchalant and his knowledge of the case was sketchy. It seemed that the father "took out after the son with a knife . . . and the son shot him twice, then telephoned the police, "I have killed a man." Passions are raw in Dixie and they run turbulently.

But Georgia is a vast training ground for soldiers and airmen, and suggestive headlines bristle like bayonets

through the Constitution. "Former Tech Teacher Cited for War Deeds," read one. Another, "Georgia's 'Mikados'." You War[illegible] tral of Georgia locomotives) Become 'MacArthurs'." judicially sample the composite flavor in which underripe persimmon, mint, 'possum, grape and peach vie, and say, "That indubitably is Georgia, the bad, the indifferent, and the supreme, the past, the present and the future."

66d-1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Southern Pressure Causes High Officials to Resign

JAN 17 1942

(By ANP)
WASHINGTON

Three high-ranking officials in government circles are reported to have resigned as a result of pressure from Southern Congressmen. JAN 17 1942

Those said to have sent in their resignations are: Nathan Straus, administrator of the Federal Housing Administration; John Carmody, administrator of the Federal Works Agency, and Lawrence Cramer, executive secretary of the FEPC.

Protest Fair Play

The Congressmen's expressed disapproval of any policies of fair play that have resulted in colored people's getting their share of Federal funds is believed responsible in part for these resignations. JAN 17 1942

It is rumored that pressure from other government officials may cause Cramer to reconsider his decision.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

JAN 24 1942

"I have need of silence and of stars.
Too much is said too loudly; I am dazed.
The silken sound of whirled infinity
Is lost 'mid voices shouting to be heard."

JAN 24 1942

Will Alexander Percy has the silence and the stars he needed now. To speak of this bright-souled Mississippian, dead in his prime, as a poet is not enough unless you have in mind those other days when poets were great human beings, as well, leaders of men who made articulate all that was sound and fine and competent and most brave in their times. Will Percy was a very great and fine human being, with poetry his cherished form of expression—that is the better way to speak of him, it seems to us. None of us who were privileged to know and love him can think of him in any more limited way.

* * *

The manner of life to which he was born and which he graced and honored, the one that warmed all the pages of his last book, "Lanterns on the Levee," may have had its bases destroyed and may never even have been rightly based. But what it made of Will Percy and his people before him must be made, in one formula or another, of men and women in new days to come if those days are to justify themselves as a genuine civilization.

JAN 24 1942

In the presumption of Will Percy and his people men are truly made in the image of God, know themselves to be, deal so with fellow men. The last public lines he wrote express this so beautifully that, even though we have quoted them here often before, we do so again now in farewell. They are the closing paragraph of "Lanterns on the Levee": "Here among the graves in the twilight I see one thing only, but I see that thing clear. I see the long wall of a rampart sombre with sunset, a dusty road at its base. On the tower of the rampart stand the glorious high gods, Death and the rest, insolent and watching. Below on the road stream the tribes of men, tired, bent, hurt and stumbling, and each man alone. As one comes beneath the tower, the High God descends and faces the wayfarer. He speaks three slow words: 'Who are you?' The pilgrim I know should be able to straighten his shoulders, to stand his tallest, and to answer defiantly: 'I am your son.'"

* * *

Something else for Southern prophets to explain is why this region should be not only the fightingest part of the country but also, according to recent report, the part most careless about civilian defense measures. Maybe it is that we are a region of chance-takers.

JAN 24 1942

Too late for inclusion with the many other explanations given this writer for the greater belligerency of the South in days before Pearl Harbor, comes Nancy Astor's from London. Under date of Dec. 5, Lady Astor wrote us with especial reference to Dorothy Thompson's statement that poverty was the explanation and Erskine Caldwell's that "poverty" was. "My answer to Dorothy Thompson," snaps the distinguished lady, "is that America was poor when Patrick Henry said 'Give me liberty or give me death.' But when Erskine Caldwell says 'ignorance,' I want to know what he means by 'ignorance.' Yankees know a lot we don't want to know, but we in the South know things which they have yet to learn. The wisdom of this world is certainly foolishness as compared with spiritual truths and standards of life . . ."

* * *

With this interesting and lively comment from Lady Astor, we are done with the subject. America is a land of rich variety. The differences among Americans are persistent and important. But this is a time for making the great things Americans have in common the subject matter.

JAN 24 1942

* * *

President W. A. Steadman, of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce, believes that much of Alabama's industrial progress as a result of the war may be permament. But our sense of Mr. Steadman is that he is not the sort of business man to rest on this proposition, that, rather, he and the always alert state chamber are going to do all they can in the way of maneuvers, concessions, sciences, cajoleries, arguments, new productions and new markets, to make it sure that these industries which "come for war remain for peace."

* * *

Far be it from us to play on anybody's word, but if some word-player should suggest that the title of Supreme Commander Hitler since Mozhaisk should not be "generalissimo" but "general-missimo," we would be willing so far to demean ourself as to print the awful pun.

JAN 24 1942

Gould Beech passes along to us from Montgomery an excellent "New England Maxim" for these times of rationing and priority:

"Make it do—
Wear it out—
Use it up—
Do without."

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

The Circle

JAN 24 1942

By Eugene Anderson

A NEGRO MAN who went fishing on Horse Creek to the east of Milan encountered an alligator that appeared to be on a rampage. He was a veteran of many battles, and was ready for a fight with any and all comers. People believe he had wandered up the creek in a freshet, and was trying to find his way back to the Ocmulgee river. He discovered the Negro across a small lagoon and made an angry dash for him. Bow-legged, the Negro could not run very fast, but he did his best and escaped. Uncle Bill Williams, who, at 70 years, is able without eyeglasses to hit with a rifle small marbles thrown into the air, and is considered the best shot with pistol, rifle and shotgun Telfair county or Dodge county ever produced, [challenged only by his brother Dave], was sought immediately by the Negro.

ANDERSON

With his rifle, Uncle Bill sought the 'gator, located him in the lake, and the fight was on; but it was a contest of wits. The 'gator opened his ugly and almost toothless mouth within less than a hundred yards of the hunter, and prepared for an attack. Mr. Williams had crawled on hands and knees through the mud to get within easy shooting distance, and one shot from his rifle tore a hole through one of the 'gator's eyes, and scattered the brains. A few floundering plunges into the air and back into the water, and the 'gator was dead.

JAN 24 1942

"The Negro claimed the tail for meat, and the skin for the hide market," says Mr. Williams; "and he brought me a handful of shot ranging in size from low-mold bullets or slugs to bird shot. All along the body this lead had been encysted under the skin, and had been there so long it was perfectly dry in the little sacks that nature had formed around each one. Nobody on earth could safely guess how many shots had been fired into that old-timer's body, but none of them did any particular harm, thus proving that the only safe way to shoot a 'gator is in one of his eyes. This fellow's tail contained more than enough shot to load a shotgun. His teeth had worn down smooth with the gums, except for here and there a sharp spike of a tooth. He was nine feet eight inches long, and I never saw a fiercer specimen in any waters."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Extreme Penalty

The children in a small Negro school in Upson County, Georgia, were proving extremely unmanageable, and the superintendent was finding it almost impossible to keep them supplied with a teacher.

One day he was visited by a long, lean young Negro, who introduced himself as a teacher, and asked for employment. Without explaining the nature of the task, the superintendent dispatched the newcomer to his "problem" school.

In due season the official called to ascertain his progress. To the superintendent's surprise and delight, he found the school in full session and operating in a most orderly manner. The teacher was no longer the skinny individual he had last seen, but had become amazingly stout and sleek.

"How did you do it?" exclaimed the amazed official. JAN 27 1942

"Well, sir," replied the young teacher, grinning broadly, "I'se made a study of these her chillun, and I'se found out they had ruther eat than do anything else. Therefo' when one of my scholars gits to actin' up and I can't control him, I jes' eats his dinner. And say, Mr. Superintendent, ef I can jes' hold out long enough I sho' do believe I can straighten out this here school."—The Christian Science Monitor.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

The South In The National Councils

FEB - 1942

John Temple Graves 2nd in The Birmingham Age-Herald

The capital of the United States is no longer a quiet Southern town on the Potomac. It is not quiet. It is not Southern. And it is not a town. It is a bustling, fighting city that once was Southern. What is left of the South in Washington is in an anomalous position. The South in large measure controls Congress. The Speaker of the House is Southern. The majority leader of the Senate is Southern. The majority of the major committee chairmanships are held by Southerners.

FEB - 1942

Few men are more powerful than Senators Glass, of Virginia; George, of Georgia; Smith, of South Carolina; McKellar, of Tennessee; Barkley, of Kentucky; Bankhead and Hill, of Alabama, or Connally, of Texas. Few House members are more influential than Representatives Smith, of Virginia; Doughton, of North Carolina; Fulmer, of South Carolina; May, of Kentucky; Cox, of Georgia; Steagall, of Alabama, or Dies, of Texas.

But "down town"—in the departments and agencies — where fundamental decisions of policy are made, the South is in the minority, very definitely in the minority. In many of the key agencies the South is not even represented. In the war and defense agencies only an occasional Graham, of North Carolina, or Comer, of Alabama, can gain admittance.

FEB - 1942

The reasons for this exclusion of Southerners in administrative posts are three: First, the South is solidly Democratic. If a plum is to be handed out Boss Flynn, of the Democratic party, would rather have it go to a citizen of Indiana, or Massachusetts or New York. Those are doubtful States. They are the ones to be cultivated. Second, the great business and industrial concerns are located in the North and East. When the President wanted a defense chief he went to the automobile industry in Michigan and chose a Knudsen. When Knudsen failed the President went to Sears, Roebuck in Chicago and picked a Nelson. The various advisory boards of OPM are largely made up from the big corporations. Third, and perhaps fundamentally more important than the other two, the technicians of government, the scores of bureau chiefs and administrative assistants, are products of the great universities. The number of Harvard professors in Washington today is so great that one wonders how the university continues to function. The number of economic Ph. D's. from Harvard and lawyers from Harvard is staggering.

Columbia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Yale, Princeton, Williams, Chicago also help keep this capital supplied with bright young men. And the work many of them do is of an impressive nature. They prepare the memoranda that become ideas for administrative policy. They write the bills which are sent from the White House to Congress for enactment. Without these technicians, Congress and the President — and even the Supreme Court—would have a much tougher time of it. When a member of the Supreme Court picks a law clerk who is not a product of the Harvard or Columbia law school, that's news.

FEB - 1942

An influential Southern senator, discussing this phenomenon recently, admitted that he frequently had opportunities to recommend people for top administrative positions. "It would always be good politics for me," he said, "to recommend someone from my own State. But many times I simply have had to admit we had no one with the suitable training and experience for the job. If I had my way about it I would triple and quadruple the appropriations for our colleges and universities and hire the best teachers in the country."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

DIALECTS

Editor, The Advertiser:

Some days ago, in an editorial, you agreed with out Capt. Jacqueline Gutwillig that Southern women, because of peculiarities of pronunciation, should not be allowed to serve with the New York Auxiliary Aircraft Warning Service.

She said that the sentence, "One multimotor high seen number 6-4-10 empire state flying north," might, if coming from a Southern woman, sound like "One multimotah ha seen numba six fow tin empah state flying noth."

I have never heard a Southern woman pronounce high "ha," nor have I ever heard one pronounce empire "empah."

FEB 20 1942

I recall on one occasion I was showing Montgomery to a man from the North when he remarked, 'Some people up North find your words difficult to understand, but I have never experienced any trouble in that way." In the next breath he said, "All day yesterday my stummick (stomach) was causing me discomfort." And in the next, "There are tree-mend-geous (tremendous) business possibilities in the South."

FEB 20 1942

Just listen to radio commentators speaking from Northern cities. I think you will find that they have many peculiarities of pronunciation.

W. H. AMERINE.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

A REMARKABLE CHANGE

FEB 25 1942

Ole Uncle Mose, an ex-slave, was picking his way slowly through the headlines of the evening newspaper, while his faithful wife, Martha, hovered nearby to hear the scraps of comment which, from time to time, fell from the lips of the ancient darkey. At length he came to the art column.

Uncle Mose scanned the headline casually, then, with an expression of growing incredulity, scanned it again.

FEB 25 1942

"I do declare," he exclaimed, turning to his wife, "I jes can't believe it! In de old days de Massa sold de slaves, but look at dis here paper. It says dat dey sold an old Massa de other day fur $10,000. Does you 'spose de slaves did it? Times sho' is changin'."—The Christian Science Monitor.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
January 27, 1942

Extreme Penalty

The children in a small Negro school in Upson County, Georgia, were proving extremely unmanageable, and the superintendent was finding it almost impossible to keep them supplied with a teacher.

One day he was visited by a long, lean young Negro, who introduced himself as a teacher, and asked for employment. Without explaining the nature of the task, the superintendent dispatched the newcomer to his "problem" school.

In due season the official called to ascertain his progress. To the superintendent's surprise and delight, he found the school in full session and operating in a most orderly manner. The teacher was no longer the skinny individual he had last seen, but had become amazingly stout and sleek.

"How did you do it?" exclaimed the amazed official.

"Well, sir," replied the young teacher, grinning broadly, "I'se made a study of these her chillun, and I'se found out they had ruther eat than do anything else. Therefo' when one of my scholars gits to actin' up and I can't control him, I jes' eats his dinner. And say, Mr. Superintendent, ef I can jes' hold out long enough I sho' do believe I can straighten out this here school."—The Christian Science Monitor.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Author of Uncle Remus Stories To Be Honored

MAY 16 1942

Children To Hold Flower Festival at Wren's Nest Today.

Hundreds of children will gather today at the Wren's Nest to honor the late Joel Chandler Harris, author of Uncle Remus tales. This will be the 32d flower festival held at the home of the great writer of Negro stories.

Gertrude Bradley will be crowned queen and will rule over Snap Bean Farm for a year. The program will start at 5 o'clock with Jean Ramsey as Miss Liberty, delivering the address of welcome. Johnny Hunsinger, bugler, will sound assembly announcing the arrival of last year's queen, Virginia Pearson.

Others taking part are:

Maids of honor, Sarah Whitaker, Margaret Wimberly, Dorothy Naab, Nancy Beavers, Majorie Womack, Angela Ray, Betty Simpson, Jean Zude,, Harriett Everitt, Sherry King, Jo Ann Williams, Goldie Denmark, Frances Terrill and Emma Catherine Thomason.

Garland bearers, Peggy Copeland, Nancy Baxter, Marie Stowers, Betty Jean Dix, Carol Wagoner, Esther Renfroe, Betty Dillard, Jane Walker, Joan Stanford, Phyllis Grieder, Helen Pritchett, Patricia Hansard, Patricia Pound and Hariet Wilson.

MAY 16 1942

Who Are Heralds.

Heralds, Patricia Hudson, Carolyn Brown, Phyllis Turner, Patricia Turner, Virginia Turner, Harold Bradley, Don Tedder and Larry Faircloth.

Canopy bearers, Ancel Hudson and Bill Whitaker.

Train bearers, Mary Shelley Cothran and Virginia Ray Lockhart; crown bearer, Jane Brook; scepter bearer, Jimmy Bradford.

Flower girls and pages, Sandra Glyn Farris, Joan Winifred Andrews, Danielle Wilson, Patricia Harling, Joan Mooney, Marinell Crawford, Betty Thurston, Delores Dean, Madeline Maddox, Mary Jane Minor, Betty Ann Lavendar, Sandra Hollingsworth, Carol Rogers, Penny Goan, Frances Walker, Sue Howell, Emily Erwin Doster, Beverly Rogers, Mary Stewart Hazzard, Allen Dean, Richard LeCroy, E. W. Copeland, Tommy Walker, Billy Lavendar, Jimmy Evans, David Minor, Ben Harling, David Edwards, George Watson Jr., Billy Haynes, Linn Smith, Mitchell Summers and Dickie Carlsen.

Patriotic Motif.

Carrying out a patriotic motif, the stage and throne will be draped in red, white and blue. Larry Stagg, dressed as Uncle Sam, will sing "America." Betty Ramsey, former queen, will play the piano for the royal processional.

MAY 16 1942

The Joe Brown Junior High school orchestra, under direction of J. S. Rutan, will play. Mrs. J. B. Montgomery is director of the festival.

Groups of children from grammar schools and others will entertain the queen with a program of dancing and singing.

The Memorial Home will not be open, but the grounds will be open at 4 o'clock.

66d-1942
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

The easiest folk in the world to laugh are these members of the race little "Happy Annie" represents.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Down To Earth

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Mass.—(Editorial Correspondence)—Derwent S. Whittlesey, associate professor of geography at Harvard, really "got down to earth" in talking about this and past wars, and possible wars to come, before the Nieman Foundation's Institute on War Problems for newspaper men. And it seemed to one hearer at least that he took his stand on some very solid ground, in a broad, scientific survey of geographical aspects of international tension and conflict.

It has been the economic instability of the earth's political units that has led to two great wars, Dr. Whittlesey said. Resources of the earth have become more and more unbalanced as between nations.

The first World War, according to this speaker, settled none of these problems. Instead, it produced more.

"I am not making a plea for poor Germany," he said, "I am stating a simple fact."

The only solution to these problems, Dr. Whittlesey declares, is world-wide organization. The one natural unit for human society is the whole earth. "I am speaking," he said, "not as an internationalist but as a geographer."

* * *

Organization of the earth into several great competing areas can afford no solution to the problem of peace, Dr. Whittlesey thinks, but only makes for more gigantic wars. The breaking up of large nations into smaller countries, such as followed the last war, was a reversal of the natural trend. Treatment of Russia "like a leper" likewise was against this trend. He called efforts to isolate great areas "idiocy," while making it clear that he did not mean that everybody should embrace Bolshevism.

Dr. Whittlesey set forth four causes of tension between nations from the geographer's viewpoint:

1. The inequality of size among political units. The day of small nations is gone, he believes. Switzerland could not have survived as an independent nation, in his opinion, except for the bitter rivalry among its great neighbors.

2. The rivalry of neighboring states which have, or think they have, equal power. This leads to power politics. The balance of power always carries with it the possibility of upset.

3. Rivalry between sea powers as such, and between land powers as such.

4. The possibility of basic rivalry between land power as such and sea power as such. Such a development, now somewhat suggested by Germany's aggression, would tend to divide the world into two great states.

Dr. Whittlesey declared flatly that the "humpty-dumpty" political world of 1939 now is smashed and cannot possibly be restored. Some new sort of system must be developed. Technology is forcing the world into larger political units.

The nearness to victory attained by Germany, the professor warned, should impress on those at the peace table the necessity of dealing with geographic realities.

* * *

This geographer did not set forth a precise program for an alternative to the old order, but suggested that a possible basis would be a system under which each national unit would feel itself reasonably free but at the same time would be under a high degree of economic interrelationship. Transition to such a system would be more difficult under democratic methods, the professor admitted in reply to a question, but he cited the federation of the United States as an example that organization of smaller units into a large unit can be achieved under the difficult but higher and better ways of democracy.

The attitudes of peoples must be taken into account, Dr. Whittlesey agreed under questioning, in plans for the organization of a world order. Those attitudes might even supersede the geographical considerations he advanced—at least for the time being, as in the case of the aggression leading to this war of aggression.

But the deeper question that remained at the close of his able discussion was the extent to which geographical realities determine the attitudes of peoples.

* * *

Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, eminent geologist, who is as magnetic and as interesting as he is famous, presented to the institute being attended by about 50 newspaper men, a survey of the relative situations of the United Nations and the Axis as to oil, which with steel and aluminum, constitutes the three

basic materials determining the efficiency of military forces.

His summary put the United Nations in a relatively much stronger position than the enemy, but warned that if Japan and Germany should succeed in gaining a junction across Siberia or through India, then the deficiencies of one end of the Axis would dovetail into the excesses of the other. Japan would obtain steel and Germany would obtain oil and then they might be able to carry on the war indefinitely. Dr. Mather consequently declared that it is essential that an impassable barrier stretching from the Arctic to the south be maintained.

Even the maintenance of this barrier would not necessarily mean the early end of the war, in the opinion of the geologist, for the Axis then might change its policy from the offensive to the defensive. However, he did not suggest that defense, under those conditions, could be carried on indefinitely by the Axis.

Our American petroleum industry today, Dr. Mather said, unlike the situation in the first World War, is geared to meet any probable demand from any or all of the United Nations. However, he stressed that exploratory drilling should continue to maintain output as some wells decrease in their flow.

Lubricating oil is more of a problem even than gasoline in Germany, Dr. Mather believes.

* * *

In a session devoted to the subject of "Human Resources for War," Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard; Maj. D. P. Dill, now in the army, but long associated with the university Fatigue Laboratory, and Dr. Arlie V. Bock, professor of hygiene, were the speakers.

Dr. Conant, emphasizing the urgency of the most effective utilization of manpower in order that the war may be won as quickly as possible, recommended federal aid for the training of young men between 16 and 21 in colleges for future service as officers. There are approximately 1,200,000 boys in any of these age groups. Of these 600,000 are graduated from high school. Some 200,000 to 250,000 of these go on to college. Dr. Conant believes that as many capable officers might be obtained, and might be needed, from the 400,000 boys who do not go on to college from high school. If there were the possibility of aid for further training in college, more boys might be prompted to finish high school. Aside from war needs, in the interest of which this proposal was primarily put forward, such a program, the university president declared, would strengthen the system of freedom for which we fight through its broadening of educational opportunities.

MAY 22 1942

Maj. Dill outlined experiments that have been carried on through the years in the physiology of such unusual conditions of strain as high altitudes, high and low temperatures, extraordinary demands on endurance and combinations of these conditions.

The remarkable adaptability of men to conditions was illustrated by a story of families living in a Chilean Indian village at an altitude of 17,500 feet, from which the men walked 1,000 feet or more higher to their work.

He told of having himself walked from rim to rim of the Grand Canyon, a distance of 26 miles, down one steep descent and up the high ascent on the other side.

MAY 22 1942

In the Mississippi Delta Negro share-croppers were found in excellent physical condition, despite the limitations of their diet and other disadvantages. He said these Negroes seemed to have an intuition guiding them to adaptation to the conditions under which they lived.

* * *

Dr. Bock declared that his experience had shown that 75 to 80 per cent of the people who come to doctors for help had no organic disease but were suffering from maladjustment to the pressures of living. And the number who do go to seek the help of physicians, he said, is increasing enormously. This is a reflection, he diagnosed, of the anxiety and unrest since the last war.

It occurred to him, Dr. Bock said, that it was time doctors should do something besides seeing the sick. He has therefore extensively inquired into why those who are doing well are thus performing. Extensive investigations have been made into "the cause of lack of trouble."

Dr. Bock has become convinced that unless a man is reasonably contented with what he is doing, his chances of being well are not good.

Asked the basis for contentment, he swiftly, impressively and emphatically summarized by asserting that it consists of having work that satisfies and gives a sense of doing something for others beyond oneself.—McCLELLAN VAN DER VEER.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Ethridge Advises Congressmen To 'Start Saving The South'

MAY 1 4 1942

NEW ORLEANS, (AP)—Mark Etheridge, vice president of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Times, Wednesday night admonished Southern congressmen to think more in terms of economies to save the South from the "ravages of eastern exploitation" of their industrial and commercial institutions.

The South will never have the resources to repair "the ravages of eastern exploitation until the outside investors in their businesses are ready to plough back some of the capital they have drained off," Etheridge told the National Conference of Social Work.

"One reason fifth columnists were so successful in Burma was because the people of Burma had little loyalty for the British," he said. There had been too much exploitation of population."

Charging that the South did not have a politician who thought in terms of economies, Ethridge said "they go up to Washington and become members of the judiciary and foreign relations committees and make eloquent speeches while leaders from other sections are taking our pants off economically."

Etheridge advocated federal intervention for a readjustment in freight rates and said the vastly-productive South could never develop industrially as long as the freight rate structure permitted the drawing of raw materials for manufacture in the east "and conversely prevents manufacture into finished products in the South."

MAY 1 4 1942

Etheridge is former managing editor of The Macon Telegraph.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLAIMS NORTHERN '42 CARPETBAGGERS WANT CHEAP LABOR

MAY 30 1942

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 28—Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of the social science department of Fisk university, last week warned the South against permitting the influx of "carpetbagger" manufacturers and the exploitation of white and Negro workers.

He charged there was a plan on the part of the "carpetbagger" manufacturers to come into the south and "to benefit from cheap and docile labor".

He charged that new factories frequently brought not development but a new type of exploitation.

NEGROES LIVE IN RICH AREAS

"In Tennessee over 20 towns have brought in industries by offering the inducement of low taxes, and in some cases, deductions of five or six percent from the future wages of labor. Ten or 12 Mississippi towns have done likewise, and economist observe with concern the tendency of these ventures generally, to drive wages low and lower."

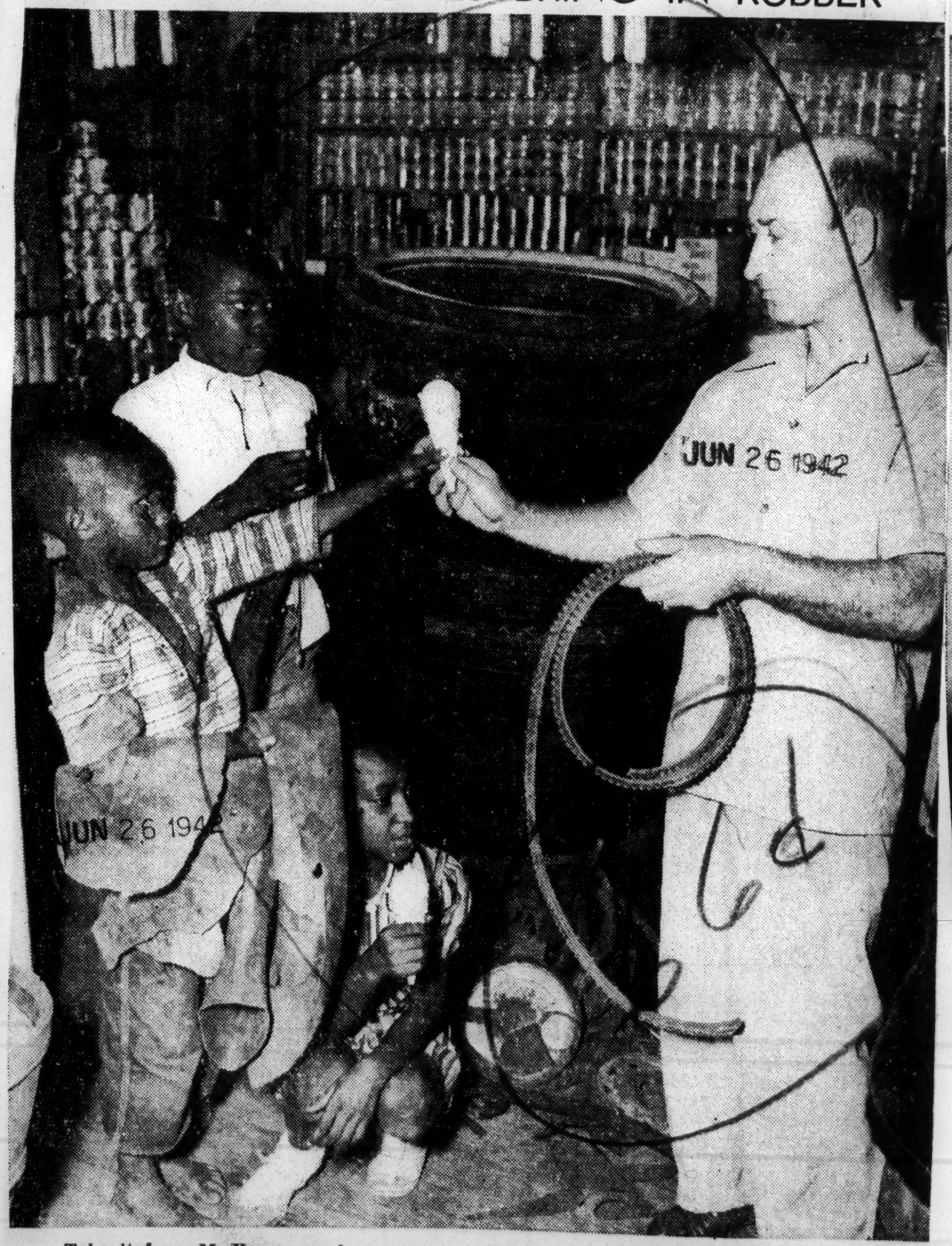
Dr. Johnson charged that the doctrine was an error and said "the South's economic lag could not be attributed to the presence of the Negro."

"The poorest sections of the South", he said, "are those in which few or no Negroes live. Examples are parts of the Appalachian and Ozark regions where the colored population is nil.

"On the other hand, the richest areas in the Southern states are those in which the colored people live, although the Negroes themselves generally are poor".

66d-1942
Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

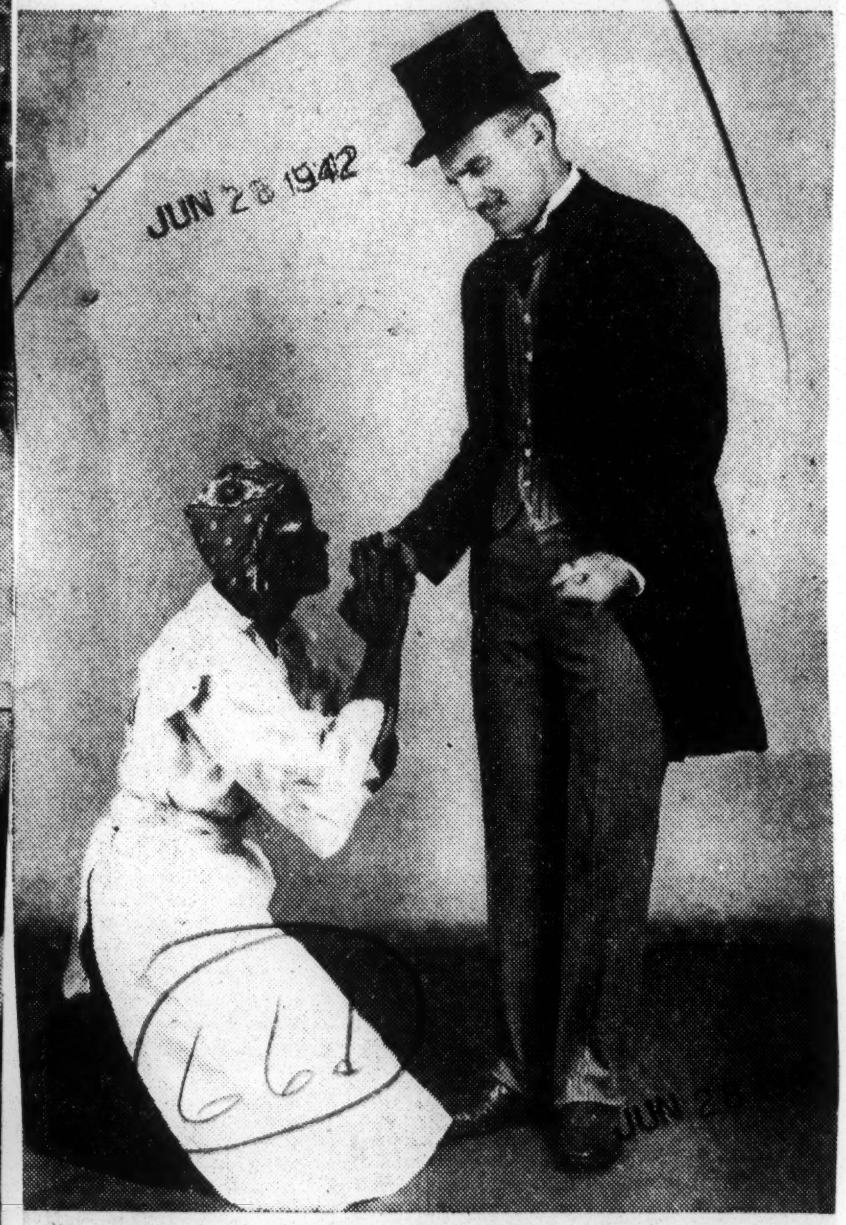
ICE CREAM CONES BRING IN RUBBER



Take it from M. Kasover, who operates a grocery at 515 Day St.: One good way to get out the scrap rubber is to hand out ice cream cones and candy to children bringing in old tires and other salvage articles. Mr. Kasover, who plans to donate his collection to the Montgomery County salvage committee, suggested that other grocers in certain sections could supplement filling station collections by using ice cream "bait." Above, J. D. Brinson gets his cone from Mr. Kasover as Ray Gray and Mary Starley look on. (State of Alabama News Bureau Photo).

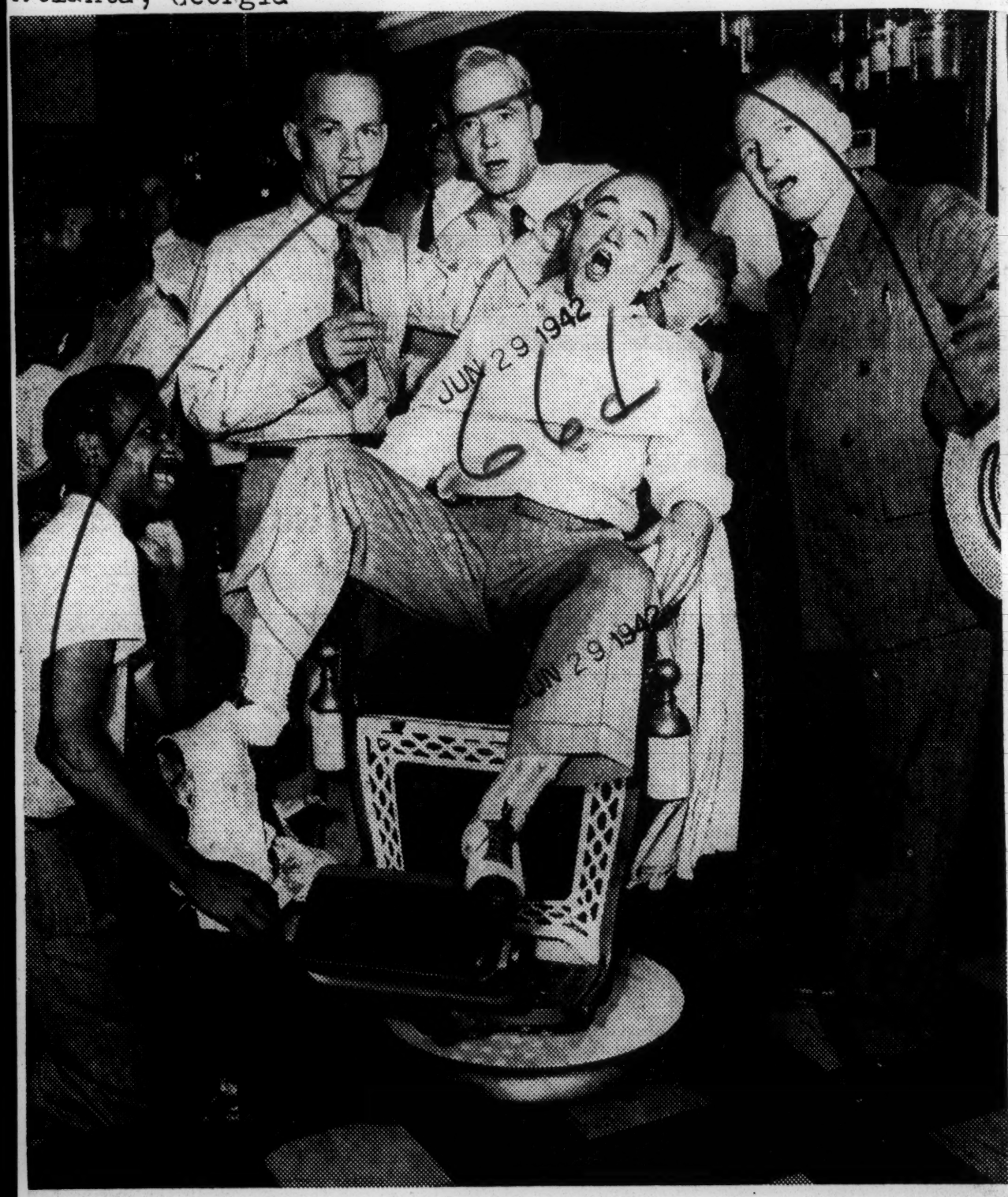
Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

A Villain Threatens



"I'll smother you, gal," says villain, Tommy Ewitch (Vint Lawson) to po' ole black mammy, Calliope (Gertrude Mitchell), as they enact a scene from the "melerdrammer," "Penelope Pureheart or the Seamstress' Secret," which opens tomorrow night at Germania Hall.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia



Constitution Staff Photo—Bill Wilson.

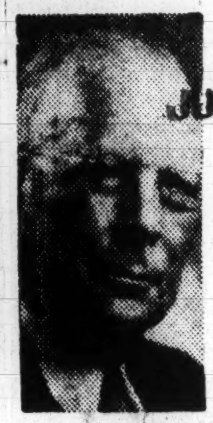
"PEACHTREE HARMONIZERS"—Disseminators of "barber shop harmony" will entertain at the birthday party for the Elks tonight. Left to right, Frank Norton, Gleason Goree, Paul Crutchfield, while John Clotworthy, in the chair, is reaching a high note by a close shave. These "harmonizers" recently returned from Grand Rapids, Mich., where they went high in the nationwide contest to select the best barber shop quartet.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

The Circle

By Eugene Anderson

TYPICAL GEORGIA NEGRO—Tall, ebony, small furtive eyes, well-formed Grecian nose, lips not too thick, hair kinked and clinging to the skull, he came up the driveway the hundred yards to the residence of Mrs. James Murdock in Monroe county near High Falls. The sandy - colored mongrel bulldog went barking ferociously toward him, causing him to halt near the front gate of the smaller yard. He wasn't exactly afraid of the dog, but became cautious. When he was invited to the long front porch, he strode up the half-dozen steps with the swing a plowman uses in following a slow mule. He didn't remove his hat, and gave no salute; but held out a formidable looking document suggesting by its appearance a government questionnaire. So it proved to be. Mrs. Murdock had spent many hours filling out such papers; never being too busy to do this free work, and never too tired.



Anderson

"I want this filled out," were the first words of the dark caller. Abrupt, unpolished, but not impertinent. Evidently untrained, untaught, but not intentionally rude.

"What is the paper?"

He didn't know. It came from some board in another county. Four large pages of questions printed in small type, questions as numerous as the stars in the heavens, and almost as unknowable. But Mrs. Murdock was accustomed to them, being one of the good souls who never weary's in free work for others.

She occasionally asked a question of her own: "How tall are you?" "Six feet." "Not more than that?" "Yes'm; six feet ten inches." She went to the sewing bag and brought out a tape line. "Just six feet," she found. "Weight 186." "Twenty-two." "Any dependents?" "I don't know'm". "Married?" "No'm." "Any sisters and brothers?" "Seven." "Have you ever farmed?" "Ever since I was eight years old." "You mean you've plowed since you were eight?" "Plowed, hoed, picked cotton, cut wood, saw milled, milked, fed stock, cut grain—done everything." "How much schooling have you had?" "Third grade." "No more than that?" "Other chillun had to be sent to school." "Why did you work in the sawmill?" "To git some money to farm with." "What's your name?"

Here he preened himself, and seemed taller and bigger. "Jesse James Smith," came the proud answer. "Do they call you Jesse?" "No'm, Jesse James." "Did you see the Jesse James motion picture?" "Yes'm." "Where?" "Griffin." "Do you believe you'd rather fight than to farm?" "I'd rather farm." "Do you think Uncle Sam is sending you over the ocean to get killed, or do you believe he means for you to kill the other fellow, several other fellows?" Again he swelled, seeming to feel it would be lots better to kill several of the others.

"Can you shoot a gun?" "Yes, ma-a-m." And he shaved all across the face. He had been sitting in a chair that he placed for himself by request. His failure to place chairs was due to timidity rather than gawkiness or ignorance.

"He's one of the teachables," said Mrs. Murdock. "If we leave his kind for the carpetbaggers and trouble makers it will be our own fault. We are leaving them entirely too much to themselves. They need guidance and instruction. They are ours if we want them; they are the other fellow's, if we don't. They are in the making, with plenty of good and plenty of bad."

Jesse James was well dressed, in work clothes and good shoes, thanks to the sawmills, money from which took them out of farm rags and hunger. For his younger brothers and sisters to get good opportunities he had sacrificed his schooling and general training, but he was happy over the sacrifice. They may never know or appreciate what he has done, but he knows.

JUN 27 1942

66d-1942

66d-1942
Time
Chicago, Illinois

EDUCATION

Fact Man

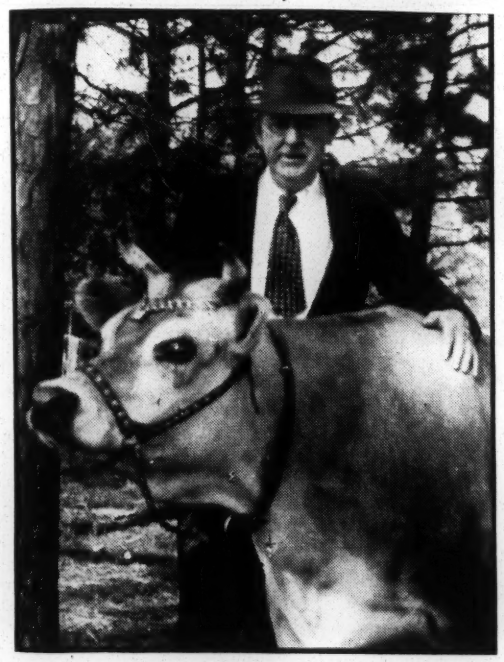
A big, crimson-faced man in an unpressed suit, who looked and talked like a farmer, waved his long arms in sweeping gestures at a group of pedagogues in Chapel Hill, N.C. last week. They had come from all over the South to survey the South's next decade with the speaker, the University of North Carolina's famed Sociologist Howard Washington Odum. Surrounded by charts, maps and graphs representing mountains of facts collected by himself, Dr. Odum exhorted the teachers to make their schools centers of research in local problems, put their students to work, community by community, on the enrichment of the South.

Soil vs. Blueprints. In Professor Odum's view, World War II is only an incident in the long sweep of history; he believes that in the long run U.S. destiny will be determined not by victory in war or by spacious blueprints but by the stubborn facts of soil, climate, folkways and the local application of intelligence. But educated Southerners consider Dr. Odum himself more than an incident: many believe his big work, *Southern Regions of the United States*, will affect the South as profoundly as *Uncle Tom's Cabin* did the North.

When Georgia-born Sociologist Odum began collecting facts at North Carolina 22 years ago, many Southerners took umbrage at any suggestion for improvement of the South's backward economy. Dr. Odum made no suggestions; he just went on laboriously piling up his facts. He turned up some whopping ones: *e.g.*, with much of the richest soil in the U.S., the Southeast spent 7% of its gross income for commercial fertilizer, almost as much as it spent on education (it bought two-thirds of all the fertilizer used in the nation). Reason: its cash-crop, soil-consuming system (cotton and tobacco). But Dr. Odum impressed Southerners most with another big fact: that the Southeast possessed resources of power, climate, soil and men—if they could be kept from emigrating to other regions—that made it potentially the richest region in the U.S.

Beside the Bible. Dr. Odum's fact-gathering eventually began to move mountains. Thousands of young Southerners went to Chapel Hill to study with him, then went forth to help him collect more facts. Today Odum disciples—teachers, preachers, researchers, government officials, newspapermen, businessmen—are at work in nearly every Southern county.

The president of Alabama Power Co., Thomas W. Martin, knows much of *Southern Regions* (a 603-page book) by heart. Alabama's Governor Frank M. Dixon is said to have studied it in preparation for taking office. A well-thumbed copy stands beside the Bible in many a local sheriff's office. It inspired at least ten other major books (*e.g.*, Gerald Johnson's *The Wasted Land*). It also won the



ODUM & PRIZE COW
She is a project.

distinction of being banned by Georgia's gallus-snapping Governor Eugene Talmadge. Thanks to Dr. Odum, Southerners talk frankly and learnedly about once unmentionable taboos: hookworm, poverty, farm tenancy, poor schools.

Man and Bulls. Like his famed Northern counterpart, Yale's late great Sociologist William Graham Sumner, Professor Odum is better known for his work than as a man. But his disciples know him as a great and lovably rumpled character, a striking campus figure with a breakneck stride. In class he flings paper and books around, makes his points with mighty gestures. When a student worries the class with too earnest an exposition of a tense social problem, Professor Odum likes to unhorse him by growling Odumishly: "What of it?"

As a scholar, Dr. Odum overpowers readers and listeners with the sheer weight of his facts and his steam-roller style. His well-known collections of Negro songs and his trilogy of novels (*Rainbow 'Round My Shoulder, Wings on My Feet, Cold Blue Moon*) have also won him the nickname of Poet in a Cow Pasture.

Dr. Odum is as eminent in cattle-breeding circles as in sociology. On his farm near Chapel Hill is one of the finest collections of blood bulls and cows in the South; his chief pride is an imported $6,000 prize Jersey bull named Wonderful Louisoxford. The professor's cattle-breeding, like his fact-gathering, is a sociological project: his bulls have sired offspring for farmers throughout the South and his announced goal is "to give the farmer a 5- or 6-gallon cow instead of a 2- or 3-gallon cow." His favorite classroom joke: "So far my bulls have been worth more than my books."

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Book-Ends and Odds

"If we are to understand," not only the ante-bellum South, with its aristocratic social structure, its wasteful agriculture, its courtly gentlemen, its ignorant yeomen its fine mansions and crude huts, but the New South of today, we must turn back to colonial times," writes Thomas Jefferson Wertenbacker in his new book THE OLD SOUTH, The Founding of American Civilization, [Scribner's, $3.50].

And turn back we do through the pages of this thorough and scholarly study of the founding of the South's civilization. While generally considered a unit [the political term "Solid South" helping to confuse us as much as any one term could] with similar economic conditions, life, culture and customs, the old South was instead split up into at least five distinct and often conflicting groups—the tobacco country, the rice and indigo country, the mercantile belt, the naval stores and timber belt and the back country.

In discussing the partially similar tobacco planters of Virginia and Maryland and the rice planters of South Carolina, of English origin who became aristocrats through the acquisition of vast land holdings, Mr. Wertenbacker tells why they settled where they did, why they chose the houses they built, how they traveled, how they dressed; he mentions in detail the books they read, the music they sang; he stresses their interest in science, in religion, and in government.

The Scotch and Irish merchant in the seaport towns, the artisans who had to teach them compete with the slaves, the poor tar-burning yeomen of North Carolina are discussed fully also but special stress is put upon the newer settlers in the Shenandoah Valley and the struggle for supremacy between them and the planters who moved westward with the depletion of their once fertile land. Two entirely different ways of life met in this backwoods country and became the first melting pot, or, as Mr. Wertenbacker calls it "a test laboratory of American civilization."

"Would slavery win over the thrifty German, the pious Scotch Presbyterian and the gentle Quaker and convert them into plantation owners who imitated the farming methods, the culture, the mode of life of a Dulaney, or a Burwell or a Berkeley? Or would the newscomers adhere to their own economy, preferring the intensive agriculture of the Palatinate or of Ulster to the wasteful methods of the Tuckahoes? Would the Germans continue to speak their native tongue, build their houses and their barns in the manner of their ancestors, would they prefer their own labor and the labor of their sons to that of Negro slaves? . . . Had the Cohees [Germans, Scotch-Irish, Irish, Swiss, Quakers] halted slave civilization in the upper South, had they confirmed it permanently to the region east of the Blue Ridge, the history of the United States would have been very different, there might have been no war between the states."

This question and many others make Mr. Wertenbacker's book not only one of value for every thoughful Southerner but one that every American would find of deep interest. B. E.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING
by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

Time has a story this week about the University of North Carolina's famed sociologist, Howard Odum, author of "Southern Regions of the United States," the man who gave Southerners the facts with which they can solve their problems and realize their opportunities. It is a fine story, but a hitch in it is the hat Dr. Odum is shown wearing in a picture with his prize cow. It is not Dr. Odum's hat. Dr. Odum wears the most dissipated, dilapidated, rakish hat in the world. There is only one, and this isn't it.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Washington Footnotes

BY CARROLL KILPATRICK
Washington Bureau, The Birmingham Age-Herald-News

The South can be proud of its war record.

Months before Pearl Harbor the nation was asking why it was that the South was the most belligerent part of the country. There was a higher percentage of volunteers in the South than in most other parts of the United States. Many of the poorest states of the South were putting more money in Defense Bonds than some of the wealthy states of the North and East. The South was anti-isolationist and pro-British.

Now comes the report of War Bond sales for May. Eleven states failed to purchase their quotas. None of them was in the South. Alabama and North Carolina exceeded their quotas by 39 per cent. Arkansas exceeded hers by 32 per cent; Mississippi exceeded hers by 27 per cent.

South Carolina and Tennessee exceeded their quotas by 26 per cent, Florida by 15 per cent, Georgia and Texas by 20 per cent, and Virginia by 1.4 per cent.

The prize, however, goes to Hawaii, which exceeded her quota by 503 per cent! Alaska exceeded her quota by 148 per cent. The record in continental United States is made by Utah, which was 71 per cent above her quota.

Senator Tydings, of Maryland, has made a great fuss about the money wasted in government press releases. He has greatly exaggerated the extent of the waste, but he has something of a case nevertheless. Senator Tydings, however, started his campaign against press releases in an attempt to embarrass New Dealers. If he looked hard enough he would find some old-line conservative agencies every bit as prolific in turning out useless—and harmless—press releases.

The War Department, for example, which hasn't a New Dealer in it, this week put out a 700-word release announcing a new system for repairing all army band instruments which are not in good musical condition.

"Effective July 1, 1942," the release says, "the repair and disposition of instruments, issue of accessories, spare parts, repair parts and replacement instruments to approximately 700 authorized army bands will be made by five quartermaster corps depots located at strategic points throughout the country."

And then, at length, follows a descripiton of army bands.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Forum Of The People

To Editor, The Age-Herald:

At the recent governor's convention in Asheville, Gov. Frank Dixon, of Alabama, expressed concern for the rights of the states, stressing the need for the states to resist encroachment of the federal government upon state functions. It might prove an ideal situation if the states could return to the simple government of former years, but that would also include a return to the simple life of those years. It is not improbable that both are gone.

Changing social conditions make necessary changes in political functions. Of necessity they go hand-in-hand, for only thus can social order be maintained. If the states have lost some of the rights formerly preserved for them it is probably because the states themselves have failed to meet the requirements of society within the states.

When a state fails to sustain itself outside assistance becomes necessary, and in this case it is the federal government which does the assisting. It is not the federal government that makes necessary bureaus so blindly condemned, but the states which enter the complaints. For, when a state asks the federal government for something, the state must give something in return, and in the giving new departments become necessary. This has been going on ever since the last World War. And in time of war new departments become necessary, a goodly number remaining permanent. It was of the last war; it will be so of the present one.

If the states would remain independent they must divorce themselves from Washington. The question arises, can this be done when great corporations are formed to bring under their control the essentials of society and life! The strength of these corporations, with their control of the necessities of life, make necessary a centralized authority to curb and keep them from bringing into economic slavery the people of the states. I might mention some of these, but you know them as well as I. They are here, and it appears they are here to stay. This being true, of necessity, the federal government must enlarge and extend its authority for the protection of the people even within the states.

Gov. Dixon may wish for a return of the rights the states have given up. He is not alone in that. Many of us do, especially we who grew up in the rosy and easy days of the 90's. But the wish, I fear, will not be realized.

The states may not surrender all of their rights. It will not be necessary, for even states are needed in a republic. But they may best preserve themselves, and what they have in political rights, by recognizing changing conditions and working in harmony with the federal government, through their representatives in the Congress in enacting laws that will give protection to, and advance the interests of, the people who inhabit the several states—to protect society from the powerful combinations which assemble, and hold, and supply the people with their needs.

Asheville, N. C. SOLON H. BRYAN.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

South Urged To Boost Its War Output

Challenged To Do Its Part as It Did in Confederacy.

Southern industry yesterday was challenged to do its part in the war effort as it did during the War Between the States.

"We are not doing our part as we did then," C. A. Collier, vice chairman, Georgia Industrial Location Advisory committee, told 40 industrial experts and utility leaders from nine southeastern states at a meeting here yesterday. "There were no big producers of war material then, yet scattered farms and towns turned out enough equipment to keep the war going for four years."

Emphasizing the fact that the south must do that now—find war products for factories—Collier recalled how Athens, then a town of 2,000, had five munitions plants during the War Between the States.

J. H. Barnett, manager of the woodworking division of the southeastern division of the War Production Board, explained the need for lumber—a need which will push to the utmost the south's production in its second largest industry.

He related how the furniture centers of the nation had turned to the manufacture of planes, leaving wide-open for the smaller producer the production of furniture needed for war offices and barracks.

Specialists in conversion of factories for making war materials and products have been employed by WPB and they are ready to expand this effort in the south especially in metal and wood work, textiles, food, sheet metal and bedding.

O. M. Jackson, deputy regional director for WPB, said "getting products out of the southeast for successful prosecution of the war effort is the single purpose of WPB and should come first with all southern industries."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

The Fighting South

Splendid tribute to the quality of fighter the south has produced and is producing was contained in a recent issue of Life magazine which sketches the role of southern warriors from the first battle of the American Revolution (Alamance Creek) to the battle of the present conflict.

Since then other articles have appeared on the same subject. Southern soldiers are in the news almost every day with some deed of heroism.

It is not by accident that Captain Colin P. Kelly Jr. came from Florida, that Lieutenant Alexander R. Nininger Jr. was a Georgian, that the Army's chief of staff, George C. Marshall, got his military education at V. M. I., that Douglas MacArthur hails from Arkansas, Chester Nimitz from Texas and Harry K. Pickett, commander of the Marines, is from South Carolina. Because, says Life, the fighting spirit which these men share with millions of southerners is older than United States history.

The spirit was found in the North Carolina Regulators, in the famous Lees of Virginia, in Marion's Men, in "Old Hickory" Jackson, Stonewall Jackson, Joe Johnston, Beauregard and hundreds of others. It is alive today because fighting men are needed if the nation is to exist.

Life says the south has hated Hitler from the moment he began trampling down minorities and small nations in minorities. It points out that southern states led the United States in volunteer enlistments.

This is not to assume southerners are warlike because they are quick-angered or revel in the glory of battle. Dixie knows the ravages war brings because she has experienced them. There was no appeasement here, because the south saw, as all America came to see, that there can be no peace without defeat and destruction of Nazism.

All over the south are graves of southern men who have died in battle, but these are but a few the south has lost. There are the rows of markers in France, the unmarked graves in the seas, the corpses in Bataan, at Wake, in Hawaii, China and Midway.

66d-1942
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Educators Plan Uplift of South

Group at Chapel Hill Lay Groundwork for Building Area's Economics

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., July 25—On the University of North Carolina campus this week the South—years ago labeled the nation's economic problem No. 1 by President Roosevelt—came a step nearer realizing its "unlimited possibilities as the richest potential region in the United States."

Gathered at Chapel Hill during the last six weeks have been twenty-two selected scholars and researchers from eight Southern States, most of them holders of Rockefeller fellowships, who met here under the guidance of Dr. Howard Washington Odum, leading Southern sociologist, to plan and discuss the tremendous task of distributing essential plans and information on regional, social and economic planning.

The group represented the first Southern Sociology Workshop, and took a step forward in the South's development that not even the war could hinder. They finished their work this week and will turn in their reports later.

These educational leaders were pretty well acquainted with the South's assets and liabilities—where it leads and where it lags.

Working under Dr. Odum on the campus against a background of accumulated material and evidence, these educators faced the real problems of funneling down this information to local towns and communities, in an effort to bring about a sharp awareness of the problems that faced them and the entire South.

The educators had a twofold immediate objective. The first was to explore the ways and means through which the finds of social science may help education become more realistic in explaining community, State and national problems. The second was to evaluate objectively such a study program as a type of future emphasis on in-service training of Southern leaders.

Educational leaders from North Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida and Arkansas considered endless diverging problems. But all were agreed they must study ways of bringing into schools the accepted concept of regionalism. Furthermore, they must bring those concepts into the community beyond the school to the people who must understand it.

They adopted a tentative outline of work.

This outline included statements of certain conditions existing in the Southern regions; statements of certain conditions as the Workshop would like them to be; procedures which might help bring them about, such as teacher training institutions, public schools and work with communities.

Clear in their ideas, these educators agreed that though they were the first such Southern Workshop to convene, others must follow.

Mobile, Ala. Press
May 14, 1942

South Given Warning Of Negro Educator

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—(AP) A negro educator warned the South against making too many concessions to new industrial enterprises, describing as "the new carpetbaggers" manufacturers who, he said, "come in and benefit from cheap and docile labor."

Charles S. Johnson, director of the social science department of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., told the National Conference of Social Work last night that new factories frequently brought not development but a new type of exploitation.

"In Tennessee," he said, "over 20 towns have brought in industries by offering the inducement of low taxes and, in some cases, deductions of 5 or 6 per cent weekly from the future wages of labor. Ten or 12 Mississippi towns have done likewise, and economists observe with concern the tendency of these ventures generally to drive wage standards low and lower."

Johnson denied the South's economic lag could be attributed to the presence of negroes.

"Some of the poorest sections of the South are those in which few or no negroes live," he said, giving as examples parts of the Appalachians and the Ozarks. "On the other hand, the richest areas in the southern states are those in which negroes do live, although the negroes themselves generally are poor."

Birmingham, Ala. News
May 10, 1942

Recollections

BY EMMET R. CALHOUN

The recent election in Alabama reminds of the elections of years ago in this state as well as in the other states of the South. Under white carpetbag and Negro domination in the South in what were called Reconstruction Days all persons who had borne arms against the Union in the War Between the States, and all those persons, too old or too young to bear arms in the war, were disfranchised, and only the carpetbaggers, scalawags and Negroes were permitted to vote.

* * *

In the last few years of the Reconstruction period, through pressure from the government at Washington, as state after state was formally "taken back" into the Union, the election laws in the Southern states were somewhat liberalized and those who previously had been disfranchised were permitted to vote. But this concession came while federal troops were stationed in the South, and these troops were at every polling place on election day—not to see that the white Southerners got the right to the ballot, but to assure that every illiterate and ignorant Negro freedman was present and voted for the carpetbagger, scalawag and Negro candidates. This policy embittered the Southern whites, for it was known that perhaps most of the Negroes if left to seek advice from the white people, among whom they had been born and reared, would vote with them, notwithstanding they rejoiced in the banishment of slavery.

* * *

Though the North and the Congress of Northern persuasion steadfastly persisted that the "seceding" Southern states had really been out of the Union, nevertheless the dominantly Northern Congress went to great pains to prove they were outside the Union and could only be brought back into the Union by formal resolution of the Congress—so by 1870 all the seceding Southern states were back in the Union by grace of the Congress, and these states were permitted to again resume state functions, legislative and otherwise. Then came the question of white supremacy, in view of the fact of the franchise being given to the Negroes, unfortunately illiterate and ignorant not from any fault of their own. They, the Negroes, had been taught by the carpetbaggers that unless they persisted in exercising their right to vote as given them by the amended constitution they would soon find themselves back in slavery.

* * *

Then the Southern whites, under the incentive of white supremacy, began to make plans to assure control for themselves in those sections where the Negroes outnumbered the whites. It was argued that the end justified the means, and the means meant to practice such frauds as ballot-box stuffing and sharp deception in counting the ballots at elections. Practically all of the white people, in their desire to have white officials in office, rather than Negroes, justified this course. They had had enough of Negro-dominated legislatures, Negro county officials and Negro political domination generally. Previously many counties, principally in the Black Belt, had their offices filled by Negroes, carpetbaggers and occasional scalawags, and in the process of elimination this condition required methods not altogether honest, but seemingly justified.

* * *

Then in the late 1880s and early 1890s there came in Alabama a split in the only white party—the Democratic party. The lineup of the factions was chiefly agrarian and urban. The state executive committee of the party began to make rules for candidates for office and for the conduct of the primaries which were claimed to be virtually to outlaw the agrarian faction. The county convention for nomination of candidates was the system in vogue, and delegates to the convention were given such number of votes as the population of the beats represented. In the population count Negroes, who at this period rarely offered to vote or did not vote at all, were counted in as the basis of representation. Thus the Black Belt counties in the state conventions always were dominant in the conventions, as it has been for 60 years and is today in our state Legislature.

* * *

After the factional rows of the late 1880s the campaign year of 1892 came, the principal candidates for governor being Thomas G. Jones and Capt. Rufus F. Kolb. The first vote in the state convention gave Kolb a big lead and the agrarian faction was jubilant. But the "regular" faction got to work and in the night "fixed" things. Delegate votes of minor candidates went over to Jones and there was such apparent evidence of "fixing" that Kolb's supporters demanded a separate nominating convention—and so was born the Jeffersonian Democratic party. In this separate convention a full state ticket was nominated, and the campaign was on. At the election the returns gave Jones the governorship by about 10,000 votes, if memory serves. Capt. Kolb claimed he had been defrauded. He claimed the Jones people had counted 30,000 Negroes as voting for him who had not been to the polls and did not vote. Most of the white counties of the state gave majorities for Kolb.

* * *

Our election laws at that time made no provision for contest, and so the defeated partisans of Kolb had to take it out in "cussin'" and I can affirm they did that in good measure. When the Legislature met and the figures of the election as certified by the secretary of state to the Legislature were to be read, Capt. A. T. Goodwyn, who was a Jeffersonian adherent and leader of them in the Legislature, arose and challenged the accuracy of the figures. Capt. Goodwyn, now deceased, was father to Atty. Tyler Goodwyn, of Montgomery, and of Judge Goodwyn, of the Circuit Court of Bessemer. He was a descendant of John Tyler, one time president of the United States. He was a brave and gallant Confederate Army officer and a cultured, fine gentleman. When he challenged the figures to be read before the Legislature he held in his hand a sheaf of papers, largely affidavits, and from them he read sworn statements which he said showed conclusively that more than 20,000 votes returned to the secretary of state were fictitious and were never cast.

As near as I can recall his words Capt. Goodwyn said: "Gentlemen of the Legislature, we are asked to confirm these figures of an election that was fraudulent. In the past we white men have condoned these things when it was a question of white supremacy; but, gentlemen, can we condone or tolerate the nullification of the votes of 20,000 men who bared their breasts to the bullets of Northern invaders? They are the veterans of the Confederate Army, and their hopes have been destroyed. I say Confederate veterans because it is an undisputed fact that a great majority of the white counties have given their overwhelming votes to Capt. Kolb, and it is in these counties that the Confederate veterans live. Gentlemen, some day we will all be ashamed and humiliated that such travesty of an election should mar the honor of our state. This Legislature should by resolution nullify this election and order another for the peace and happiness of our state, for the wishes and sentiment of the white people of Alabama must ever be dominant." After Capt. Goodwyn had closed his speech, another legislator arose and said: "The gentleman forgets we are here to perform only a ministerial act. The probate judges, circuit clerk and sheriffs perform only ministerial acts, they must consolidate returns received from the beat managers and send them to the secretary of state. The cure is in better election laws." And the better election laws have come in the Australian ballot system, and it is my belief the reform in our elections have come because of the fraud and trouble of the elections of 1890-1892.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
May 14, 1942

Ethridge Says South Being Exploited

New Orleans, May 14—(AP)—Federal intervention to force repeal of the poll tax and prevent exploitation of the South was asked today by Mark Ethridge, vice-president and general manager of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

Ethridge told the 69th annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work that the South also needed a downward revision of freight rates and reinvestment of money by the "real owners of this section" to remove its designation as the nation's No. 1 economic problem.

He identified the real owners as "Northern investors in insurance and mortgage companies, stockholders in railroads, public utilities, factories, mines and mercantile establishments."

"The South can never emerge from the spiral of what promises to be a permanent depression except by intervention of the Federal Government," Ethridge said. "We can never break a feudal political system that deprives too many of even the right to protest, unless the Federal Government forces the repeal of the poll tax, a system which generally sends representatives to fight so-called 'fit to govern' to our national houses in elections in which as few as 16 per cent of the constitutionally eligible participate."

Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., said a new type of exploitation was appearing with new factories who took advantage of the South's surplus population to benefit from cheap and docile labor.

"In Tennessee," Johnson said, "over 20 towns have brought in industries by offering the inducement of low taxes and, in some cases, deductions of 5 or 6 per cent weekly from the future wages of labor. Ten or 12 Mississippi towns have done likewise."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL.

JUN 5 1942

I ALMOST HISSED This fellow came in and asked if anything happened at the Harvard Institute of War Problems except going to lectures and taking part in discussions.

I told him there wasn't much. We went to lectures at 9:15 each morning; took time out for lunch, resumed at 2:15 and left at 5:30 in the afternoon, returning at 7 o'clock and finally being dismissed at about 11 p. m.

And then I remembered. There was something.

I almost hissed a Memorial Day parade in Concord, Mass.

It came about in this fashion. We did have holidays on Saturdays and Sundays. On Sunday a group of us drove to Concord. As we drove into that neat, clean, handsome little city, a parade was forming. It was the start of Memorial Week. Our car was halted. We waited patiently.

The band leader looked around. The Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the air raid wardens, the first aiders and all the other groups, including four Spanish War veterans, all of whom looked like the late Cal Coolidge, were in line.

The leader raised his baton. He brought it down.

The music crashed out—"Marching Through Georgia."

It was the first of a medley, but they hit it bravely, marching around the square toward the cemetery—

"Hurrah, hurrah, we'll sing the jubilee,
While we go marching through Georgia . . ."

I reached for the door to step out and ask those Yankees why they always are stirring up trouble about that civil war. We've forgot it down in the south, but up there they were busy stirring up old emotions. But I didn't. It was a very nice parade and the tune of "Marching Through Georgia" is a stirring one. Also the New Englanders are such fine people.

I did not hiss because I feared that even the esteemed chief justice of Georgia, Mr. Charles S. Reid, might not be able to demur me out of a hiss at a Memorial Day parade in New England.

Anyhow, I couldn't do it. I was on my way to see the home of the man for whom I was named—Ralph W. Emerson. And so, in a way, Concord had a sort of home-town tie for me. I couldn't feel but kindly toward Ralph Emerson's home town.

That was one thing that happened.

BATTLE GROUNDS I always feel like bawling when I come to the battle ground at Concord and at Lexington.

We went again to the battle field at Concord where the English troops in their scarlet coats were drawn up on one side of the small stream with the farmers on the other.

We saw the tomb of the English soldiers, come from far across the sea to uphold an empire. We read the inscription on the stone.

It was a peaceful, pastoral sort of afternoon. A great many years had passed since the farmers had stood their ground and fired at the red-coated soldiers.

The story ran on to Lexington. There on the quiet, serene green, the man from the farms and the town, even from the nearby houses, had formed a line and been fired on by the British. No one knows who fired the first shot. In the excitement of the time no one could be sure. It is believed even it came from someone not in either line.

JUN 5 1942

There the words were spoken.

"Stand firm. Don't fire unless fired upon. But if they mean to have a war let it begin here."

You could imagine that day, the tense square, the women still with terror in the houses about the common, the citizen army of a handful of men, tense and bitter with anger.

The English fired and killed some of them. One dragged his way across the common to his doorstep and died there at his wife's feet. Some fell on the green.

The English went marching off to Concord.

All that day men rode and the news spread. Farmers fired at the marching column of British troops from behind rock walls. It was not a pleasant journey.

We saw—and thought—that on Sunday.

WALDEN POND We went also to Walden pond. We trudged around it, finding the stone which marks the spot where Henry Thoreau had his hut.

He liyed there two years in solitude, writing that man and nations should live simply and not try to accumulate useless possessions. He believed in simple food, simple clothing, simple houses, simple furniture.

We did go to Marblehead and stand on the point where the old earthen fort was built in 1812 and watched the sun on the waves of Massachusetts bay. We did see the decks on the quaint old sea captains' houses.

We did go to Salem and go through "The House of the Seven Gables," thinking of Nathaniel Hawthorne and of how the town disliked him and would not speak to him for writing "The Scarlet Letter."

We saw the old house where the pitiful old women and men were kept prisoners, charged with being witches. (John Wesley was very angry when the hanging of witches was halted.) They would have kept on hanging them there at Salem, or pressing a few to death, had the neurotic, vicious little girls who were pointing out the witches, not named the governor's wife as a witch. Of course, that would never do. So they stopped the business and the girls said they were sorry.

JUN 5 1942

We saw the docks where the whalers and the clipper ships used to land. And the privateers of 1812. One could dream there, too.

That was about all—except the lectures.

I also reaffirmed an old belief—the New Englanders are very much like southerners.

I guess that's why I like them so much.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
May 19, 1942

FISK EDUCATOR WARNS SOUTH ON 'DOCILE' LABOR

Negro College Official Says Concessions to Enterprises Perils

NEW ORLEANS, May 19 (AP).—A Negro educator warned the South against making too many concessions to new industrial enterprises, describing as "the new carpetbaggers" manufacturers who, he said, "come in and benefit from cheap and docile labor."

Charles S. John, director of the social science department of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., told the national conference of social work new factories frequently brought not development but a new type of exploitation.

"In Tennessee," he said, "over 20 towns have brought in industries by offering the inducement of low taxes and, in some cases, deductions of 5 or 6 per cent weekly from the future wages of labor. Ten or 12 Mississippi towns have done likewise, and economists observe with concern the tendency of these ventures generally to drive wage standards low and lower."

Johnson denied the South's economic lag could be attributed to the chians and the Ozarks. "On the other hand, the richest areas in the presence of Negroes.

"Some of the poorest sections of Southern states are those in which the South are those in which few Negroes do live, although the Ne- or no Negroes live," he said, giving groes themselves generally as examples parts of the Appala- poor."

66d-1942

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

He Changes His Mind?

When Brooks Atkinson, distinguished drama critic of *The New York Times*, had been on the road only about two weeks in a tour of observation and inquiry in wartime America, he had obtained the impression that many people in the South were not very acutely conscious of, or aroused by, the war. But after six weeks of travel, Mr. Atkinson feels differently. We do not know whether he would say that he has changed his mind. Doubtless he would assert that his first impressions remain a part of the record. But his interpretation and emphasis now have changed.

In Birmingham he expressed some surprise that he had not encountered more talk and concern about the war. He seemed to doubt whether people generally were adequately aware of the implications of the world struggle. But now, after having spent a few days each in Mississippi and Tennessee and then visited Iowa, Mr. Atkinson writes from Chicago:

"No one except the Axis powers need worry about the earnestness of American civilians . . .

". . . Although it is risky to generalize from experience in one section of the country, it does not seem to me reckless to declare that Americans are willing and able to meet the growing crisis of a war for survival. They are neither panicky nor complacent . . .

". . . Most of those I have just been seeing believe wholeheartedly in America, believe in the reality of the current peril and expect to defend America with their public and private resources and their lives . . .

"The part of America I have seen is not soft or apathetic. It is morally prepared to make sacrifices as the conditions arise and if the reason for them is made clear by honest, courageous leadership, I suspect there is more danger from fumbling leadership than from weak fiber in the character of the individual American. Americans can be treated like mature people, for they are earnest about the war."

* * *

What has happened to Mr. Atkinson is simply that he has come to a better understanding of the real spirit and mood of our people.

He set out from New York to feel the American pulse. He found it beating along rather normally — even though we are at war. But when a person or a people settles down even to the most exacting job, strength and determination are more likely to show themselves in a steady beat of effort, in an even tone of temper, than in a feverish excitement.

Mr. Atkinson, perhaps quite naturally, was looking for the mood of the people to show itself in the more obvious ways of the first days of war. This was going to be his first impression of the people. He was expecting their first reactions. But by the time he had come around, the people, especially those in the South, had more or less settled down to the routine temper and tempo of war. For here in the South the reality of the menace long had been recognized and accepted.

If we were not always talking about the war, that was no more surprising than that fighting men at the front often seek to divert themselves with matters having nothing to do with the front.

If there seemed a certain casualness about us, even a lack of direction, that was in considerable measure due to the fact that many had not yet found ways to do as much as they would like to do in support of the nation and the struggle against aggression and tyranny.

* * *

A great nation cannot immediately be geared and integrated for war. Vast confusion and innumerable uncertainties are bound to mark the early days of transition. These conditions inevitably are reflected in the superficial expressions of the people.

And, when we are irrevocably committed in all that we are, with everything that we have, to the service of a cause, to meeting an all-overshadowing peril, we naturally do not at once begin talk about our resolution to every stranger who comes along. That would be excess, reiterating the obvious.

* * *

Through all the charges of complacency, all doubts as to the war awareness of the American people, this paper's faith in their fidelities and their capacities has remained firm. There have been, of course, evidences of our inescapable confusions and uncertainties, but underneath the old strength still holds, the power of a free people still lives.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

SOUTH IN THE WAR

There has been widespread comment on the fact that the South is furnishing more men to our fighting forces, in proportion, than the rest of the nation. Life Magazine recently stressed this point in an issue which paid tribute to the South's fighting spirit. Some writers have sought to explain it on the ground that Southerners realize from their section's history and tradition what invasion means.

Another explanation is offered by The Baltimore Evening Sun. "Without wishing in the least to impugn the motives" of Southerners, the Baltimore paper proceeds to do so by suggesting that the pay is a strong attraction in this benighted area. The Evening Sun does concede, though, that the pay they get is not the first consideration "of all the men from the South who join up" and makes the additional concession that "they make top-notch soldiers."

This angle merely adds to the growing conviction among us that it is a case of damned if you do and the same if you don't, insofar as any action of any sort by ex-secessionists is appraised by a certain type of critic Up Na'wth.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

AGE AND EXERCISE

When medical authorities hand out contradictory advice, the lay mind is quite naturally puzzled and perplexed. Some health experts frown on exercise by men past forty, others laud and extol its benefits. An example of the latter school was cited the other day, when a distinguished doctor at the age of 86, in keeping an appointment with a friend arrived at the meeting place at the end of a four-mile jaunt.

To a rank layman it appears inappropriate to generalize on such subjects as exercise in relation to age. So much depends upon what a man has been accustomed to and his consequent development and stamina. There's the soft and pampered sybarite, with shiny trousers-seat and unblemished hands that look like models for a soap advertisement. Chances are he has never amounted to much in anything that calls for physical exertion and his system is attuned accordingly. The other side of the picture is the man who lives by hard physical exertion, or the exceptional individual who has taken enough of it to keep fit even though he does not have to. There are plenty of Alabamians past forty, a goodly number past the allotted three-score-and-ten, who habitually indulge in physical exercise that would evoke pitiable collapse in many a sheltered product of our modern civilization. An old Negro who claimed to be 84 was recently observed digging in a garden under August sun and showing results that would have shamed many of half his age. Exercise that would be disastrous to the cushion-warmer is taken in stride as a matter of course by those inured to it.

It is well enough for the softie to recognize that he is soft and govern himself accordingly. One of the worse things he can do is to awaken in panic to the fact that he is slipping and take drastic steps to counteract his decline. He did not get that way overnight and is not likely to snap out of it on short order either. He is quite likely to find that the effort too strenuously undertaken may cost more than it is worth. The delicate denizen of air-conditioned offices who deems it an ordeal to walk to his car a few score paces in the broiling sun should beware of seeking to become a Tarzan in the twinkling of an eye. There is as much difference in human development here as there is between the tough and tenacious piney woods rooter and the pampered product of the show ring.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

SEP 14 1942

End of The White

In the Civil War's dingdong battle for West Virginia, when the wounded and the dying of the Union and Confederate armies were laid in rows in the glittering ballroom at White Sulphur Springs—depending on which side held the hotel—this resort nestling in the Alleghenies had already been famed for half a century. Its great colonial hotel, known familiarly as The White, had been built a decade earlier. Before that there were rows of cottages—Paradise Row for the newlyweds, Alabama and Georgia Rows for the rich from those States, Wolf Row for the bachelors.*

Before the railroads the habitués came on horseback and in coach-&-fours with Negro outriders. Then Chesapeake & Ohio built its main line past the resort. Three U.S. Presidents (Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore) had their summer White House at White Sulphur. 13 visited there. In 1860, the gay Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) came to The White incognito. Fifty-nine years later, his playboy grandson, the Prince of Wales who was to become Edward VIII, repeated the visit.

The White was torn down in 1913, replaced by the larger, more elaborate Greenbrier. But the resort continued to be known as The White. The C. & O. bought it, made it into one of the few U.S. luxury resorts to compare with Europe's swankier spas. Its 7,000 acres have three golf courses; there is a spur for private railroad cars, an airport for private planes. For five months, German diplomats and newsmen were quartered there before being exchanged for Americans held in Europe.

SEP 14 1942

Last week the Greenbrier closed its doors, advertised all its furnishings for sale. The Army was getting ready to take it over as a hospital. Once more The White would house the sick and wounded of war.

* Ample proof that 1942's term of "wolf" for a determined satyr is not new. Wrote a visitor to White Sulphur in the 1830s: "Unless you be young and foolish, fond of noise and nonsense, frolic and fun, wine and wassail, sleepless nights and days of headache, avoid Wolf Row."

Negro Servants To Be Pallbearers For Camden

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

AUG 18 1942

Paris, Ky., Aug. 18 (AP)—Funeral services for former U. S. Senator Johnson N. Camden, 77, chairman of the State Racing Commission, thoroughbred horse and livestock breeder, agriculturalist and mining firm executive, who died yesterday, will be held at 10 a.m. tomorrow at the Church of the Annunciation here.

Father Joseph Whalen, pastor, will officiate. Burial will be in a Frankfort cemetery. Pallbearers will be six of Camden's Negro servants, Elmer Washam, Robert Broks, Charles Nichols, Henry Lee, Thorton Gray and Richard Stuart.

AUG 18 1942

The former Senator, 1932 was board chairman of the Kentucky River Coal Corporation at the time of his death, died at his home, Runnymede Farm, near Paris, after a ten-day ilness of pneumonia.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

The South And The War

Howard W. Odum, the distinguished sociologist and authority on Southern regionalism, in a recent special "Deep South Issue" of *The Saturday Review of Literature* gave his answer to that exceedingly interesting question as to why this section of the country is particularly outstanding in its support of the war.

OCT 19 1942

"I am inclined to think," Dr. Odum wrote, "that few episodes in the South could be more eloquent of the Southern situation than the present South's ideological patriotism in the military participation of the war. One of the most frequently asked questions of recent months has related to the reasons why the South is more militantly all-out for the war than any other region. There are many reasons for this but some of them may be explained on the basis of the South's economic and cultural background. Perhaps we want to make up for certain limitations which we have had. We have been hammered and criticized so much as being outside the nation that here is a good opportunity to show that we are not only in the nation but all-out for a greater participation than any other region. We have had so many problems of our own about which we differ so much that for once it seems good to tackle a problem about which we all agree and one that is farther away from home. If we can fight for world democracy, it will give us more time and escape to come to later reckonings about our own bi-racial civilization. And besides, the South with its homogeneity of people and its traits of earlier America is a fighting South, subscribing to the doctrine that no foreign nation can insult us or hurt us and get away with it. The South, too, has always been close to Britain and still again among other reasons, the South knows what it is to be defeated and to pay the price of being overrun. All of this added up with the South's ideology for patriotism enables it to make a fine over-all contribution to the national forces."

OCT 19 1942

This seems to us a quite penetrating and realistic answer.

Among the factors listed by Dr. Odum we think the Southern fighting temperament is particularly pertinent. Of course, such a partial answer only raises another question: what accounts for this temperament. The sociologist might obtain the aid of biologist, historian, psychologist and other specialists in developing an answer to this deeper question and still feel that full and final explanation must remain with the Almighty.

But what interests and concerns us even more than the elucidation of the war mood of the South is how we can take the maximum advantage of the integrating and unifying influences at work in our common participation in the service of a common cause.

OCT 19 1942

Dr. Odum brings out that our bi-racial civilization is one of the basic differentiations between our region and other parts of the country. The problems involved present "not only the most difficult of all the Southern situations, but it is the one which seems well nigh impossible to interpret to other regions of the nation." But the South also still has problems connected with its integration with the nation as a whole. Our wartime unity, in many respects, is favorable to the advancement of both our regional and national integration.

Obviously, one of the most important factors in bringing about this advancement has to do with seeking opportunity and justice for all our people, white and colored, as they seek to serve the common cause.

OCT 19 1942

To the extent that we fall short in providing such an opportunity and establishing such justice, we handicap and retard the realization of those great benefits obtainable from increasing regional and national unity.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
September 30, 1942

Beware Of Swindlers

"THE lowest and slickest type of swindler is on the loose in Alabama," reads a warning issued to the general public by the Birmingham Better Business Association.

The association describes this swindler as one who poses to be a "stock salesman" or "investment counselor," whose racket is to separate investors from their War Bonds in return for psuedo get-rich-quick ideas or blocks of worthless stocks.

These racketeers have approached business men in Birmingham attempting to get that man to exchange his War Bonds for interest in Texas oil lands and leases of questionable value.

"Swindlers are thinking up all sorts of schemes, using as their bait the promise of fabulous returns in order to lure citizens away from the best investment on earth—the War Bonds," says the association's warning.

"Whether the offer is for an 'interest' in some business venture, or exclusive patent rights in an unsalable gadget, oil or mining lands, their scheme have but one objective—to separate you from your bonds.

"Guard your War Bonds carefully," says the warning. "No investment is more sound; no investment can do the job that needs to be done, nearly as well, and no greater satisfaction can be derived out of any other investment that might be offered you today."

The association also warns the general public and businesses in particular against fake solicitors for fake organizations which claim to be doing educational, religious or welfare work, especially among the negroes.

War times breed rackets of one sort or another, when unscrupulous, unpatriotic individuals seek to pervert the patriotism and honesty of others

66d-1942
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL.

NOW, THE NATION NEEDS THE SOUTH Dr. Howard W. Odum, the Georgian who for many years has been the best-known figure at the University of North Carolina, long has insisted that a plan for the South must be made within the framework of a plan for the Nation.

He has urged that the nations' best minds be put to work on the problem.

He knows more about the South than any other person. He was the first to point out that it was no one South, but many. That the "South" of Virginia was not the "South" of Georgia; that the "South" of Georgia was not the "South" of Arkansas or of Texas.

He called it the "Southern Regions."

He said that every region had its peculiar problems.

That fact is evident even to a small farmer, toiling on his poor land. He knows his problem isn't the problem of the Texan or of the Virginian. Or, if his problem does happen to be one common to all regions, he knows it cannot be solved in the same manner.

Howard Odum wrote a book called "Southern Regions of the United States."

It is a stern book. He wrote it about ten years ago. In it he said it was folly for the Southern regions to go on mobilizing the human, mineral and agricultural resources of the South in order to preserve the already top-heavy industrial and financial supremacy of a fringe of the northern seaboard states.

Howard Odum is a farmer himself. It is doubtful if anywhere in the Southern regions there is a finer livestock herd than his. He knows pastures and farming.

Some ridiculous committee in Georgia banned that book of his for some fantastic and unreasonable reason which I do not now recall. A farmer, a native Georgian, he had written a book of great value.

He has lived, now, to see his warnings come true.

The Nation needs the South.

THE NEED FOR A PLAN Now the Nation needs the dairy products and food the South could produce.

The South doesn't grow enough to feed itself. The cotton obsession still keeps the South a section which imports beef, pork, poultry and vegetables.

The Nation needs the man power of the South.

Yet it finds that man power largely untrained in the skills demanded by an industrial world.

The war need for a decentralized industry, removed from the coasts, found an industrial gain going on in the South but there were the vast, but undeveloped potentialities of the South which would have had to be overcome. So the industries added wings to their own plants where there was at least a nucleus of skilled labor and shipping lanes and the industrial development of the South slowed down.

There is no telling what may happen when the war is done. There will be an even greater industrial advantage in the east than has existed at any time in our history.

It may become necessary, when plans are finally made, to use government orders in creating a more equitable distribution of industry.

It may be, of course, that before the war is done, sheer necessity may force the movement of industry into the south. It will if it lasts for many years. If so, the demand of these plants will correct some of the greedy mistakes of the past.

This necessity may bring about what Odum has been preaching for ten years. He sees his claims justified. But there is small comfort in that unless necessity comes to the rescue of this, and other, far-seeing Southern leaders who have been insisting on a place for the South in the planning of the Nation.

THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES It may be that this war, and all its implications, will make people see straighter than before.

I think I have said here before that I was born on a farm and spent some of my life there. I know how hard it is. I at least know some of the problems.

One of the things which have so puzzled me is the faith of the farmer in political promises. A few laughs, a barbecue, a speech in which names are slandered, many expansive promises of aid, often seem to accomplish more than facts.

It would be a great thing for this nation if, all over it, we could have a political revolt against the sort of politics the nation has experienced for so many years.

The third generation small farmer, fighting to make a go of it on his small farm, surely sees the politicians haven't helped him. They have promised and they have told him funny stories and made him laugh.

The politicians tell jokes about the professors and about those with plans. They laugh at schools and at education. They praise the toil and the homely virtues of the small farmer, and throw in their lot with the large land owner who wants a road or a contract.

The time may not be yet, but one may hope it is, when men such as Odum will be able to work out a plan. Everything Odum wrote a decade ago has come true.

All this Georgian has been saying is that we have certain problems in our Southern regions; that they exist and cannot be solved by by-passing or ignoring them. For that, Georgia banned his books.

The Nation needs the South. And the South needs to evaluate its political leaders and see what is behind all their words and their promises which never seem to come true.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. R. B. Nixon, Emory, Author Of Grady Book

Biography of Editor To Be Published by N. Y. Firm.

An Atlantan's biography of Henry W. Grady, Georgia editor, orator and statesman, is one of two manuscripts selected for publication by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., out of 46 submitted in the annual Knopf biographical competition, the New York publishers announced yesterday.

Dr. Raymond B. Nixon, professor of journalism and chairman of the department of journalism at Emory University, is the successful Atlanta author. Dr. Nixon has been engaged in research upon Grady for several years. Recently he did a study of Grady's leadership in public affairs as a Ph. D. dissertation at the University of Minnesota. The Knopf award was based on this dissertation.

More Data Sought.

In revising and enlarging the manuscripts for publication, Dr. Nixon intends to comb the south for further materials bearing upon Grady's career. He requests any persons having or knowing of such materials to communicate with him at Emory University.

Although Henry W. Grady is recognized generally as one of the south's two greatest editors and as one of the most effective orators in the nation's history, his life and work never have been the subject of a full-length, critical study. The usual source of information is the memorial volume edited by Joel Chandler Harris, which was put together hastily after Grady's death and necessarily lacks historical perspective.

Access to Letters.

At the outset of Dr. Nixon's researches, he received the support of Grady's son and daughter, Henry W. Grady and Mrs. Eugene Black, of Atlanta, who designated Emory as the repository for all the letters, manuscripts, scrapbooks and other memorabilia of their father in their possession. Dr. Nixon will be the first scholar to have access to these materials.

Henry W. Grady was born in Athens in 1850 and died in Atlanta in 1889. Upon graduation from the University of Georgia and taking a year of post-graduate work at the University of Virginia, he devoted the remaining 20 years of his life to newspaper work in his native state. From 1880 to 1889 he was part owner and managing editor of The Atlanta Constitution. Although he never held nor sought public office, he probably was one of the most influential men the south ever has produced.

Dr. Nixon, the biographer, is a native of Florida and worked on newspapers in that state before joining the Emory faculty. Besides being a graduate of Emory, he holds a master's degree from the University of Wisconsin and a doctor's degree from the University of Minnesota.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

UPHOLD WHITE SOUTH, JUDGE TELLS JURY

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga. — (ANS) Charging the new grand jury of the Baldwin Superior Court Monday, Judge Joe Ben Jackson, a Talmadge-appointee to the Board of Regents during the Cocking-Pittman ouster, advocated the upholding of the traditions of the Old South. Said he:

"I know there is no one among us who can be questioned that will tear down the tradition of the Old South, which our fathers and grandfathers have built up, and as long as those traditions stand, white will be white and black will be black."

He urged all to "stand behind Roosevelt and Talmadge to help win this war."

The judge later allowed State Senator Oscar Wall, of Eatonton, to make an announcement of a political rally to be held Wednesday.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

MEDICINE

Why People Eat Dirt

Many a homesick and sardonic Northern Negro, writing to Southern friends, says "Ship me a bag of good dirt to eat." Sometimes he means it. Even in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta, Negroes and whites send requests to their upcountry friends for a bit of red clay, declaring that black Delta soil is "right bad eating." In certain parts of Mississippi, poor whites will walk miles for a spoonful of dirt from a favorite bank of clay, because it "tastes sour, like a lemon." In other sections of the South, some top their meals with a savory tablespoon of dirt, believing that it is "good for them," despite its constipating effects.

What makes people eat dirt?

Two scientists at Mississippi State College, Drs. Dorothy Dickins and Robert N. Ford, think they know why: lack of iron in the diet. Last fortnight *Science News Letter* reported some results of their investigation among 207 Negro school children in Oktibbeha County, Miss. At least a quarter of the children admitted eating dirt. Most of the dirt-eaters had less of the iron-rich foods, such as molasses, mustard greens, liver, in their diet than did the non-dirt-eaters. And as far as the scientists could find out, the craving for dirt (known as geophagia) has nothing to do with hookworm, as many doctors firmly believe. Hookworm is very rare in geophagous Oktibbeha County.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
June 24, 1942

The Second "Reconstruction"

In the strenuous effort of the Northern negro societies, the Liberalites associated with them and a great part of the national Democratic as well as the Republican party—including a vocal side of the White House family—to "reform" the South, to force it to admit negroes into its tax-supported colleges and schools, to break down its suffrage laws and nullify its state courts, is neither originality nor novelty.

That effort was made by the "Radical" element of the Republican party led by Stevens and Wade in 1867, with the later support of President Grant and soldiers under his orders.

The sole difference between the old experiment of "Reconstruction" and that now in progress is that the new disciples of Stevens and Wade say that they are of the pure in heart, that in their "Reconstruction" would be no stealing, that they would depend for aid on Southern Liberalites and near-Liberalites who are singing their tune.

In South Carolina, in other Southern states, "Reconstruction" constitutions were adopted, by carpetbaggers, scalawags and hordes of deluded negroes, while the white people had federal bayonets at their throats, that in explicit terms abolished separate common schools as well as state-supported colleges for white and negro pupils and students. Negroes, under orders of government, were received in two state institutions of South Carolina. The university in Columbia became a negro institution, nearly all of its white students leaving it. The "Radicals" forced the closing of the school for the Deaf and the Blind at Cedar Spring by a procedure not short of infamous.

Wherein is the difference between the attempt of the Liberalites at this time and the attempt of the Liberalites in 1867? Will no New Dealer in South Carolina, in defence of the administration, point it out?

What is the difference of opinion, publicly expressed by both, in respect of the relations of the races in the United States, of the late Thad Stevens and the president's wife? The News and Courier does not deny sincerity of conviction to the president's wife—nor does The News and Courier deny it to the late Thad Stevens.

The effort for the second Reconstruction is afoot. It proceeds with a cunning and smoothness unknown to the effort of 1867. It looks for and is receiving assistance from many Southern "intellectuals" and Liberalites. It does not go forward with the coarse brutalities of the earlier effort.

More than all, its strategy is to buy the South, to bribe it with offices, money, allotments. Had the Grant administration and its Stevens congress appointed 5,000 persons to federal office in South Carolina instead of 500, we might have had 25,000 scalawags, or Quislings, in South Carolina instead of a few hundred in 1876.

Had the Grant administration spent even $50,000,000 or $25,000,000 on public works and "social gains" in the desolated and destitute South Carolina of 1867-1877, on the restoration of the "scorched land" that much of it was, the "Red Shirt" campaign of Hampton would not have succeeded. It did succeed because of the desperation of the white people and the disgust of the decent Northern people with what was going on.

Now, the second "Reconstruction" is attempted and it hopes for success by purchase of the South and from the help of Southern Liberalites and "intellectuals."

It may succeed. Who can say? The South could resist federal force.

Federal money from the taxpayers' "gift box" in Washington is a far more dangerous weapon.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"God was bored with him."

* * *

Three years ago, in the war's first month, Editor Chapman, of The Roanoke Times, began seeing analogies between Hitler and Napoleon. He carried them all the way to the point at which Victor Hugo said Napoleon went down at last "because God was bored with him." The Lord has put up with Hitler for nine years now. Editor Chapman has had to see his own son go off to war in the sky against the hateful forces set in motion. But all the signs are saying that at last the Lord is bored. He has taken away Hitler's intuter. The intuitions which told him for so long just the right things to do tell him just the wrong ones now.

* * *

But did they ever tell him really right? If Hitler loses this war there will be historians to say that his fatal mistake was the attack on Russia in 1941. But now that we know what Russia is, how the Russians can fight, how many weapons they had to fight with and how unreal was their peace with the Germans, doesn't it become obvious that Hitler simply had to attack Russia? He couldn't go on with any of his plans against England while that monstrous bayonet was pointed at his back. From which it follows that the Great Mistake was not in June of 1941 but in September of 1939. It was not the attack on Russia but the attack on Poland.

* * *

Hitler's intuition has failed him on one supreme thing from the first—and that is the spirit of man. A regimenter and enslaver of men, he failed to know the free and original spirit of man, and its will to survive in those qualities.

* * *

If you want to believe in the Fighting South and also in the Resurgent South that is to come out of this war, spend a day as we did last week with Hugh Comer and Craig Smith at the Avondale Mills in Sylacauga and Alexander City. Stand at Alexander City with Superintendent W. A. Turner, South Carolinian turned handsomely Alabamian, and look down upon a whole ocean of cotton looms working silently in their vast hall for Uncle Sam. Walk past miles and miles of tenting and other war goods. Watch how the faces of the workers snap to attention at every word of the war. And then hear Mr. Comer and Mr. Smith talk about the future, about what chemistry, salesmanship, efficiency and good will to men are going to make of cotton and its textiles when this war is over. Have an experience like this and you will know all over again that King Cotton isn't dead. Not by a million vitamins from A to Z and back again. His monarchy is just being made more constitutional and limited. The king is a fighting man, a tall factor in the Fighting South. The king is also a man of the peace to come, a towering white figure of great things to be developed in social and physical science for the South.

* * *

This column has censored itself against reporting the various faculty and administrative officers at the University of Alabama who have been named to us for the presidency. To name one would be to have to name 30. But some likely ones have been named.

* * *

This column can share with Alabama's Joe Starnes and his friend, Martin Dies, the conviction that socialism is something that is going to be very much in issue and very hotly to be opposed when this war is over. There can be no democracy where there is the total economic controls which socialism involves. But this column is equally convinced that Dies Committee methods will not work against the sort of socialism which will threaten the country most when the war is over. The real threat will be in the planned economy people who are not socialists but whose fervor for planning is carrying them to degrees of controlling that would be, in effect, a socialist state. Those people can never be reached by a Dies Committee and shouldn't be if they could. They are perfectly loyal to this country, sincerely devoted to their ideal, and humanitarians to a greater degree than almost any of the rest of us. The only successful or fair dealing with them is the way of better argument, better example, better faithfulness to the real meanings of the political and economic liberty to which our nation has always been committed and must always remain committed.

* * *

Start Jimmie Childers off as a major of military intelligence overseas and, it follows as the day the night that he shortly becomes a lieutenant colonel of military intelligence overseas. He has all the intelligence and all the experience overseas (and continents, too) to make a great name for himself in this military service. We hope he holds his punches enough not to become a general now. When he comes home we look forward to calling him "Colonel Childers" for the rest of his life and claiming it is not military but old Southern stuff. And "General Childers" would sound too elderly, anyhow, for so perennially sprightly a gentleman.

66d-1942

Atlanta, Ga Constitution
February 16 1942

The South's 'Great'

By G. W. J. in the Baltimore Sun.

The winter number of the *North Georgia Review,* published at Clayton, Ga., carries a feature of eighty-five pages under the title "Across the South Today," telling the world exactly where to find what the editors consider the best music, the best food, the best architecture, the best Negro schools, the best beach, the best university and the most interesting, whether best, worst or most unusual, examples of a hundred other phases of life in the South.

One item in the list is itself a list of one hundred items, a century of "Influential Southerners," giving their names and a sentence or two telling why they are influential. They are usually illuminating, if sometimes startling. For example, Item No. 5 reads:

Ellison Durant (Cotton Ed) Smith. Born Lynchburg, S. C., 1864. Took his stance on the Negro's stomach to uphold "Southern Traditions" in the United States Senate in 1909. Still upholding.

Of a quite different nature, but still, perhaps, surprising to some people, is the item that leads all the rest. Among the influential, No. 1 is this:

Howard W. Odum. Born Bethlehem, Ga., 1884. Director, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, since 1924. Warm-hearted, cool-headed, far visioned, steady-armed man of dreams and action. Drew up the blueprints and laid in solid rock the foundations on which the South may establish realistic and constructive regionalism in the stead of defensive and lethal sectionalism. Assistant director, President's Research Committee on Social Trends, 1929-33. President, Commission on Interracial Cooperation since 1923. Editor, *Social Forces.* Author, "Southern Regions," the most comprehensive and authoritative survey ever written on the South.

A pair of eminent Georgians are sketched more briefly, but perhaps not less exactly:

Erskine Caldwell. Born White Oak, Ga., 1902. Author, "Tobacco Road" and other better and worse books portraying the ultimate in cultural degeneracy as found in the South's eroded people.

Gene Talmadge. Born Forsyth, Ga., 1884. Governor of Georgia. Minor sympton of the region's physical and intellectual malnutrition.

George Washington Carver, Walter White, Roland Hayes and W. E. B. BuBois are among the Negroes included in the list. A prominent national figure, listed as No. 74, gets this:

Claude Pepper. Born Dudleyville, Ala., 1900. United States Senator from Florida since 1936. Vociferously pro-war. Politically New Deal, but quick to kick labor down and industry up.

The President of the Georgia Power Company is listed without further explanation, but no other Southern power magnate.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
February 14, 1942

Such a World

Arrange for Your Servants to Attend Defense Meeting at 2 P.M. Tomorrow

* * *

They Comprise 40 Per Cent of Our Population, Bombs Kill Them, Too

* * *

We Must Do for Them What They Can't Do For Themselves, So—

—By W. T. Anderson

THE Meeting Sunday afternoon, Feb. 15, at the city auditorium at 2 o'clock, war time [and there is no other time], is for the purpose of informing the colored population especially, and the white people also, of what should be done by every citizen in time of war and during air raids.

People who have servants and are accustomed to keeping them beyond 2 o'clock on Sunday should see to it that they get off in time and get to this meeting.

There is no gainsaying that fact that if a bombing raid were to come to Macon, our Negro population would suffer just as much as the whites. Forty per cent of our people are Negroes. They are in poorly defended sections, in all probability, and their houses are not able to resist bombs.

* * *

A NEGRO blown out into the street and wounded and dying—his cries will be just as effective in creating pandemonium, he will occupy just as much space in the hospital, and will require and get just as much care as a white person.

It is important that our Negroes be made to understand what is expected of them. They have always shown a willingness and desire to do what their "white folks" ask of them [that is why so many of them get on the chain-gang], and this is the time of all times that the, have a right to look to us for leadership and information as to what they should do in air raids.

To illustrate the misunderstanding which Negroes frequently have as to what is intended for them to do, one is quoted as having said if he heard a siren or air raid warning calling for a blackout, that he was going to turn off his electric lights and go back to what he was raised on, his old kerosene lamp.

* * *

GOVERNOR TALMADGE is slated to come to Macon for this meeting to make a talk to the Negroes about defense. The general chairman for this particular meeting is Dr. Sol C. Clemmons, who has done much hard work to get his people in line with defense needs. He will introduce Vice-Chairman Johnnie A. Jones, who will participate in conducting the meeting and further, information as to what the white people have been instructed to do.

* * *

FOLLOWING is the complete program:

COLORED CIVILIAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE
Defense Rally, February 15, 1942
City Auditorium, Macon
PROGRAM

I. Singing—America
II. Invocation — Rev. R. C. Crouch
III. Singing — Star Spangled Banner
IV. Introduction of Vice-Mayor, Mr. Johnnie Jones by Dr. Sol C. Clemmons
V. Singing—United Choirs of Macon
VI. Reports of Congressional District Chairmen [3 minutes each]
VII. A Message to Negro Farmers—Dr. Paul W. Chapman
VIII. A Message to Negro Women—Mrs. Annie W. Clark, chairman Women's Division
IX. Singing—United Choirs of Macon
X. Principal Address—His Excellency, Governor Eugene Talmadge, [to be introduced by W. T. Anderson]
XI. Announcements
XII. Singing—God Be With You 'Til We Meet Again
Benediction—Rev. R. D. Stennett

"Keep 'Em Flying . . . Keep 'Em Floating . . .
Keep 'Em Fighting . . . By Keeping 'Em Eating" . . .

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

"Pilots of the purple twilight,
Dropping down with costly
bale .

FEB 27 1942

* * *

He comes to visit Birmingham a year later than he was due. He comes with a history of killings and crashings, of wartime ferocity, peace-time fatality, as well as of magnificent forward marching through the air. He comes with the world in arms and the face of the world fouled with "ghastly dew" from the air he loves. But Eddie Rickenbacker, like the instrument and the industry to which he belongs, has survived every violence and disaster. He comes today as president and fine spokesman of a company whose air engagements are those of peace and of the new commerces and arts and excitements of peace. This World War ace, with 26 German planes to his credit, comes not to look back but to look forward.

* * *

He is welcome in this city of the South. We know he has come to the right place. We know that in the brave new world which command of the skies is going to make when this war is won right, the South is destined to be no longer the shank end of a continent but the heart of a hemisphere. We know that all latitude, all longitude, all topography, temporature and geography are pointing to us a place in the brighter and greater skies of the day to come.

FEB 27 1942

* * *

Are Southerners more belligerent about all wars or just about wars with Germany? One of Alabama's best known elder statesmen writes us to suggest that it is just German ones, and to explain why: "During the Spanish-American War I do not think it (greater Southern belligerency) was noticeable, but it was very noticeable in the First World War, as in the war now going on. My theory is that the South is very war-minded when Germany is one of the warring factions for the reason that the South, while not disliking a German as an individual, dislikes the Germans as a nation intensely. That is easily explained. During the War Between the States the Union Army had in it 176,000 Germans, equal to a third of the whole Confederate Army, and these Germans were not German-Americans. They were Germans just landed here who could hardly speak the English language. The old Confederate soldiers when they returned home told of capturing thousands of Germans and all the English they could speak was 'me fight mit Siegel, me fight mit Schurz, me fight mit Osterhaus.'"

* * *

"These were mere hirelings, and killing the flower of the South at so much per month, and were regarded by the Southern people as were the Hessians after the Revolutionary War, who also came here to fight without any patriotic motives."

* * *

Col. Billy Mitchell is dead. Medals don't mean very much to him. A better way to honor this foresighted fighting man who lost his fighting rank in a battle for aviation and for the immensely greater place in warfare he believed aviation was destined to have—is to honor some of the men who stood by him in those days when he was trying to tell us what might have saved us a Second World War if we had listened. One of these was Frank Tichenor, editor of Aero Digest, who was writing an open letter to Congress as long ago as January, 1925, in words like these: "You owe it to yourselves, to the present generation, yes, even to the coming generation. You have been forewarned as to the condition of the air force. You are in a place where you may verify all that you have been told. . . . See that appropriations are made sufficiently large to keep the aircraft industry from 'rapidly dwindling and which has now almost reached the vanishing point' as Gen. Patrick plainly stated. . . . This will be real economy. This may mean the saving of thousands of lives. This may even mean the saving of our country from destruction . . ."

* * *

"And remember," Frank Tichenor added 17 years ago, "that no matter what size the army and navy are, they will be helpless without a correspondingly large air force." Gen. Mitchell had this editorial mailed to every member of Congress.

FEB 27 1942

* * *

Up in Tennessee they are wor-

rying about what is going to happen when all the automobiles and all the tires thereof are so elderly that they are in danger of dropping dead when approached by other automobiles on the highways. Certainly there is going to have to be a rigid and widespread inspection if automobile accidents are not to do considerably better than the Japs in the business of killing or maiming Americans. On the other hand, if cars are indeed inspected so that those not fit to be on the road are not allowed there, the slower and more careful driving to which we all are forced now could conceivably save more lives than the Japs and Germans will take.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Eph Saw the Devil

MAR 2 1942

MUCH HAD BEEN told Ephraim about the devil, what he looks like with his long tail and queer head, but Eph really never expected to see such a creature on this side of the grave. Jennings Clay, back in the days of showmanship with fine buggy and carriage horses in Macon, had a hobby of fish traps with finger entrances, and he had carried several Negro workmen with him up to repair one at his Holton plantation where the rifle range was built in after years. The half dozen dogs that followed the master on most plantation trips were heard barking furiously up the path from the river. Ephraim, a handy man, was sent to see what the dogs were barking about. Before he reached the place the dogs had stopped barking and were scurrying to the workmen. Eph stopped pulling up the steep path long enough to look up into a tree toward which his eyes naturally drifted. Right over him was something he had never seen before, nor the likeness thereof. It had a long tail, a queer face and flat nose, and could walk on a limb. It didn't seem frightened by the presence of Ephraim, but Ephraim was so frightened by the nearness of the thing that seconds seemed like long minutes before he could get the muscles of his legs to do their duty. He went top speed down the hill to the workmen, shouting that he had seen the devil in person. The critter turned out to be a large monkey, something few people had seen even in circuses so far back as that time.

MAR 2 - 1942

The monkey was made to come down out of the tree and defend himself against the dogs. He took to a lake, and as he could stay under water much longer than a dog can, he fondly placed his forearms around the neck of one dog at a time and went down to the bottom, remaining there so long that when they came up the dog eagerly fled to the thickest woods he could find and staid there. Each and every dog was thus subjected to the dominion of "the devil," and the monkey swam the river and disappeared among the distance trees.

"It was one of my two pet monkeys," said John Benner, the Macon restaurant man. But the monkey was never heard from again around Macon.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

MAR 1 9 1942

YASS, SUH! When it comes to merry-making these Maxwell Field soldiers are minstrel stars in their own right. They have set the rafters echoing with laughter by writing, and producing, the airdrome's first blackface show. It was witnessed by more than 1,000 officers, cadets, and enlisted men.

MAR 1 9 1942

Pictured are Tech Sergt. Elmer W. Buckland, interlocutor; Pfc. Edward L. Richmond, Sergt. Winfield S. Pearson, Pfc. Dennis McDonald, Sergt. Archie M. Johnson, Pvt. E. O. Wright, Pvt. Luke J. Biondi, Sergt. Arthur Gutter, Pvt. Joseph A. Dubee, Staff Sergts. Dewey S. Brown and Thomas C. Pegues, Sergt. Frank K. Kennedy, Corps. Allan Gassenheimer, John E. McCadden and Alexander F. Evonosky, Pfcs. Carl P. Challis, Justus H. Edrington, James E. Scott, Walter F. Bisbee, and Luther Long, Pvts. John C. McDonald, Albert J. Dupris and William C. Bowell.

Music was by the Maxwell Field orchestra, under direction of Sergt. Harold Braunagle. Danny Franks, of Montgomery, was the makeup artist. Pictures by Southeast Air Corps Training Center.

Anniston, Ala. Star
August 7, 1942

Low In Federal Aid

A bulletin from the State Chamber of Commerce reveals that Alabama last year stood 46th among the 48 states in federal aid per capita, receiving only $3.87 per person.

Only Virginia and North Carolina were below Alabama, yet war industries in this state have presented many problems needing and entitled to federal aid. Alabama's rank among the states in war contracts is 16th in the nation, third in the South.

Location of new war industries in the state and the establishment of additional Army camps have brought many additional financial problems to the cities and counties, and many of them have been unable to meet their obligations to these new citizens.

* * *

Anniston and Calhoun County are fair examples of this situation. The influx of new citizens has overtaxed school facilities in both the city and county; there are many roads that should be constructed; a new and larger hospital is a crying need; and additional sewer extensions constitute another vital need. A USO building for Negro soldiers is still another requirement.

The projects sketched above will cost something over four million dollars. The improvement and expansion of the county school system will require $105,000; those in the city $130,000. The Anniston sewer project calls for the expenditure of $800,000, and the proposed hospital $300,000. The extension and widening of Quintard Avenue to provide an access road to Fort McClellan will cost $1,600,000, part of which has been authorized: the extension from 22nd Street to Baltzell Gate, and work on that project is now under way. The Horseblock Mountain road project will cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000, and there is still another access road from Fort McClellan to Pelham Range which must be included, but on which definite cost figures are not available.

* * *

We do not attempt to say that all the above projects are absolutely essential, but some of them, probably the most of them, are. Anniston and Calhoun County, situated in the very heart of an important war industry area, are entitled to help from the federal government. The same situation undoubtedly is true in many other sections of the state, and the fact that this federal aid is not forthcoming explains why Alabama is third from low in federal aid per capita in the entire country.

We know there are many states whose contributions to the war effort have not been as great as Alabama's, and whose problems of finance have not increased as much, but still these states outrank our own in federal aid per capita. Alabama does not seek to take an unfair advantage by any means, but should insist on a more equitable distribution of the federal assistance. In other words, we merely want what we are entitled to, and it certainly seems that we are entitled to more aid than we are getting.

66d-1942
Gadsden, Ala., Times
August 2, 1942

Impudence In High Places

A lot of astonishing things are happening in this mad world, like trying to win a war on a fee basis and taking time out between battles to try and put over racial equality in the South, but not all these extraordinary events are confined to the governmental arena. Some private citizens are doing equally astonishing things.

Consider the matter of "accrediting" associations. The thing originated with a bunch of high-brow educators who appointed themselves to pass upon the standing of various schools, colleges and universities, but the prerogative of prying, presuming and plastering is no longer limited to self-appointed pundits.

Any group that feels so disposed is free to organize an "accrediting" association and proceed to "accredit" to their heart's content and may get away with murder if so inclined.

In this city, for instance, there is nothing to prevent the proprietors of the leading shoe-shine parlors getting together and issuing lists of "accredited" shoe-shine parlors, just as the bumptuous and presumptious high-brows of the educational world get together and assume the authority to "accredit" educational institutions and attempt to give black eyes to those they don't like.

Colored bus boys who handle dishes in restaurants have the same right. They are free to form an association of "accredited" bus boys and try to create conditions under which the public will support only those restaurants which employ "accredited" bus boys.

But these "accrediting" organizations among the bus boys of education are not relatively harmless, like an association of accredited shoe-shine parlor proprietors would be. Mighty few persons would take the "accredited" shoe-shine movement seriously, while some thoughtless persons do take seriously the ponderous impudence of the pedagocical bus boys who assume the pandita pose.

The situation would be merely amusing but for the obvious injury that these self-constituted bodies of educational bus boys are capable of doing to worthy institutions, and especially to those smaller institutions that are least able to stand up under presumptious attacks.

Education in this country was built very largely upon small institutions that lead lives of struggle and were kept going only by the high and shining faith of the ill-rewarded men and women who counted no sacrifice too great if made in the interest of education. Many of these smaller institutions, which left a profound impression upon the nation, were denominational in character. They not only implanted intellectual impressions of great value but put in motion spiritual impressions which had much to do with the development of a high order of character in the nation.

Many of these once priceless institutions now are gone, put out of business by the demands of the bus boys of higher education, most of whom serve the richer institutions and make such demands upon little institutions that the latter scarcely can survive.

Moreover, the destruction of the many small institutions that played such a vital part in the intellectual and spiritual life of the nation is compensated for in ill fashion by the armies of half-baked pinks, leftists and outright reds issuing from the big institutions of the North and East, with their contempt for old-fashioned Americanism. A thousand of these smart alecks, with their alien bent, are not worth in point of influence one of those stalwart youths of unquestioned Americanism such as were graduated in numbers from the struggling institutions the Baptists, Methodist, Presbyterian and other churches kept going until the bus boys of education put them out of business.

Greenwood, S C Index-Journal
August 3, 1942

Editorial Comment

"HOW IS YOU ALL?"

From the Charlotte News.

Distinctly, he said to the person who opened the door, "Good mawnin', how is you all?" It was early, but apparently he had started for the city hours before this polite Negro farmer, with his load of late summer vegetables. So he rang the bell without hesitation, and brightly he spoke his "you all" to the singular person who answered it. But he didn't, in spite of the conclusion a Yankee grammarian might have jumped to, mean to include in his friendly inquiry only the one he addressed. Not a bit of it. He was asking after the whole household—the health of the child, the disposition of the dog, the state of mind of the grown folks—in short, he was presenting his compliments to the entire establishment. And the establishment understood; but it's no wonder this manner of speech mizzles the Yankees. Sometimes it is hard to explain—to a Yankee.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
JUL 21 1942

The Fighting South

John Temple Graves, II, Birmingham columnist, continues to take to task Brooks Atkinson, distinguished dramatic critic from New York, for his expressed opinion that Southerners lack New York's fine fever about this war, and when [illegible] Birmingham friend gets around to the job of "telling someone off," the culprit has been well chastized.

The editors of Life Magazine also seem to disagree very thoroughly with Mr. Atkinson's opinion, for in their issue of this week they carry a 15-page picture account of "The Fighting South." Their explanatory remarks on the question leave nothing to be desired by us "fiery" Southerners.

A. W. Barton of Life's staff writes: "The first surge of anger against Axis aggression came from the South. Since Pearl Harbor, the South has had ample reason to feel pride in its warriors. The roll of the nation's heroes is studded with the names of the South's fighting men, General Douglas MacArthur, Lieutenant Nininger, Jr."

While no one would call Atkinson a simpleton, we should like very much to know just how he arrived at his conclusion in regard to the alleged lack of war support in the South. The Gallup polls before Pearl Harbor showed the South to be the most belligerent section of the entire country, and our enlistment records since Dec. 7 have led the country. Not only are we furnishing more men for the war than any other section, but the South is now putting more money proportionately into War Bonds than some of the wealthy Northern and Eastern States. Of 11 States failing to buy their quotas of these bonds, none was in the South. Our State of Alabama exceeded its quota by 39 per cent.

Another first class point which Mr. Graves brought out in refuting the Atkinson claims was: "Mr. Atkinson must consider that you can go to almost any American city and find two groups whose war fever leaves something to be desired; namely, the ones more interested in some domestic crusade of their own, and, secondly, the pathological cases whose hate of Roosevelt persuades them this war is just some more New Deal damnfoolery.

We in the South have often been accused of hot-headedness, ready to fight at the drop of a hat, etc., and in this day and time we glory in that reputation, for we can see that only by fighting with every weapon at our command can we hope to win. We are sacrificing our sons and our money, and are ready to continue doing so. We are reminded of the words of another "fiery" Southerner, Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, who in 1916 said of his own two sons: "I would rather be pursued through time and eternity by the pitiful apparition of their shattered forms than to see my country dishonored and its

ton Star.
on Star.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

ENEMIES OF THE SOUTH

Mr. Mark Ethridge and those who echo his belief that all of the armies of the United Nations and of the Axis will be unable to make the South change its policies on racial segregation are reckoning without their host and are unaware of that fact.

There is no doubt that they could make the boast, for instaance, that the South is not going to change its views about maintaining the Negro and white races as separate and distinct groups, as far as legal measures can be employed to effect that result. There would be no quarrel with the Ethridge **ipse dixit** if he were merely prophesying with regard to the intermarriage of whites and Negroes. That is not going to happen generally either in the South or North until whites, who are vastly in the majority, decide THEY want no bars to interracial marriages put up or maintained. And as long as the majority holds to this policy, the minority will find it not only fruitless but senseless to loose any time wishing to have the bars removed.

The desire of liberal elements of the South to have done with many of the racial segregation policies of the South is not based on any desire to bring about interracial marriages, although Talmadge, Rankin and other such demagogues appear to believe that maintaining racial segregation in every phase of Southern life is necessary to keep the WHITES from intermarrying with Negroes.

The greatest awakening that has come in the South in recent years has come among the working class whites, including sharecroppers, farm hands, miners and factory workers. These enlightened Southerners have become aware of their economic enslavement as a result of a Southern ruling class, operating as the agents of Wall Street and using racial segregation to maintain a starvation wage-scale which has impoverished the masses of both races while it has enriched the absentee-landlords who have enjoyed a bonanza from the exploitation of Southern workers comparable to what British overlords have enjoyed from the exploitation of the people of India.

This younger generation of white Southerners are writing and reading a different kind of literature to that which the ruling class has read or written. Southern scholars of this generation are doing a fine job of debunking many Southern traditions and exposing these traditions as definite hindrances to the progress of the South. These writers have dared to lay bare the fact that a majority ruling class plunged the South into a bloody Civil War unnecessarily and solely for profits rather than to preserve any great political or moral principle.

A fine spirit of understanding and comradeship is being formed between the younger generations of whites and Negroes and it is based on the belief that by working together as friends, rather than working apart as enemies, Southerners of both races can build a New South of sensible and successful people such as was never possible by observing the traditions of Old South leadership.

It can be admitted that the injection of demagogic campaigns, intended to arouse race hatreds, are disturbing at this time. But it is by no means certain that these campaigns will develop a following among the South's masses as big as they have at various times in the past, when, as at present, we had demagogues who were without hope of ever becoming FAMOUS and decided that at least they could get their names in the headlines by being NOTORIOUS.

We understand that the Federal Government's figures show that the South lags farther behind than any other part of the country in producing the sinews of war, in this the greatest crisis of the nation's history. It is charged that the South's ruling class, wedded to the tradition of racial segregation, has prevented this section from doing its full part in the nation's war effort. Such a condition is a sad reflection upon a Southern leadership that was more vocal for war than the leaders of any other section of the nation. By this action these leaders are undoubtedly giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and the law says "giving aid and comfort to the enemy is TREASON."

It is not to be expected or believed that the National Administration will let a few Dixie demagogues sabotage America's war program by insisting that regard be shown for some senseless traditions that are still clung to by those who are more desirous of preserving their "peculiar" customs than in delivering a knockout blow to their friend Hitler.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Alabama Press

UNCLE SAM'S GRAVY TRAIN

Sometimes one hears it remarked that Alabama is getting the gravy and the ladle, too, in war contracts.

We've more than our share of war jobs around Mobile. And Birmingham, Anniston, Gadsden and Huntsville are doing well.

Yet Alabama, 17th of the states in population, is no higher than 16th in the war contracts, according to a statement this week by the Alabama Chamber of Commerce.

That means Alabama is getting its share of war contracts—little more.

Some tender souls "fear" Alabama is being spoiled by getting large sums from the federal government camps, industries, access roads, waterworks improvements, housing, etc.

Alabama is just getting back some of what she for generations has been paying out.

In trade, the South annually has spent in the North a billion dollars more than the North spent in the South.

In the fiscal year ended with July 1 the people of Alabama paid Uncle Sam $66,000,000 in internal revenue taxes.

Alabama is entitled to all it is getting.—Prichard Citizen.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Disservice to the South

It is poor service to the south, when such men as Senators "Cotton Ed" Smith, of South Carolina, Bankhead, of Alabama, and McKellar, of Tennessee, publicly express views indicating their willingness to jeopardize the entire war program if thereby they can gain a fancied advantage for this section.

People of the south, with few exceptions, want only one thing of their congress and their government today. That is, such conduct of the war that victory shall come at the earliest possible moment. All considerations of sectional advantage, benefit or preference are so secondary to this consideration they cannot be considered at the same time.

Yet, Senator McKellar is quoted as advocating a delay, a further delay, of 60 or 90 days in the rubber situation, in order that the comparative quality of cotton and rayon in tire fabrics may be decided. William Jeffers, head of the rubber program, rightfully rebuked the Tennesseean when he refused that delay and asserted "I'm not going to be too late with too little in military tire production."

The comparative value of cotton and rayon in this usage is a minor consideration. Military men have said they prefer rayon. Production has been planned on the rayon basis. Whether or not cotton could be shown to be superior, the additional delay involved in such showing would more than offset any fancied gain.

The south is as patriotic and as willing to sacrifice for victory as any section of the country. In fact, probably more so than some sections.

And the south is not in the mood to condone any hindering actions by any congressional "blocs," be they farm bloc, silver bloc, labor bloc or cotton bloc.

"Blocs" if the southern public had its way, would be out for the duration. The only "bloc" we want to see is a victory "bloc" including all Americans, in and out of congress.

Any expression or implication of sectionalism by any southern member of congress at this time, can only brand him as a "misrepresentative" of his constituency.

66d-1942
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL.

JAN 2 3 1942

TAPERS ON THE LEVEE Somehow, it saddened the whole day to read that Will Percy had died. He died after a long illness which followed hard on the success of his first narrative, "Lanterns On the Levee."

He had written poetry, good poetry, until he turned to this book, which was a story of his section and his people.

He was an aristocrat, to the manor born. Yet, he was of the people, too. He had a fine impatience with shiftlessness and with the type politician we have come to know in the south, representing the worst in us.

There were those who said of him that he was reactionary and preached a system long outmoded, feudal and undemocratic. (I think he should be read. If you have not read "Lanterns On the Levee," I recommend you do read it.)

Well, Will Percy had the virtue of consistency. He had been a good soldier and had been decorated for bravery. Before that he had been decorated in the eyes of those who knew him for a finer bravery.

JAN 2 3 1942

All his life he had fought ignorance and its products. So had his father. They had opposed the coming of Vardaman and all that he stood for in Mississippi. They had beat him once, but he won at last. Percy recalled an old farmer, tobacco staining the corners of his mouth, who spat and said, at the news Vardaman had won:

"Wall, the bottom rail's on top and it's gwiner stay thar."

That was in politics. We have only to look about us and see how waste and corruption have come, in 40 years, to be regarded as inevitable, and we have seen it taken as a matter of course as it appears in government. We have seen intolerance and bigotry exalted in high places. In too many places the bottom rail has been on top. It got on top in a lot of our thinking.

JAN 2 3 1942

BEATING THE KLAN Will Percy and his father, and the people who respected integrity and would not compromise, kept the Klan out of Greenville, Miss. The poison of the Klan got in there and neighbor turned against neighbor, but in the big test they beat the Klan candidate for sheriff and the Klan died.

Character and education—these, Percy said, were our great shortages and lacks in the south, but he always noted they were world lacks, too. As, indeed, they are.

He had the breath knocked out of him in Washington when he read about the President's statement regarding the infamous sharecropper system. He thought it was terrible, too, and he asked in what locality that system prevailed. The friend said, "On your plantation."

JAN 2 3 1942

Percy told the truth about the sharecropper system. Truth, he said, the old adage to the contrary notwithstanding, is one of the least resilient of herbs. Crushed to earth it stays crushed; once down it stays down. He went on to say:

"Sharecropping is one of the best systems ever devised to give security and a chance for profit to the simple and the unskilled. It has but one drawback—it must be administered by human beings to whom it offers an unusual opportunity to rob without detection or punishment. The failure is not in the system itself, but in not living up to the contractual obligations in the system."

He knew that Negroes and whites, all poor, were robbed and mistreated and exploited by the system, but he argued it was those who administered it who failed. If it was not all truth it was almost so.

JAN 2 3 1942

Percy said there were two remedies for the thieving landlords. One was for the croppers quietly and absolutely to boycott such landlords and for the government to refuse to admit any benefits to the landlord who will not put his terms in writing and who will not permit inspection to see whether or not they have been carried out.

That is true. One of the greatest—perhaps the greatest—evil of the sharecropper system is the absence of written contracts with a substantial tenure clause.

LAST CHAPTER Oddly enough, the last chapter of his book is called "Home," and it concerns the Greenville cemetery. He liked to go there and sit quietly beneath the cedars and think.

He read off the names of some of his own and some of his fellow-townsmen who had gone on before him and been forgot.

"I know their stories but not their hearts. With a little shifting of qualities, with a setting more to their needs, with merely more luck, this woman would have borne children who would have been proud of her, and this thief might have become the father of the poor. Now death has made them only home folks and I like the sound of their familiar names. Understanding breaks over my heart and I know that the wickedness and the failures of men are nothing and their valor and pathos and effort everything . . ."

He wrote, in concluding his book, a very fine conclusion for his, or any, life:

JAN 2 3 1942

"Here among the graves in the twilight I see one thing only, but I see that thing clear. I see the long wall of a rampart sombre with sunset, a dusty road at its base. On the tower of the rampart stand the glorious high gods, Death and the rest insolent and watching. Below on the road streams the tribes of men, tired, bent, hurt and stumbling, and each man alone. As one comes beneath the tower, the High God descends and faces the wayfarer. He speaks three slow words: 'Who are you?' The Pilgrim I know should be able to straighten his shoulders, to stand his tallest, and to answer defiantly, 'I am your son'."

Will Percy has come beneath the tower and answered up, defiantly. Many who never knew him will feel they have lost something out of their lives.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

The Guest Writer

JAN 2 3 1942

South Makes Paper

(From The Nashville Banner)

The South is writing industrial history so rapidly that its full significance is not realized at the time of the actual occurrence.

In no direction has the advance of the South been more striking than in the domain of paper making. Operations have now assumed such proportions that even the East concedes their significance and promise.

The Jackson Clarion-Ledger notes that when the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association a few years ago determined to promote newsprint mills in the South the organization not only received no co-operation from financial circles in the East, but it was very evident that everything possible was done to discourage the movement. However, it was carried to successful execution, the newsprint mills at Lufkin, Texas, being significant evidence in point.

Now the East is recognizing the success of this movement and the fact that newsprint manufacture in the South will increase rapidly.

JAN 2 3 1942

In the annals of American industry there have been few developments to equal the growth of the paper industry in the South in the past decade and a half.

From a business which in the 1920's contributed only a negligible part to the country's total paper production, the Southern industry has grown to a lusty giant. The growth of paper making in the South in the '30's was confined almost entirely to kraft paper or board—a field in which kraft took the lead away from older, long established boards.

As the industry closed its first decade of existence as a vital part of the economy of the South, it was reaching out to widen its field. Laboratory experiments had demonstrated that proper treatment could make Southern pine wood useful in production of many varieties of paper.

When the supply of wood pulp from Europe was eliminated by the war, expansion of the Canadian and United States supply became imperative. Since that cessation of pulp imports from Scandinavia in 1940 the South has expanded its paper and pulp production largely through additions to facilities at existing mills. Southern kraft pulp has been exported to foreign countries, reversing the earlier movement when Scandinavia was sending us huge tonnages of that pulp every year.

JAN 2 3 1942

The prime reason for the location of this huge industry in the South was the quick growth of pulp wood, but there were other advantages.

How important the paper industry, and principally kraft board, has been to the South is seen in a comparison of production of kraft board in 1940 and in the late '20's. Last year 1,169,500 tons of kraft board were produced in the country, most of it in Southern states. (In 1939 the million ton mark had been passed for the first time). In 1939, kraft board production was only 268,700 tons, while in 1927 it was only 77,200 tons, less than 10 per cent of the production of competitive jute liner board. In 1940 it was nearly 50 per cent greater than the jute liner production.

Kraft board, however, makes up only a portion of all the kraft pulp production in the South. An even greater quantity goes into kraft wrapping paper and bags.

With newly-added facilities "normal" kraft pulp capacity of the country, based on 310 days' operation, is placed at 4,121,153 tons for 1941. Of this total, 83 per cent, or 3,417,629 tons, are accounted for by North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas.

Louisiana leads all other states by a wide margin, with capacity of 932,275 tons of bleached and unbleached sulphate pulp. Florida ranks second with 552,300 tons capacity, and followed by South Carolina with 398,500 tons.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

Aged Negro Does His Bit In Scrap Drive

OCT 2 1 1942

"Dis here's to knock 'em down with, and dis here's to hold 'em," explained the 77-year-old Negro, Arthur Booker, whose "white folks" out at the Ben Hill district sent him down to The Constitution to donate his scrap iron yesterday.

The "knock him down" weapon turned out to be a bearing out of an old hand-operated cotton gin, and the "hold 'em," a device used to hold patches on a tire while it was being fixed.

OCT 2 1 1942

Booker, who looks like a character from Uncle Tom's cabin, said he "don want no Japs over here," and he fully agrees with the administration: "Marse Roosevelt take care of us. He's de father of the children of Israel."

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
March 5, 1942

"Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well . . ."

* * *

Especially if it involves the hard-earned pennies and neglected bodies of the poor. That is something to think about as different plans are made for a Negro hospital here to be financed in part by the colored people themselves. The need is so great and the money will represent such a sacrifice that there should be every initial care that whatever plan is adopted is sound, that it has the endorsement of our local medical authorities (white and colored), that there are reasonable assurances of funds not only for building but also for operating, and that those in charge are competent for the job. This is too great an undertaking for anything less than total teamwork among the interested parties, total science in the plan, and total ability for bringing it about.

* * *

Nothing finer, more deserved or necessary could happen to Birmingham than the building of a Negro hospital. The bitter need is obvious when it is seen how strained and inadequate present facilities are and when it is considered that there is absolutely no opportunity for the development of Negro doctors and Negro nurses in hospital experience here. That is why the thing must be done right if it is attempted at all.

* * *

Every white resident of this district has a direct concern in hospital facilities for the colored people of this district, without regard to any of the problems in race relations upon which there is disagreement. All of us who are open-eyed know that the physical and moral well-being of the big colored percentage of our population is coming more and more to be as important to us as to them. All of us who are civilized and decent have, too, a civilized and decent solicitude for our colored people. And all of us are alert appreciate the fine response our colored people are making to the patriotic demands of these times (as in the recent Red Cross drive) and the fine resistance they are showing to small-minded or vicious agitators in their midst.

* * *

We of the South are agreed for the most part that we must be left alone to settle our immense race problem in our own way and experience. And we of the South justify ourselves in that attitude when we are faithful to every home move that will improve the home lot of the Negro. We prove our philosophy of home rule on the race question when, without regard to quarrels on this or that aspect of the question, we are wholesouled in doing things for the Negro that he desperately needs done and that involve no quarrel at all. In this thought, the white people of Birmingham owe the colored people of Birmingham not only their eventual financial support in plans for a Negro hospital but their careful present examination of every plan to make sure it is sound and that no pennies of these colored people are wasted or lost.

* * *

Should there be a censor on railroad trains? Especially for officers who haven't been in the army very long? On a train from Lynchburg to Chattanooga the other morning we were told by a man with two bars on his shoulders who had been on duty in Washington a few months that it was terrible to contemplate how many shortages were going to occur very soon in vital domestic goods and what a mess was being made of things because of truckling to labor. We found it hard to discover in his work at Washington any opportunity to know what he was talking about. We learned that his pet hate before the army called him was organized labor. The only thing he didn't tell us was his name.

* * *

On another train, between San Antonio and New Orleans, a Los Angeles insurance man regaled us with awful tales of Pearl Harbor which an army major had let him in on. You gathered that if the truth were known, the destruction there was just about total. The insurance man wasn't quite willing to take the major's word over that of the president of the United States but he was willing to pass the word along to us as an interesting piece of dining car conversation, anyhow.'

* * *

Silly gossiping, garrulous damn fools—that is the only name for these Pullman ruin-rumorers, these dining car tell-tales, these streamliner chatterboxes who betray their country for sociability's sake.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
March 4, 1942

Kathryn Tift-Jones Pleases Sorosis Audience

Kathryn Tift-Jones, whose stories about the Southern negro are widely known, and who appeared on the recent issue of the Rollins Animated Magazine, was received with enthusiasm as the guest speaker at Sorosis on Tuesday afternoon ,and was presented by Mrs. Robert Riddle.

Mrs. Tift-Jones, who has been recognized by the New York Times, the Atlanta Journal and other prominent newspapers and periodicals, for her natural and vivid interpretation of the innermost thoughts of the darkie, gave an intensely human, yet accurate picturization in her talk before Sorosis members and their guests. She concluded her program with the reading of Creation from her collection "God's Trombone."

During the business meeting, Sorosis members were urged to attend the meeting next week at which the annual election of officers is to be held.

New members in Sorosis Club are Mrs. P. M. Bichard, Mrs. Joseph P. Lea and Mrs. E. E. Hammond. Mrs. E. M. Jeffers is a season member, and Mrs. J. E. Bartlett a courtesy member. High school girls who are guests of Sorosis the month of March are Jean Petit, chairman, Virginia Wilson Kathryn Furen, Marilyn Mitchell and Mary Lee Bland.

Members who attended the second largest institute in the State held at St. Cloud, Thursday, Feb. 26, at which Mrs. A. T. Mckay, director of district seven, presided were: Mrs. S. F. Ricker, Mrs. L. A. Blake, Mrs. M. S. Vergowe, Mrs. Herbert Ingley, Mrs. H. N. Veasey, Mrs. Harriet Axline, Mrs. W. A. Pattishall, Mrs. A. R. Barber, Mrs. A. B. Whitman, Mrs. C. R. Hilpert.

At the State sectional meeting on nutrition, as pertains to Florida conditions and foods, which has been called by Governor Holland and will take place at the First Congregational Church in Winter Park, March 10, Sorosis has elected Mrs. A. H. Smith Jr., and Mrs. John B. Davis as delegates, Mrs. E. L. Sikkenga and Mrs. F. S. Kottmeier as alternates.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Peanut Acreage Of 5 Million Is Sought by U. S.

MAR 10 1942

Conference Between Association, Manufacturers Is Held Here.

In an effort to make possible the planting and cultivation of five million acres of peanuts in five southeastern states as against less than two million acres last year, a conference between officers of the Georgia-Florida-Alabama Peanut Association and manufacturers of farm machinery was held yesterday at the Henry Grady hotel. MAR 10 1942

Roy Parrish, manager of the association, presided and discussed the situation with 17 machinery manufacturers' representatives. They endeavored to arrive at just how many planters, weeders and cultivators could be produced in time for this season if priorities on steel can be obtained. The War Production Board, Parrish said, has expressed a desire to co-operate, considering the farm problem equally as vital as that of munitions.

Attending the conference were R. S. Oliver, principal marketing specialist of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; Dick Weeks, manager of the Southwestern Peanut Co-op., embracing Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana; and W. T. Parker, of the Peanut Association of Virginia and North Carolina.

The government, Parrish pointed out, considers production of oils and fats as vital as guns and tanks. It is calling for a tremendous increase in peanut production to provide these necessities. Peanuts and soybeans are the two richest sources of oils. The peanut has been put at the head of the agricultural expansion list and the government is urging as heavy a crop as can be raised.

The Agricultural Department has announced its intention of supporting prices to producers, so that No. 1 Spanish peanuts will bring not less than $82 per ton and runners not less than $78 per ton. It is generally believed the farmer can clear a profit at these prices. MAR 1[illegible]

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

To Their Own Level

Editor Telegraph and News:

I noticed a piece in your paper the other day where an editor of some paper published in Tennessee, and also the Chicago Sun, offers some caustic remarks about the poll tax which is still being collected in eight Southern states.

It seems as though another move, "E pluribus unum," is on among the parasites of Washington and the partisans of the North, to reduce the South to that low state of society to which they have reduced themselves.

When they can boast of clean politics up there and eliminate the fruits of their so-called free ballot system; namely, the labor unions and their sit down strikes, and gangster rule, their various forms of rackets in city, state and federal governments, then we might adopt this virtue they are always preaching to us.

Our fathers found out the free ballot caused much bloodshed humiliation and misery. After Lincoln and the carpet baggers succeeded in subjugating, desolating and converting the South to their ideals and their construction of the Constitution, they found out that for the paltry sum of $1 lots of people had rather not pay the price than vote. Moral: If the privilege to vote is not worth $1 to any man, then he does not value this privilege very highly and is not worthy to vote.

They had some hot times in the South after the Civil War, when the Yankee soldiers would make the white people stand back for the Negroes to vote. They would give them barbecues and plenty of cheap liquor the night before; then the next day the carpet baggers, those disciples of free ballot would march them to the polls like sheep to vote. Later on the Democrats, Populists and Republicans adopted this idea of the free ballot. A most noble virtue. APR 12 1942

The poll tax died away with this great virtue, one of Lincoln's ideals, and law and order was gradually restored in the South. It might even pay our Yankee brothers to follow our example up there for their whole social order rests on the brink of anarchy.

If these parasites of Washington and partisans of the North would cease their persecution and strangulation of the South and agriculture, they might have better success fighting Hitler and the Japs, for they can't seriously think of fighting the latter for thinking up a means to persecute the former.

Plains, Ga. J. A. BACON.

66d-1942

The South And Her Problems

"The Weekly Review"

Long before the civil war there was keen rivalry between the people of the north and the south. Both sections had a hand in the slavery evil. The south with its predominance of slave labor produced king cotton which was needed both sections, but for a long, long time, the south did not get into the business of turning cotton into cloth and finished garments. Much of our cotton was shipped north at whatever price the north chosed to pay; manufactured into the cloth or finished goods and shipped back to the south with a northern price upon it.

The north did not have a great number of slaves, so it had to spend a great deal more to produce what it produced than the south, and in many instances had to sell in the same market. And like England, the north needed a source of raw materials which meant a great temptation to discriminate against the south in matters of transportation rates and to exploit her resources. And to do this it appears that some unscruplous northerners seized upon the English practice of ruling by making sure the people of the south were kept divided. In this concionless respect many southerners joined the predatory northerners by creating hatred between the poor whites and blacks, keeping them at each others throats while some one else was getting away with the well known bone.

Birmingham

The net result of all this meant a little in the south for a lot of people to live on and a scramble among whites and between whites and blacks, who for the most part were parasites. No wonder we have had a terrible time progressing in the south. Witness if you please cases where whole communities of farmers moved from South Carolina to the black belt section of Alabama, because they had by plantng soil robbing crops on the same plot of ground, year after year, permitting soil erosion and giving no attention to systematic reforestration, made the land upon which they had lived in South Carolina absolutely useless. The same thing happened in the hills of Mississippi, with thousands of tenants attempting to cure a fundamental economic disease by moving from one place to another, notably into what is called the Delta section of Mississippi.

In the larger sense of the term southern problem or southern problems that is the case today, which means, we of the south must unite to protect ourselves from ourselves and from others. We, as a family in our own house, have a right to say to other people, "stay out of our house, we may have our quarrels, injustices, ups and downs, etc but our home is our castle", but we must never forget, that if by our neglect or perfectly natural stubborness, we do not do anything about the problems of the south, someone else will step in to deal with them, especially, if by so doing they can profit personally.

I too, hold that "whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad". The best way for the enemies of the south to destroy or subjugate the south is to keep the south divided, the races mad at each other and scrambling parasites over what little there is to be had, instead of uniting and dedicating ourselves in great efforts to bring from the bowls of the earth the food we require and enough to sell, bring from the farms, forests and laboratories the wherewithal to clothe ourselves; the ability to produce and turn into finished products all of these things to the extent where w ewill be the masters of our fates and the captains of our souls. I firmly believe a united south can do this job.

Poverty and scarcity in the south has meant that there has been a madding and killing effort on the part of whites to get and keep for themselves the very best of everything. When that sort of thing prevents a whole race of people from getting jobs according to the ability of its prepared people, it has gone far too far, for the good of the all.

This is a good time for the south to divide the work that is to be done, the jobs, training opportunity and all along the line, between the whites and blacks. This can be accomplished without intermingling the races and all that sort of thing. If there are a hundred jobs available, the opportunity to do these jobs could be justly handled on the unit basis—for instance, in one of these war social security setups, if one hundred workers are needed and we were to put one hundred whites and blacks into the same office, there might ensure friction growing out of old prejudices, but if we put sixty whites in one office and forty blacks in another, the problem would be solved in the most practical way for the time being, at least as a starter. We can do this sort of thing ourselves, and insofar as that is concerned, if we do that much we certainly do not need what is called "outside intreference." If we do not do that we can expect all sorts of folk to attempt to "solve" the problem in their own way, which may not at all times be the most practical.

My wife and I ought have sense enough to solve our difficulties or problems in fairness to each other without other folk butting in, but if we start a fight and disturb the neighbors, the cops are going to come in and attempt to settle the dispute in what they will call public interest.

The South can solve all her problems. This is a good time for the south to start doing just that and proportion as she does it, outsiders will cease trying to do the job for us while making their own charges for work done which will in every case be very exhorbitant.

All our efforts, should be cooperative, based upon truth. And by all means we must be united under the banner of simple justice and a square deal for all people regardless of race, creed or color. We must make it possible for all to rise as high as his or her ability permits without any penalties on account of race, creed or color. That kind of south can make a great contribution to the perpetuation of the democratic way of life. Any other way, means a continued scramble between the people of the south, while others get away with the well known bone.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
Dudley Glass
OCT 4 - 1942

The Boston Man Couldn't Get It And Never Will.

We were indulging in a friendly game of poker—dealer's choice one-eyed jacks wild, anything—for the excessive stakes of a dime limit. It was 2:15 a. m., and I was ahead 92 cents and naturally anxious to go home with my hard-earned gains.

It was at the home of a friend 16 miles from Five Points and our host was as sleepy as the rest of us and wondering why we didn't go home.

But there was a newcomer in our midst who wasn't sleepy, so we had to be courteous. This guest was from Boston, transferred down south by his corporation. He was a good "contact" for our host. Nice chap, too.

OCT 4 - 1942

Between deals the subject turned to the Negro question. It always does. Not while seven Georgians are together, because we never remember there is a Negro question. But with a newcomer from the north it's inevitable.

Our host, who had been born on a plantation, though he left it in early youth and had succeeded fairly well in business in several cities from Des Moines to Atlanta, delivered the dictum that the Negro of today was something outside of his knowledge.

"We've had a succession of cooks—all bad," he said. "And yard men. And chauffeuers. We don't run to butlers. But the old fashioned grizzly haired family retainer has passed out of the picture—with the old fashioned mammy, who nussed all the chillun. There isn't a black man I'd turn over my hand for. They just aren't worth a cuss."

We were counting chips and checking losses when the 'phone buzzed—at 2:30 a. m. Our host answered, with a yawn.

"Now isn't this hell?" he asked the bunch. "The police station wants me to come down, about a colored boy. Boy named Bert, who says he knows me. Where's my coat?"

OCT 4 - 1942

Why Take Trouble?

"Why are you so interested in a colored boy you don't know?" inquired our friend from Boston. "You just said you wouldn't turn a hand to rescue one from drowning. I can't quite get it."

"All right," said our host, snatching a final gin rickey. "Come along and let's see."

So the three of us drove 16 miles to the police station and our host expressed a desire to see this blankety-blank, son-of-Satan Negro who had had the nerve to get the desk sergeant to call him up at home.

We were admitted to the cell corridor. A dark yellow boy — a boy is anywhere between 15 and 45 in the "race" — came to the bars.

"I knowd you'd come to help me out, Mr. Charley," he said. "I just remembered you lived in Atlanta and the boss cop looked you up and called you. You remembers me, don't you."

"I most certainly do," returned our host. "When I was living in Nashville you shaved me every day in the Hermitage hotel barbershop and I never got worse shaves in my life. And you also beat me on race bets. What have they got you in here for, Bert? Highway robbery, arson, burglary or embezzelement?"

"I'll swear to the Lord, Mr. Charley," explained Bert." "I was kinder hitch-hiking my way down south from Injunappolis. And just this side of Chattanooga, in a fillin' station, I met up with this white man who said he'd give me a lift to Atlanta, in case he had to change a tire. And just outside of town, as near as I can figure, there was a hootin' of horns and this man stepped on it for about 400 miles an hour—so it seemed to me—and we turned over in a ditch. And the law got us. That's all I know."

OCT 4 - 1942

In Personal Custody.

Our host went out for a chat with the desk sergeant.

"This boy, Bert, is an old friend of mine," he explained. "He's all right. I want to take him out of here and I'll be responsible for him. You know me."

"Yes sir," agreed the desk sergeant. "That'll be perfectly all right."

So Bert was released from his cell and our host said he had sleeping quarters in his basement and it was high time somebody was getting some sleep. So he'd drop us at my home and the Boston man's hotel and try to get back to his place before the roosters started crowing.

Our Boston friend, getting out at his hotel, invited me in for a final nightcap. I was curious and thought a pause might be worth the taxicab fare to my own humble cot.

"I can't understand you southern people," he said. "Here was a man who said the Negro of today isn't worth hell-room, or words to that effect. And yet he drove 16 miles after midnight on the bare chance this prisoner might really have known him and depended on him."

"Well, what's strange about that?" I inquired.

"I just don't understand you people," repeated my Boston friend, with a yawn.

"You never will," I agreed. Also with a yawn.

Birmingham Ala. News
Oct. 25, 1942

Recollections

BY EMMET R. CALHOUN

This column may have mentioned this incident before, but even so it will bear repetition. Early in the 1890s when Capt. John H. Bankhead was a candidate for nomination to Congress or the nominee of his party, he resided in Fayette County. Probate Judge O. L. McKinstry, of Pickens County, a close friend of Capt. Bankhead, being in Fayette to attend a meeting of political nature, invited Capt. Bankhead to join him on his return trip, as he (Bankhead) was to make some speeches in Pickens. The offer was accepted and the party left the town of Fayette about 9 a.m. for Pickens County. I was one of the group. Our vehicle was a hack with front and back seats accommodating four persons. The team was a pair of young horses belonging to Judge McKinstry, and he was driving. Some 15 miles south of Fayette we came to a long downhill stretch of road, with a high bluff on the left and a ravine on the right some 20 feet deep, with a small stream flowing at the bottom. At a very steep place in the road the leather loop of the breast-yoke broke and the tongue dropped to the road. This frightened the horses and they bolted. Capt. Bankhead, who was seated on the left side of the front seat, with rare presence of mind, reached out his hand and grasped a spoke of the left front wheel, which turned the tongue into the cliff side of the road and brought the vehicle to a stop. Had it not been for Capt. Bankhead's presence of mind and quick action it is more than probable that a tragedy would have resulted. Capt. Bankhead was later to be congressman and United States senator of Alabama, father of our present senator of same name.

* * *

An 8-year-old grandson coming to me with a handful of partly ripe persimmons reminds that in a few weeks 'possums will be "ripe" and that 'possum hunts will be the order of the day—rather night—to those persons who are country or small-town bred. True there are some city-bred people who 'possum hunt as a fad, but they don't count in the honest-to-goodness real sport. They carry along bright-glowing lanterns and flashlights and these excite the dogs and generally the result is no 'possums. The old original 'possum hunt was lighted with fat pine torches, and I have seen on such hunts half a dozen fine fat 'possums as the catch, each with its tail drawn through a split in a green stick. Thus securely fastened the 'possum is helpless and his "possuming" is of no good despite his sharp teeth.

* * *

I remember a 'possum hunt I took with a brother-in-law and three Negroes in Lubbub Swamp in Pickens County. We had three or four dogs belonging to the Negroes and they (the Negroes) of course declared their dogs were the best 'possum dogs in the country. We had fat pine torches for light. The ground was very dry and the dogs had extreme difficulty in picking up a scent. We had had no luck, though the dogs had struck a trail, but it soon died out. About midnight our fat pine torches gave out and we were deep in the swamp with no light. Desiring to give up the hunt and go home, one of the Negroes said if he could see the "seven stars" he could lead us out of the swamp and to home. We were deep in Lubbub Swamp and had no light and were totally lost.

* * *

After strolling about to find our way out of the swamp we decided to await the Negro's assurance that "as soon as the seven stars riz" he would lead us out of the swamp. We stopped in a fairly open space and decided to wait. Tired and worn out with the night's fruitless hunt, I caught hold of a large muscadine vine close at hand. Immediately there was the rattle of a rattlesnake. My brother-in-law, reared in the country, told everyone to stand perfectly still and he would strike a light. He lighted a match and by its light I saw within six inches of my feet a coiled rattlesnake. The bulk of the coiled snake could not have been covered by a peck measure. I made a leap to one side and I am sure I cleared six to eight feet. We were in total darkness, but it was each man for himself and we all got away safely. The muscadine vine I had taken hold of ran parallel with the ground but a few inches above it for about six feet. The snake doubtless was making his way along and when I caught hold of the muscadine vine and pulled down on it the snake was partly pinioned to the ground and coiled himself to strike. After the "seven stars riz" the Negro led us out of the swamp and into a neighbor's sugarcane patch and we cut several stalks of sugarcane and feasted thereon and got back home about 2 o'clock in the morning.

* * *

On a visit to relatives in Greenville, Miss., 45 or more years ago a brother suggested that we take a day of fishing. He had plenty of tackle, and so early one morning we took a Southern Railway train and stopped off at a station some 20 miles east of Greenville. After leaving the train we walked a quarter of a mile to a Negro cabin. The Negro was a farmer, but crops had been "laid by" and he was free to go with us. He had a boat and soon we were on the bayou, quite a considerable stream. For bait the Negro caught some crayfish and tore off their tails and skinned off the thin shells. We paddled up the bayou about a mile where the Negro said he thought we would get some good fishing. Arriving at the places suggested by the Negro we had indifferent luck, but the Negro with a heavy line succeeded in catching four or five gar-fish, some three or four feet long. When he landed these in the boat he would put his foot on them back of the head and taking the elongated body in his hands he would raise them up and break their necks, saying he would feed them to his hogs. The gar-fish is a voracious feeder on game fish, and while we caught several fine goggle-eye perch we lost several of these, after hooking them, to the gar-fish. Late in the afternoon, about sundown, we took the boat back to a point near the Negro's house where we were to get out to go to the depot to catch our late train back to Greenville. We stopped near a clump of willows close to the bank of the bayou. Feeling out the water, in a moment a fine white perch was hooked, weighing perhaps a pound. The Negro suggested we drop our poles and fish "tight line," he giving the example. Fishing about 12 feet deep, in less than an hour we caught more than 20 white perch weighing from three-quarters to a pound and a quarter—the finest catch of such fine table fish that had been taken in that part of the bayou in years, as we were told.

* * *

The fishing over we took our catch in a gunny sack to a plantation general store near the railroad station. The train was not due until 10 o'clock, so we sat around the store. Except for the two or three employes of the store, only Negroes were there. This was in the heart of the Mississippi Delta country where the Negroes outnumbered the whites 39 to one, and I was much interested in the things desired by the Negroes. Most of them had credit at the store, previously arranged for by the owners of the plantations on which they worked. Some would ask for meal, sugar, coffee and white meat. Some of the Negro women wanted stockings and a few yards of calico. In nearly every case, however, molasses was wanted. There was no hesitancy about the molasses delivery. A pint was drawn from a barrel, and to my amazement, it was poured into a paper bag, which the purchaser took and went on his way. I learned by inquiry that the thick molasses could safely be carried in a paper bag. Arriving home about 10:30 p.m. we found some neighbors as visitors and told them to come and help clean the fish, which they did and there was plenty for all.

Deep South's Tales Heart Warming

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

By Henry McLemore

WHENEVER you get in the part of the country, where you can beat yo' feet on the Mississippi mud, you always hear heart-warming stories of the colored folk who are so much a part of the picture in the Deep South.

Nov. 19, 1942

My friend Cian Walsh, who has 3,000 or more stevedores working for him on the war-busy docks, tells this story of the trusty treasurer. A few months ago Cian deposited a sizeable sum of money in a bank for the benefit of the colored people in his employ. The money was to take care of sickness, accident, funerals and other emergencies, and to make them feel that the money was really theirs he formed a club and allowed them to elect their own officers.

For treasurer, they chose a venerable, much loved old fellow who took to treasuring like a martin to its gourd. Not a day passed that he didn't drop by the bank to check with the officers on how the fund was going, and to be sure his books checked with those of the bank. During a recent war bond drive, Cian, without thinking of the consequences, called the bank and bought the club some bonds from its funds. Not knowing of this withdrawal for the war cause, the treasurer was horrified when he stopped by the bank the next day and was given a balance that did not tally with his own.

"He came into my office in a state of tremendous agitation," Cian recalls. "He was wild with excitement. 'Good Lawd, Mister Cian,' he called as soon as he could get his breath from running 15 blocks, 'Good Lawd, the books ain't right. Somebody done forged my X.'"

•

THE MAN to whom we are indebted for "Green Pastures," "John Henry" and countless other of the finest, most understanding stories ever written about the colored race, is Roark Bradford. Coming out in "Collier's" soon is a story by Brad based on his meeting with a little colored soldier from the bottom lands. When Brad spotted him walking about a nearby camp, his chest was covered with all the known marksmanship medals.

"You must be a mighty fine marksman, to have all those medals," Brad said.

"I'se a pretty good shot."

Brad looked once more at the medals and said, "Boy, do you hit the bull's-eye every time you shoot?"

"Naw, suh, I don't hit the bull's-eye every time I shoots, but when I shoots and don't hit the bull's-eye, it causes talk."

•

PAT MOULTON, former Auburn football great, was refereeing a football game between two top colored teams in this section. From the opening kick-off it was every man for himself. In the third period, a big tackle, who looked as if he had been playing squat tag with a lion, called Pat aside.

"Mister Referee," he said, "I want to ask you a favor and also to warn you about something. Tell that big boy playing against me to start being folks with me, just folks. If he aims to continue not being folks with me, I aims to fill this here field with uppercuts."

66d-1942

The Bourbon South: It's Running!

California Eagle
Los Angeles, Calif.
OCT 29 1942

An unprecedented surge of mass pressure behind anti-poll tax legislation two days ago forced it out of the Senate Judiciary committee onto the floor of the United States Senate for what will be the key political contest of this session of Congress. This is the eleventh hour. This is the moment of climax. This is the test of the energy and will-to-victory of Negro-America and, indeed, of all progressive and patriotic elements in our nation.

A Negro woman told Eagle Editors this week: "Well, I'll wait and see if these white folks really mean what they say about 'democracy.' I'll wait and see if the anti-poll tax bill passes."

OCT 29 1942

SHE'LL WAIT AND SEE!

This is the kind of talk, the precise attitude, which rekindles hope of survival in the breast of the tyrant South. It is the might of our own struggle, coupled with that of every other progressive American, that has forced the black power of our Congressional Bourbons from one shell-ridden battlement to another. Direct, offensive action, — mass meetings, telegrams, letters, resolutions, the myriad means of expressing popular will, wrenched the Geyer bill out of committee in the House of Representatives, smashed it through to triumph with a vote of 254 to 82, and has now brought it to the moment of final decision in the Senate.

What happens to the Pepper Anti-Poll Tax bill in the Senate is OUR JOB! Every pen, every purse, every voice in democratic America must be raised in this struggle. He who waits and sees will see only defeat.

OCT 29 1942

What is the specific job of Californians? We are responsible for two votes in the U. S. Senate, those of Senators Hiram Johnson and Sheridan Downey. Downey, a distinguished liberal, has announced militant support of the anti-poll tax legislation. Hiram Johnson has SAID NOTHING.

Wires dispatched to both Senators this week by the local CIO brought prompt reply from Downey. "BATTLE TO REPEAL THE POLL TAX . . ." he said . . . "SHOULD HAVE THE SUPPORT OF EVERY PATRIOTIC AMERICAN . . . YOU MAY COUNT UPON MINE." From Johnson there came the usual dank silence.

OCT 29 1942

The Senator must understand that the people of California demand his forthright action on this measure. They will brook no trips to Virginia when the Senate votes upon this measure. Senator Johnson must act, — and act NOW!

Atlanta Ga. Journal
October 2 1942

Crackerland *In Washington*

Administration Compromise Not a Setback for Farmers

By RALPH SMITH

The Atlanta Journal Bureau,
Mayflower Hotel,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.

THE ATTEMPT of the farm bloc to write a new formula of parity, while a failure, was not wholly futile. In the opinion of many informed authorities and skilled legislators—Senators George and Russell among them—the so-called compromise approved by the administration may prove more effectual in protecting the price of farm products than would have the controversial and much-discussed Thomas-Hatch proposal. The compromise, singularly and significantly, doesn't mention the word parity, yet its design and purpose are to maintain price ceilings on farm products comparable to ceilings on industrial wages.

The Barkley substitute, or compromise which the Senate approved, is directive and applicable **in the direction of the President** in determining whether the cost of production is reflected in the present price of the farm products over which ceilings are to be established; in case it is found that the production cost isn't fairly reflected, **it then becomes mandatory upon the President,** or his agent (Leon Henderson) to weigh these production costs in establishing ceiling prices.

Compromise Much Broader

The Thomas-Hatch amendment, over which the farm bloc and the supporting farm lobby beat the tom toms, related only to parity. Its provisions defined a new formula, the effect and purpose of which would have been, had it been approved, arbitrarily to require that increased labor costs since January 1, 1940, be considered in determining whether established price ceilings for agricultural products were fair; and if they were found to be unfair, the President was directed to increase them.

A study of the substitute that was accepted and the amendment that was rejected discloses a couple of significant things: first, the substitute is directive and discretionary, while the amendment was arbitrary, unconditional; second, the substitute includes all costs of production, while the amendment applied only to labor costs.

Some members of the farm bloc, including lobbyists, hail the action of the Congress as a victory for the farmers, contending they got more than they asked, yet the significant thing about the compromise is that it was written by the administration forces and by them accepted, since, it is emphasized, it is directive, not mandatory, which means that in the last analysis the President will have the unfettered final decision.

Steagall Scores Henderson

The controversy over inflation antidotes demanded by President Roosevelt stemmed as much, if not more, from the unpopularity of Price Administrator Leon Henderson as from the legislation actually requested. Henderson, whose ability is appreciated and admired and whose integrity is unquestioned, is more of an issue in the Congress today than ever before. It is doubtful, in fact, if during the hectic life of the New Deal there has been any man active in its affairs who has provoked half the abuse and criticism that are heaped upon Henderson, who doesn't seem to care.

Henry B. Steagall, veteran Alabama congressman, and chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, recognizes Henderson's ability, but today, in measured words, castigated him severely.

Said Mr. Steagall, and for publication:

"What I think of Henderson couldn't be published in a reputable family newspaper.

"Henderson is doing the President great harm, and trying to destroy representative government. He is a trouble-maker."

Hunter, Turkey and Buzzard

Senator Bennett Clark is credited with having colored the price control debate in the upper house with its only ray of humor. In opposing the legislation, the Missourian dwelt upon the fact that the price of farm products is to be controlled by Henderson, who he said is unfriendly toward the farmers, while wage ceilings are to be left to the War Labor Board which is friendly to labor.

The anomaly, Clark told his colleagues, reminded him of the story of a white man and a Negro who went hunting.

"After tramping all day, they returned worn out in the evening, with a bag of one turkey and one buzzard," said the senator.

"The white man, in a great show of fairness, told the Negro he would divide the spoils fairly. 'I'll take the turkey and give you the buzzard, or, if you don't like that, you take the buzzard and give me the turkey.'

"'Boss, I'se followed you closely, but you ain't said turkey to me yet,' said the Negro.",

The story provoked chuckles throughout the Senate, laughter in the galleries.

And, parenthetically, the price control bill served to bring Senators Wheeler of Montana and Nye of North Dakota into action for the first time since Pearl Harbor, and opposed to the administration compromise.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

Agricultural South Becomes Industrial As War Mills Hum

NOV 9 - 1942

Labor Deserts Farms And Leaders Worry About Future

NOV 9 - 1942

By NEA Service.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 9.—In the Deep South, war industry's whirring wheels hum a song of revolt against King Cotton. And many of his farmer courtiers like its lilt.

Government officials consider its current stage an unhealthy situation, but despite all organized efforts to remedy it, many observers see King Cotton's realm gripped in a cycle that history may call "the agricultural revolution."

The cycle's starting gun exploded at Pearl Harbor. It set off an economic race which gains momentum with every turn of a war plant lathe. Men, and many of the women, too, are leaving farms for war plants. Their magnet: more cash money in a month than they handled in a year before Jap bombs fell on Honolulu.

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Farm Agent's Concern

Charles J. Brockway, Mobile County farm agent and a veteran in the Alabama Extension Service, has attended conferences in many parts of the South. From them he has drawn the conclusion that "unless the Government does something, there is not going to be much farming next year."

Brockway is qualified to speak from personal observation in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida. He also has confirming evidence from farm agents in other Southern states.

Farmers are going to war industry jobs "in droves," but the migration is not confined to tenants. Brockway says it is a common thing for him to notice "some good old farmer" who has taken a defense job as a guard or special policeman, while younger farm workers become welders, painters, carpenters, machinists or employes in other skilled lines.

Situation Not Local

Brockway has seen farmers at work in defense plants and a few days later noticed their acreage—abandoned after being planted and worked for one time.

Reports from other states under the Farm Security Administration's regional office here give proof that the situation is not localized, but is, in fact, general, varying only in the distance a farm area is located from a defense plant.

And it is no military secret that the South's mild climate, electric power and resources and manpower have led to the location of defense plants in practically every section below the Mason-Dixon line. These plants have drawn workers from hundreds of miles away.

A typical example is the Ingalls shipbuilding plant at Pascagoula, Miss., a sleepy town which three years ago had a population of about 5000, but now has mushroomed to more than 15,000. Ingalls officials will tell anyone who asks that a great majority of their men come from Mississippi and that most of them never saw a ship until comparatively recent days.

Defense plants dot northern Alabama and Tennessee and these plants are manned, to a great extent, by men from the farms.

Hundreds of miles away are two big shipyards in Mobile, Ala., which had a population of less than 80,000 when the 1940 census was taken. Mobile's rationing boards have issued almost 210,000 sugar cards, and most of that population increase came from neighboring Mississippi, Florida and other parts of Alabama.

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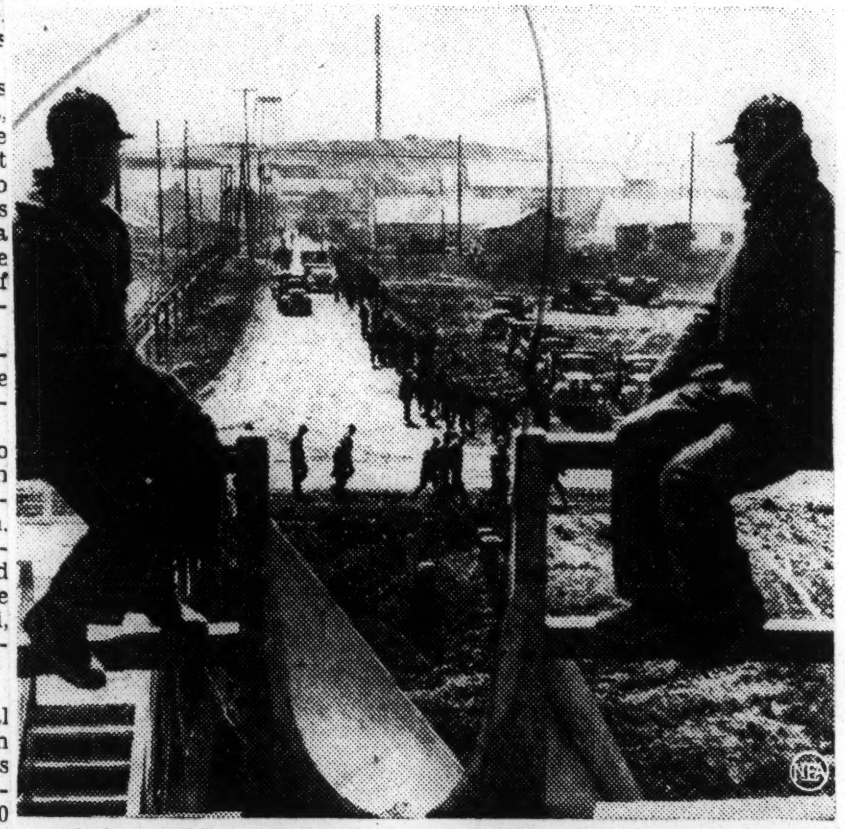
Labor Shortage Critical

The war-powered agricultural revolution has dealt the Southern farmer one terrific clip. This is the labor shortage. It costs the average grower around $2 per 100 pounds to have his cotton picked—meaning a picking expense of $30 a bale for 1500 pounds of seed cotton converted into 500 pounds of lint when ginned.

Farmers must combat this growing and picking expense, scarcity of transportation to gins, the necessity of picking their own cotton in time of need for other vital farm chores. In addition, the war has cut off a large part of the market for Southern farm products, as evidenced by the closing, for the first time in history, of the 23-year-old exporting Mobile Cotton Exchange. Although farm officials say that the United States and its allies can consume all products which farms can grow with adequate labor, in some sections of the South farmers declare it is useless for them to plant when they do not believe they will be able to harvest.

See Shortage Prolonged

Observers fear that the effects of the labor shortage may be prolonged. The Southern ruralist has learned that there is more money in the big plants which they believe will be busy for years after the war, catching up on delayed manufacture of products for civilian needs. And farm officials believe, too, that many of the men who left the rural districts for the armed forces will want a fling at industrial jobs when the war is over, and that one of the big problems will be to get them back to the farms.



A former city man and a former farmer frame a view of hundreds of workers pouring out from a Southen munitions plant—among them scores of men who war industry's wages lured from the South's farms.

NOV 9 - 1942

Columbia, S. C. State
November 20, 1942

FOR A RABBIT.

Some one, hunting on posted property of another without permission—which used to be termed poaching—chased a rabbit in a hollow tree. In order to smoke the quarry out he built a fire at the base of the tree and went off without seeing that it was extinguished.

Some time later fire was discovered raging in the tinder-dry woods by residents of the nearest tenant house. An elderly Negro woman, her daughter and small grandson fought the fire until after 2 o'clock in the morning. The following day embers smouldering in the mold of stumps and sticks fanned into flame and the fire broke out again.

The "resident squire" was summoned and repaired to the scene with his yard boy to fight the fire till sunset, to the serious detriment of necessary work, not to mention discomfort to eyes and throat from smoke.

Great quantities of valuable leaf mold was consumed, impoverishing the soil for growth of timber and any potential future use for agriculture. Much young timber was destroyed and many tree seeds. Quantities of winter foods for the wild creatures and birds were sacrificed. Some fuel and potential fuel, including rapidly vanishing longleaf "stump lightwood," was lost. It might have been for more serious.

It is to be hoped the fellow got the rabbit

66d-1942
Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Recollections

BY EMMET R. CALHOUN

NOV 15 1942

Practically the entire length of the Tombigbee River Valley adjacent to the river, previous to the Charleston (S. C.) earthquake of 1886, was studded with artesian wells, those fine overflowing streams of crystal clear water that came up from the depths and overflowed on the surface. Many of them were so bold that they would shoot streams of water many feet into the air of a diameter three to five inches. But shortly after the Charleston earthquake many of these fine artesian wells failed to overflow, some of them went dry completely and others had to be equipped with pumps to bring the lowered water level to the surface. It is said the earthquake had so convulsed the earth at great depths that the underground streams that supplied the water were dislocated.

* * *

NOV 15 1942

Parson Lee, of Pickens County (everybody called him Parson), was pastor of a small Baptist congregation. His home was some six miles from Pickensville on the Columbus road. Occasionally when I passed there I would stop in for a drink of water. Parson Lee every year when he attended the Baptist Convention would persuade some preacher to visit him and preach to his congregation. One day as I stopped at his home he told me of an amusing incident. He had an old Negro man of all work about his house, and this Negro also served as janitor of the church, located close by. The old Negro was very devout and always attended the services. Parson Lee had a guest preacher one Sunday, and back at the house after the services the guest asked the old Negro how he liked his sermon. "Wall, suh," replied the Negro, "hit was a mighty fine sermon and I sho' 'njoyed hit. You preaches mo' lak a Niggah dan any white preacher I ever hyard." I have heard many variations of this story; it has been nearly 50 years since I first heard it and gave it publicity in my small Carrollton newspaper, and I believe this to be the origin of all the other versions.

* * *

NOV 15 1942

A young farmer of Pickens County returned from his service in the War Between the States with nothing but the will to make a home and a living. He acquired 40 acres of land and a wife about the same time. By intense industry and frugality eventually he came to own 300 acres with cattle, hogs, sheep and the necessary mules and horses to work his farm. He was prosperous and well-to-do and was rated in wealth above nearly all his neighbors. Having outgrown the facilities of neighborhood schools he sent his two sons and a daughter to the schools of Columbus. Coming back from boarding school the sons and daughter began to find dissatisfaction in the old home, a straggling part log and part frame structure, and began to clamor for a more up-to-date and commodious structure for a home. Although the father rebelled at first, finally he was won over to the new home idea. He went to Columbus with the children and consulted an architect. The children wanted a fine two-story house, but the old man rebelled. He said he had lived close to the ground all his life and had accumulated all he had from the ground and he would have no two-story house. Getting his plans and blueprints he engaged four or five carpenters and two brickmasons to build the house. He was to board and lodge them in his home while the work progressed. Early each morning he would arouse the men. "Get up, men, wash your faces and hands—breakfast soon will be ready." A wag among the workmen, seeking fun, about the third or fourth time the farmer had thus aroused them, announced in a voice the farmer could hear: "This is all foolishness about washing your face and hands. I for one ain't going to wear my face out washing it." "I heard you, sir!" said the farmer, "and let me tell you if you don't wash your face and hands I'll be goshding if you sit down to my table."

* * *

NOV 15 1942

About 45 years ago I was driving back to Carrollton from a night spent some miles south of town. It was a very hot morning in June and just as I passed the homestead of the William Lipsey place, a mile and a half south of Carrollton, I stopped my horse to let him cool off in the shade of a large tree by the roadside. A Negro was plowing in a ribbon-cane patch in a narrow branch bottom some 40 yards distant. Presently I heard the Negro cry out, "Whoa, mule, what you r'aring for?" I glanced around and saw the mule rear up twice and then fall over on his side. I called to the Negro and asked him what was the matter. He said a rattlesnake had bit the mule. I went to see, picking up a stick nearby. I found the mule making a few movements of his head, which soon ceased, and I knew he was dead. Thinking the mule had died of overheat, I asked the Negro how he knew he had been bitten by a rattlesnake. He told me he heard the rattling and saw the snake crawling off. We looked around for the snake but could not find it. Later I learned that the mule had been bitten about four inches above the heel of one of his hind legs. Ever since this incident I have regarded the rattlesnake as our deadliest reptile. Not more than three minutes elapsed from the biting to the death of a 1,000-pound mule.

* * *

I was traveling up in North Pickens County more than 40 years ago and stopped at a house on the roadside to inquire direction. The man who came out of the house I recognized as an acquaintance of some years. He gave me the directions I needed and then we engaged in general conversation at the fence of his front yard. I noticed a peach tree which forked near the ground, one fork of the tree being in full bloom while the other fork was without blooms. He told me the tree was there some 12 years before when he bought the place and that alternately each year one fork of the tree would bear fruit while the other remained barren, although the barren fork would be in full leaf. He said the fruit was not much good, but he allowed the tree to stay because of the novelty of its alternate bearing of the two forks.

* * *

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Traveling on to my destination I reached there about twilight and was warmly greeted. After supper I transacted my business and then engaged in conversation with the family for an hour or more during the course of which I was told that the house was about 70 years old, built by the grandfather of the present owner. He related to me that his grandfather drove to the site in a wagon drawn by oxen and that the ground was very wet from numerous rains. He said the house was built over some tracks that the wagon had made and that these tracks were still observable under part of the house. Next morning I was shown the preserved wagon tracks. They were plain to be seen and at the time I saw them they were 70 years old. Unless the house has since been destroyed, I assume they are there yet.

* * *

About 35 years ago when I arrived home late one afternoon my wife told me she had looked over our 10-year-old son's pants and he had none fit to wear to the Sunday School picnic next day. I told her that I might find a clothing store open on upper Second Avenue at night and after supper I would go and see. I found a place open and told the owner I wanted a pair of blue serge pants for a 10-year-old boy. I told him I didn't want anything expensive. He said he had just what was wanted at a very cheap price. Finally he brought forward a pair. I looked over the goods and recognized shoddiness. He had told me the price was 75c, so I asked him if he didn't have something better. "Mine Gott," he explained, "vot you hexpect for 75c?" I explained to him it was not the price but the quality of the goods and that I wanted something of about $1.50 value. "Oh, vell," he said, "why didn't you say so? I got 'em." He brought out the better grade pants and I paid $1.50, so the boy got to go to the picnic.

All This And The South, Too

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
NOV. 26, 1942

We go all-out with President ROOSEVELT in favor of post-war measures to increase the living standards and purchasing power of the smaller and poorer South American countries. It is, as the President said, a matter of enlightened self-interest which can, if wisely carried out, strengthen the United States' economy instead of being a drain upon it.

But when, citing an example of what he meant, Mr. ROOSEVELT referred to measures during his administrations in our own South, we think he made a mistake something like he made recently when he referred to the Philippines as offering a pattern for the treatment of dependent nations. In other words, the President's example will not bear too close examination. Our motives in acquiring the Philippines and our motives in proposing to set them free were, in neither case, altogether noble. Similarly, the economic improvement of the South has not been such that any South American traveling all over that region would return absolutely green with envy.

Mr. ROOSEVELT could not have meant that the South's problem is solved. He meant merely that a start had been made —with T.V.A., for instance. And it will not do to forget for a minute that it is only a start. Such basic factors as discriminatory freight rates remain fundamentally unchanged. The South's is still a colonial economy, with inferior standards of education, health and welfare and even also, in eight poll tax states, of democracy. And the distribution of war contracts, because inevitably they had to be distributed in general where industrial facilities already existed, has served to accelerate some of the forces contributing to this dependency.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL is among those who believe that this country must assume, for the sake of its own future safety, tremendous international responsibilities in the post-war world. But we should remind ourselves from time to time that, for the same reason—the safety of the way of life for which we fight—we shall also face tremendous tasks at home.

EDITOR'S DIGEST

NOV 7 - 1942

The Weekly Review

By ROBERT DURR

THE BLACK BELT

"Keep moving out of the South. There is no decent life for you in the southern rurals so far as the mind of man can see. You'll have a hard time even in the North and West, but at least you'll have some freedom, you'll once in a while be treated as human beings, you'll have decent schools for your children and some public provision for recreation, for reading and listening to music, for rest and play, you'll have some opportunity for work and professional practice in sections that are prosperous and progressive. And as you leave the South you will relieve your fellows of that pressure which is always heaviest where the colored masses are most dense. At least another million colored persons should move out of the South during this decade. Move North, my colored friends keep moving North and West." This is taken from a statement issued by Dr. Embree, President of the Rosenwald Foundation. This organization has conducted all sorts of health and educatonal surveys in the South. Almost every decent school house in the rurals was financed in part by the Rosenwald Foundation. It follows therefore, Dr. Embree's statement is based upon the truth.

I have just returned from a visit in what is called the black belt of Alabama and say without fear of cuccessful contradiction, that there exists there an unbelievable state of peonage. Black belt thinking, it seems to me is determined to stand right where it stood one hundred years ago. You just wouldn't believe such an indefensible condition exists in a civilized state. One man who owns 10,000 acres of farm land was asked what he thought of better educational facilities for colored people. He exclainmed, "Oh yes, I believe Negroes should be educated to the extent of being able to read and write. But he didn't believe in educating them beyond the sixth grade. I was tod of how this man asked a Negro woman about how far her boy had gone in school and when she informed him her son would soon finish the sixth grade, the "big shot" told her, "she had better stop him because niggers are hard to handle who aboove the sixth grade."

The tenants on this "big shot's" plantation have been systematically and constructively murdered. They are encouraged to marry around fifteen years of age and to disrespect their own leadership. Negro ministers who go out there often get $2.50 for a whole month's work—not even enough to pay their transportation. If $10.00 is raised in a rally, they feel that they have done wonderfully well.

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In some sections the big cotton farms are being converted into livestock farms, which means fewer tenants are needed. Those who remain are looked upon as little more than cattle and dogs. Something to be kicked around, driven to violate the white man's law in order that free black labor may abound for the city, county and state convict systems.

The Federal government as I understand it attempted to help the poor black belt victims and all other tenants affected by the system, but I doubt if they were helped, because reports have it that the landlords for the most part carry the peons to town and stand right with them to receive the money from them as they cash their government checks.

On this tour, I was the guest of a confidante and companion of the late Dr. Robert R. Moten of Tuskegee. This man has observed this rural situation very closely for 30 years, and he agreed with Dr. Embree's feeling that as far a sthe eyes of man can see, there is no hope for the Negro in rurals.

And when you speak of the rurals of the South, you speak of even the smaller towns and most of the larger cities. Thousands and thousands of urban Negroes are moving or planning to move West, North and East in order that they may have better educational, recreational and health privileges for their children. I suppose the ruralists will fill the places made vacant in Southern urban centers by this migration. This means dreaning the rurals.

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Now here is where another rub comes in. Our real leaders in the past came from the rurals. The old black belt peonage system has just about made that ource of potential leadership terile. Here is an example of hat I mean: 40 years ago, we ad in the rurals a type of white nd Negro leadership which was undamentally christian. They uilt their school houses and the hurches. They kept them in ood repair. They were God-earing people for the most part. Today, it's different. You pass y a country church and perhaps ou will observe a sill rotting; next year you will see a corner of the building on the ground. Next, the top split open as the building sags. Rain warps the floor and when winter comes you can't hold service in such buildngs. These churches used to be ort of community centers. The uke Box and paved highways ave changed that. By the time he Saturday night rambler conuers his hangover for Sunday t is too late for church or there s no interest in such. All this dds up to the conclusion that nly in proportion as philanthopy goes into the blighted rural reas, are we going to maintain arena from which our real eaders have come.

NOV 7 - 1942

My accompanist on the recent rip said Negroes in all walks f life are having to be as cauous as possible, because they convinced that certain soalled white liberals who have ever done anything with or for he Negro, have done all they ould to make unenlightened hites hate and more anxious to o anything possible to hurt the egro, even if they have to reort to some sort of non-sensical rtificially created excuse. He sked me what we could do. I old him I honestly felt that Mr. Embree is right; that the migration had already begun for obvious reasons; that my feeling is that of 98 percent of the Negro draftees who are fortunate enough to survive the war will join the host who in the meantime will heed Mr. Embree's admonition. And I assured him that I was not so sure but what a lot of greedy and selfish leaders in both groups would rather see the whole of the Negro race move out of the South than to sit down and calmly and realistically face the task of rightly solving the great economic and political problems as they affect the Negro people of this section. There are a few who would like to do this, but we have those who are unalternably against Negroes, also those Negroes who feel that southern whites are incapable of dealing or thinking of any but themselves, as human beings. Between these segments of the two groups, there the lines are drawn. hey say, "To hell with every-ng. I want the whole hog or hog at all." My feeling on e matter is that there are ne up-to-date minded whites d Negroes—who are really inested in this whole situation t affects human beings. If ese could bind themselves toether and expose the ugly ots on our sectional social orer we could effect constant nprovement.

The only rub on this point is e fact that it takes money to ducate people, and too few of s are willing to spend for anyhing except meat and thing senous.

NOV 7 - 1942

We ought to think on all of ese things in the light of what as happened in the black belt the past 30 years. There the pressor and the oppressed ere driven to a dead-end fate ogether.

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

After Midnight

BY THE POLICE REPORTER

Nov. 14 1942

The Negro man, talking to his girl friend, was despondent. Woe was in his voice and spread over his face.

"Looks like they's goin' to work us six days a week after this," he said. "I got a mind to quit."

"Ain't goin' to pay you any more for it?" the girl friend asked.

"Sho' they is," he told her. "That ain't it."

"You oughta be glad to work six days," she chided him.

"Wha for?" he complained. "Whut's the use of workin' six days and gettin' paid mo and not havin' time t' spend it?"

"You could save some," she said. "After the war you gonna have plenty time to spend yo' money."

"Maybe I is, maybe I isn't. After the way maybe I ain't even gonna be around," he argued. "I works to make spendin' money. I makes spendin' money enough in five days. Saturday I spends it. Sunday—"

"Sunday you dates me and spends mine," she said, in a huff. "Least, you used to," she flounced off.

He shook his head, still more dolefully, and walked away from in front of the War Savings Bonds for Victory signboard.

Old Negro Touchingly Thanks White Friend

A short time ago Mrs. Dessie Tankersley heard that "Uncle Primus" an old family darkey was sick and she sent him some money. The old man is more than 80 years old but still teaches school in Lincoln county and he has recovered sufficiently to return to his duties. His letter thanking Mrs. Tankersley for her thoughtfulness is a masterpiece both as to content and penmanship. The latter looks more like fine engraving than ordinary writing.

He writes: "I have a keen and realizing sense of the great debt of very sincere thanks that I owe you, for in the time of my illness your broad and Christian heart freely and generously opened itself to the needs of an humble man in black skin, but who has a soul in him that must, some day, go to the God who gave it. And on the celestial wings of prayer I shall ask of Him the rich benediction of heaven to hover over you and yours, as did the dew around Mount Herman. I thank you, Uncle Primus."